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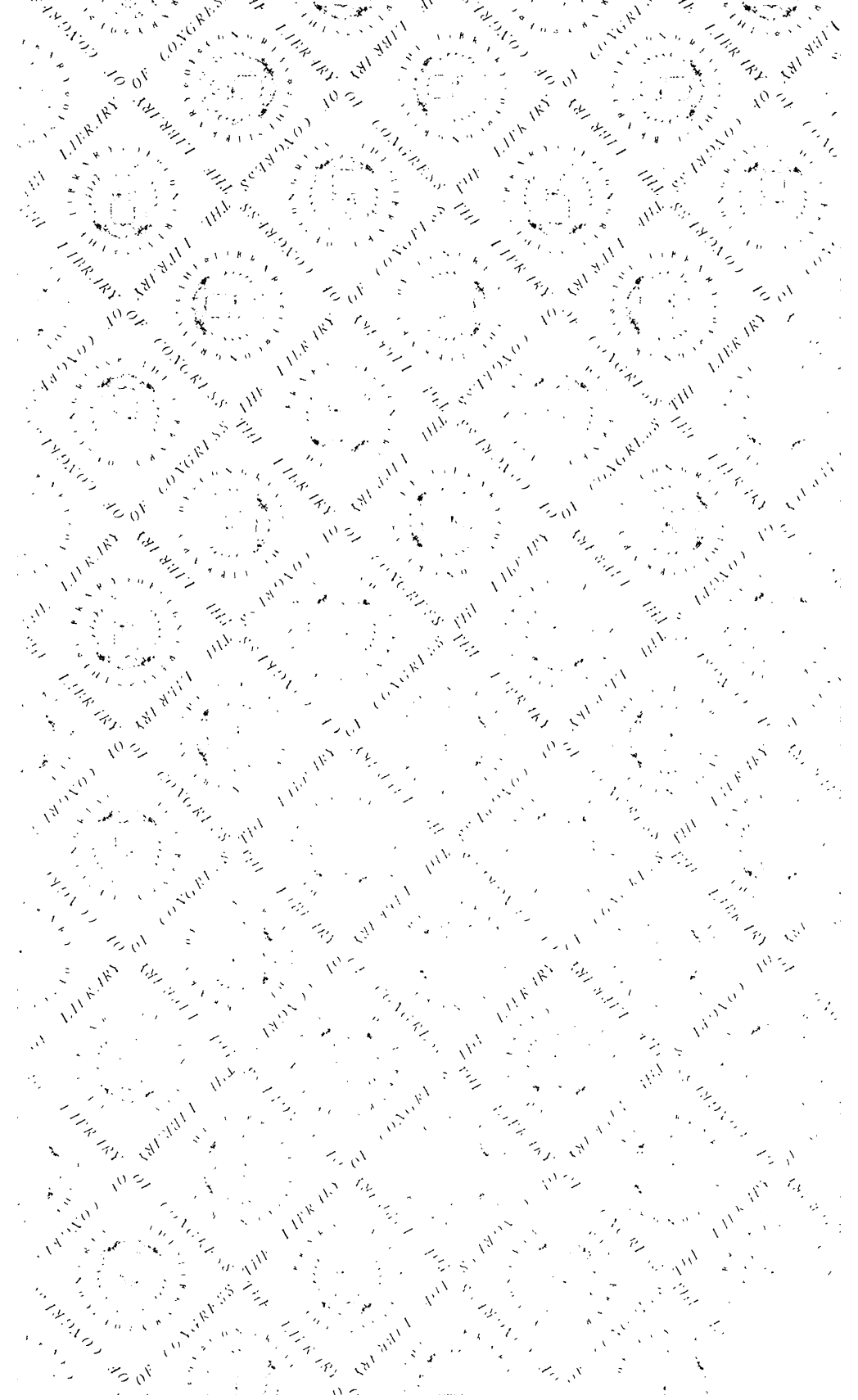
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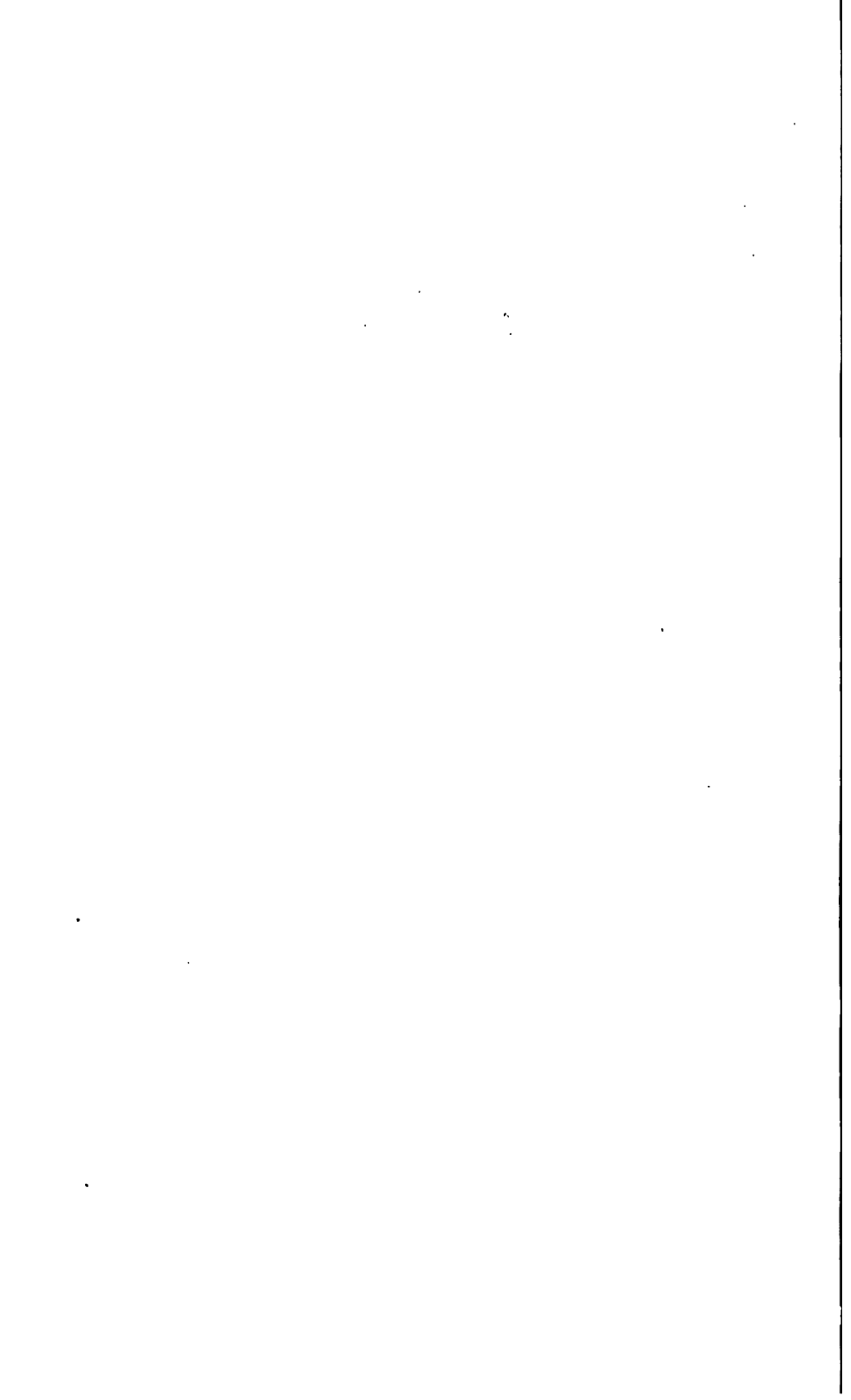
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COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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HEARING

ON

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

FOR FISCAL YEAR

1908-9

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1908.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. John A. T. Hull, chairman, presiding, for the purpose of considering the army appropriation bill this day and the days following.

STATEMENT OF GEN. CHARLES H. WHIPPLE, PAYMASTER-GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. COL. HARRY L. ROGERS, DEPUTY PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item under your department is on page 7, pay of officers of the line. You have an increase in that item. Have you more officers to pay than you had before?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, there is an increase in the number of officers in the artillery. Under the act of January 25, 1907, the President was authorized to fill the vacancies created at the rate of one-fifth each fiscal year until the total number of officers had been provided. This estimate calls for an increase of 35 second lieutenants mounted, 82 second lieutenants not mounted, and pay for 1 chaplain, Corps of Engineers, act June 12, 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. In the year 1907 you expended only \$5,263,000. Is that caused by the shortage in the number of officers commissioned, and authorized by law?

General WHIPPLE. Yes; that was the cause of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not always some shortage on that item?

General WHIPPLE. Usually.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$5,724,700 is based on the full number of officers authorized by law?

General WHIPPLE. Yes; the authorized strength of the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think there will be anything at all risky in making the appropriation about what it was before, if there was about \$500,000 saved and unexpended for the last fiscal year over the amount asked for this year?

General WHIPPLE. I think there would be a great risk unless the authorized strength of the Army is reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. For instance, all salaries due for the fiscal year 1907 are now paid; or have you still some unpaid?

General WHIPPLE. They are largely paid. It sometimes occurs that officers draw their pay once in six months and occasionally a little longer interval, but as a rule they are all paid.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What are the conditions under which the collection is delayed, where the officer is serving in Alaska or away elsewhere?

General WHIPPLE. That is at the option of the officer. Some officers prefer to draw their salary once in six months. While I was post paymaster here in Washington, some officers would draw pay

once in eight or ten months, and in one instance an officer drew pay once a year. Those cases are extremely rare.

Mr. HAY. How many officers of the line are you short?

General WHIPPLE. About 160.

Mr. HAY. In what grade?

General WHIPPLE. In the grade of second lieutenants.

The CHAIRMAN. The shortage is nearly all second lieutenants, is it not?

General WHIPPLE. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. Do you know how many you are short on second lieutenants?

General WHIPPLE. They are practically all second lieutenants.

Mr. PRINCE. How many are there?

General WHIPPLE. The number of second lieutenants vacancies are about 160.

Mr. PRINCE. I will ask you in that connection, if you should have, as you had in 1907, for pay of officers of the line, \$5,418,683.32. You disbursed during that fiscal year, for pay of officers of the line \$5,263,360.88, leaving to the credit of that item some \$200,000. What did you do with that money?

General WHIPPLE. That is carried as an additional appropriation. We are allowed to carry three appropriations, and at the end of every three years it is covered into the Treasury. That is the law, so that every year we deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the entire surplus of the appropriation standing three years.

Mr. PRINCE. Have you credited during the last three years any of the appropriation; and if so, how much?

General WHIPPLE. I do not think I am prepared to answer that question.

Mr. PRINCE. Do you know of any credit, within the last five or six years, that has gone into the Treasury, coming from the appropriations made for the military establishment; and if you can not state that now, will you be kind enough to send it to the committee in answer to this question?

General WHIPPLE. I will be glad to do so.

Mr. PRINCE. In administering the appropriation, do you apply this overplus to the pay of other officers, or do you make specific provisions for those branches?

General WHIPPLE. No; we keep strictly within the appropriation.

Mr. PRINCE. Does it not go over into the general fund?

General WHIPPLE. It is a general fund except the mileage appropriation, but we have to keep within the fiscal year in disbursing it.

Mr. PRINCE. You do not use any of the overplus resulting from the pay of the officers of the Army proper for the Ordnance Department?

General WHIPPLE. In that case there is a specific appropriation for Ordnance.

The CHAIRMAN. This only applies to what is disbursed by the Paymaster-General, exception mileage?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. Pay of officers outside of Ordnance?

General WHIPPLE. There is a special appropriation for Ordnance as well as Engineers.

Mr. HAY. There is a provision in the bill that all this shall constitute one fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly, and has been for years. The next item is length of service?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Length of service is calculated by the actual men in service?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The pay is fixed by law?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On that item there is quite a little surplus for the fiscal year 1907, amounting to \$32,000. Why should we increase that amount on that statement?

General WHIPPLE. We have asked for the same amount that we did for 1908. We have asked for this increase on account of the number of officers who came into the service in 1898. They will have ten or more years' service during the fiscal year 1909 on account of completing another five years' service.

Mr. PARKER. There is a greater number of young officers in the Army now as compared with years ago?

General WHIPPLE. Yes.

Mr. PARKER. So that service increase will be required all along the line?

General WHIPPLE. This particular year we are going to have increases on account of the unusual increase of officers in 1898.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the second five-year period in which the great body of young officers came into the service after the Spanish war?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits, \$10,907,078.25. For 1907 you expended \$8,713,558. It is based on the full authorization. I think it would be hardly possible to use it.

General WHIPPLE. It depends entirely on recruiting. This estimate is based on General Orders, No. 130, of 1907. We estimated for 68,536 men, and the Secretary cut that down 5,000 privates, making a saving of \$780,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In the fiscal year 1907 you estimated for some 63,000 men. The appropriation was for more than that.

General WHIPPLE. There has been an increase, of course—that is an increase in the number of privates and the increase of the Artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. All enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, and privates.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. On page 8 there is a summarized statement of this amount that is asked for.

General WHIPPLE. On page 28 of the bill you will find the reason for many of these increases and changes.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not apply down to the 30th of June only, but comes down to the present time?

General WHIPPLE. Only includes June 30.

Mr. KAHN. Anything paid since the 30th of June is not found on page 4.

Mr. PARKER (reading). Disbursed during the fiscal year.

Colonel ROGERS. During the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything in the statement disbursed since the 30th of June?

General WHIPPLE. No, sir.

Colonel ROGERS. It is to show the amount of money disbursed during the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. In reference to that we want to find out whether it was before or since the 30th of June. What we want to find out is whether the disbursement was out of that appropriation.

Colonel ROGERS. It would be some time before I could obtain that. This would be offset by a similar amount paid from a similar appropriation for 1907. This column was given to illustrate the average for a full fiscal year.

Mr. YOUNG. This fourth column embraces payments made up to the 30th of June, 1907.

Colonel ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. Give us the amount appropriated now.

General WHIPPLE. I think I will have to ask the indulgence of the committee for referring these matters to Colonel Rogers, who made up these estimates, as I came into office only on the first of the year, and therefore I am not so familiar with them as I will be a little later on. We want to give full information to the committee on the matter.

Mr. KAHN. The General suggests that on page 28 of the printed itemized statement will be found the reasons for the increases asked for.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLADEN. Is that taken from the Book of Estimates?

General WHIPPLE. It is, so I understand.

Mr. YOUNG. The enlisted force of the Army is not increasing. You are not filling the ranks?

General WHIPPLE. No, sir; we are far below it. It has been estimated that there is a shortage of about 18,000 men.

Mr. YOUNG. This shortage is not being filled, so the ranks are not increasing.

General WHIPPLE. Not materially, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. Length of service pay is \$1,206,000.

Mr. SLADEN. It is the same as last year?

General WHIPPLE. About the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that recruits are going out, has that not been largely reduced? You have a deficiency for 1907.

Mr. SLADEN. There was \$120,000 deficiency.

Colonel ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLADEN. It seems to be very closely figured out.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Subsistence department, \$81,600.

General WHIPPLE. That is very close.

The CHAIRMAN. You spent \$67 more than the appropriation.

Mr. YOUNG. These items simply embrace pay of enlisted men in that department.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; that is what we are considering now.

The CHAIRMAN. These are for first-class sergeants, and the amount is fixed by law.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have special cooks for the Signal Corps?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. There is a big increase in the hospital item.

General WHIPPLE. I can explain the increase in the Hospital Corps. This is on account of the increase of 260 privates, first class, at \$216, and an increase of 85 privates, at \$192, making a total of \$72,480.

Mr. SLAYDEN. An increase of 345 men.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; 345 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we increase the Hospital Corps in the bill at the last Congress, or is this increase of enlistment?

General WHIPPLE. The authorized strength of the Hospital Corps is 3,500 enlisted men, and it is not up to that limit.

The CHAIRMAN. You have estimated for the whole 3,500 men?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all authorized by law?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much they are short?

General WHIPPLE. No, sir; but this increase was authorized by the Secretary of War.

Mr. YOUNG. Your estimates are based on the authorized strength of the Army, are they not?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir. This is based on the last General Orders, No. 130, for 1907, with the exception of 5,000 enlisted men that the Secretary cut out.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you know whether that authority was in the reorganization act of 1901, giving the Secretary of War power to increase the Hospital Corps?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; I think it was.

Mr. HAY. It is bound to be in that act. There was no other act.

The CHAIRMAN. For clerks and messengers. That increase there you have figured on, as to the numbers asked for?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This whole matter of clerks is on the order of the Secretary of War?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; at the request of the Chief of Staff.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of The Adjutant-General's Department, there is a misprint. It ought to be \$76,000 instead of \$67,000. All that is figured on the number and authorized by law?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; entirely so.

The CHAIRMAN. We did not increase the Medical Department last year and yet there is quite an increase asked for.

General WHIPPLE. The increase in the case of the Medical Department is for these reasons: That there are 12 captains due for promotion, which makes \$24,000, and an increase of 1 major, \$2,500, making \$26,500.

The CHAIRMAN. That major went in under a special act. He is dead now.

General WHIPPLE. He died since the estimate was made.

Colonel ROGERS. First lieutenants were promoted to captains.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be an increase of \$7,300.

Colonel ROGERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended \$598,000 out of the \$665,000?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; there are some 24 vacancies in the Medical Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest that the promotion of lieutenants would not take \$12,000, because it would only be the difference in the pay between first lieutenants and captains.

Colonel ROGERS. This is the straight pay. It is figured separately from increases.

General WHIPPLE. It is a decrease of 12 lieutenants, mounted, which we take off, leaving a net increase of \$7,300.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. If you only expend it on the Medical Corps during the fiscal year of 1907, and on the major, the statement is correct, and I can see no reason why it is not. It is the average, because some years they will be over, and I do not see why that should not be increased from \$590,000 to \$683,000.

Mr. YOUNG. It is only \$7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. During the last fiscal year?

Mr. KAHN. There is \$71,000 of excess, practically.

General WHIPPLE. That is due to the number of first lieutenants. There is a shortage in the number of first lieutenants.

The CHAIRMAN. If you fill the corps, you will need the full amount?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Length-of-service pay in the department of the Judge-Advocate-General is the same?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Also the Signal Corps?

General WHIPPLE. That is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Bureau of Insular Affairs. There is a new provision there, because we have made the head of that a brigadier-general.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You put in a major there, too.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That officer is a captain in line and so is General Edwards, both detailed officers. Are they carried in the line and estimated for in pay of the officers of the line?

General WHIPPLE. No, sir; just in this one place.

The CHAIRMAN. While an officer is on detail, he is not estimated for in the line?

General WHIPPLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Going back to page 7, pay of the officers of the line, additional pay of aids-de-camps, \$7,000. What is the additional increase to pay to aids?

General WHIPPLE. It is fixed by law, \$150 for aids to brigadier-generals and \$200 to major-generals per annum.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether mounted or not they get that additional?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In insular affairs it is for the increase of a major and increase of a brigadier general.

General WHIPPLE. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is retired officers, page 20.

Mr. HAY. Have you expended the amount appropriated in 1907?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; and \$51,129.76 more.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is on account of the increased number of brigadier-generals?

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of retired enlisted men, you spent more than we gave you.

General WHIPPLE. I can explain that in this way, that the estimate is based on the pay for 991 officers, or an increase of 70 officers over the number estimated for 1907. For the fiscal year of 1907, the expenditure approximately will be \$2,354,107.03. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1907, for increase service pay of retired officers, was \$400,000, and the expenditure was between \$390,000 and \$400,000. The estimate for 1909 is based on that addition of 70 officers to go on the retired list in 1908 and 1909.

Mr. PRINCE. Do you estimate that some of them will pass away, or will they all live?

General WHIPPLE. That is hard to estimate.

Mr. KAHN. How did you get the estimate of 2,459 enlisted men on the retired list?

General WHIPPLE. We got that from The Adjutant-General's office. There are many of those items that we must get from him.

Mr. PARKER. I have in my hand a printed sheet, headed "comparative statement of estimates for the fiscal year 1909, appropriations for the fiscal years 1908 and 1907, and disbursements during the fiscal year 1907." That was prepared in your office?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; with great care.

Mr. PARKER. It is the first time that we have had a full statement of disbursements for the preceding fiscal year. I understand that it is given so as to make a fair average, one year with another?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. As I understand it, the United States Statutes require the War Department to submit the amount of the appropriation and disbursements made for each fiscal year. Mr. Parker asked you with reference to the sheet of printed matter which you have placed before the committee. Is that a copy of the report that the Secretary of War is required to submit, or have you a fuller and more detailed report?

General WHIPPLE. The Paymaster-General's report is much fuller than that and goes into the expenditures in detail. The Paymaster-General is required to make an annual report to the Secretary of War. This sheet before you and the other in the annual report of the Paymaster-General is a report of the exact disbursements according to the fiscal years named.

The CHAIRMAN. The printed report on our table is your report to the Secretary of War?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; that is the annual report of the Paymaster-General to the Secretary of War.

Mr. PRINCE. The one you are required to make is the one you have submitted for 1907, under date of August 1, 1907.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. That report gives more in detail the history of the appropriation and the disbursement than does this statement presented to the committee?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. This statement is much later. This comes down to December, 1907, and the other to August

Mr. PRINCE. What we want is the 1907 estimate, and the one Mr. Parker referred to comes down almost to the present date.

The CHAIRMAN. Down to the 1st of July.

General WHIPPLE. To include June 30, 1907.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is paymaster's clerks. Have you the same number that you had last year?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; those are all fixed by law.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it we gave you less?

General WHIPPLE. It is due to increase of service. They get an increase for every five years of service up to and including fifteen years and then it ceases.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item of paymaster's messengers there is an increase of \$2,000.

General WHIPPLE. That is asked for on account of the need of a messenger in Cuba and two in the Philippines at Zamboanga and Iloilo.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What does a messenger do for a paymaster?

General WHIPPLE. They have a good deal of work to do at a post, such as going back and forth, carrying rolls, and doing the ordinary messenger's work. They take care of the offices and keep them clean. They are practically janitors.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do they sweep and brush?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Here they sit at the door.

General WHIPPLE. I am speaking of the pay department only.

The CHAIRMAN. Traveling expenses of paymaster's clerks. I see you expended more than we gave you and more than you asked for this year.

General WHIPPLE. It is all one fund.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it laps over if there is a little shortage on one item?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In courts-martial and courts of inquiry you think you ought to have the same as last year?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You get the bills and they are audited in the Treasury Department.

Mr. YOUNG. I see there is quite a large increase in commutation of quarters on account of the law.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Referring to the item estimated for and appropriated for last year for clothing not drawn due to enlisted men on discharge. That is about the amount of the allowance that the enlisted men make as profit.

General WHIPPLE. It is what he saves out of his allowance for clothing during his enlistment of three years.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Dividing that by the average number of enlisted men in the Army you get an idea of what the saving is per man on clothing allowance for three years.

General WHIPPLE. It is only paid on discharge after three years' service.

The CHAIRMAN. It depends on the man and the care he takes of his clothing. Some men are careful and others are not.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It is the total amount saved by the enlisted men of the Army.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Next is amount paid officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in Washington.

General WHIPPLE. He has been promoted. He is now a major.

The CHAIRMAN. He gets the pay of a colonel?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Commutation of officers on duty without troops, \$418,000. That is the same as last year. I thought we gave a larger allowance for commutation of quarters.

General WHIPPLE. It was effective from March, 1907.

Mr. YOUNG. We increased it \$115,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Interest on soldiers' deposits. That is a guess?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. The amount seems to get lower.

The CHAIRMAN. The item for expert accountant is fixed by law?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a new item for extra pay of enlisted men?

General WHIPPLE. I would say that the estimates for that extra compensation for enlisted men has been approved by the Secretary of War.

At 11.55 a. m. the committee adjourned to Thursday, January 16, 1908, at 10.30.

JANUARY 16, 1908.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL WHIPPLE—Continued.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a little correction in my testimony given at the last hearing with reference to the Hospital Corps. I was asked the question, I think by Mr. Hay, as to whether that limit was fixed by the act of 1901, and I said it was, but I find, in looking it up, that I made an error. The limit was fixed by the act of March 1, 1887. The Secretary of War was given the authority to regulate the number of men in the Hospital Corps. There is no limit, practically. The act reads, "as the service may require."

Mr. SLAYDEN. Are they separately and specially recruited?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Then they can not be detailed for other service in other parts of the Army?

General WHIPPLE. Not until the end of the enlistment period.

The CHAIRMAN. Your first item for to-day is for mileage to officers and contract surgeons when authorized by law, \$550,000. On this question of mileage the members of the committee submitted to you some questions which you answered quite promptly and fully. The expenditure of the funds would not come under your jurisdiction in any sense whatever. It is under the Secretary.

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I noticed in your report that there is a wonderful difference in the amount of the different items. General Greely expended more for himself and the aids than did the others. How did it happen that his expenses were so much larger than the other officers?

General WHIPPLE. That comes from being division commander for the first six months of the calendar year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the Department of the Lakes?

General WHIPPLE. Also Departments of Missouri and Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN. I noticed that he expended on his own account \$1,955, and by his aids \$1,604.

Mr. GORDON. He was in Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. I presume that in Alaska he was on a Government boat. Are they allowed to take aids with them?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; one aid.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that General Thomas, brigadier-general of the Department of Colorado, got in on it lively, too. All you have to do with it is to pay them when they are certified?

General WHIPPLE. We are governed and regulated by law in the expenditure of every dollar.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it the custom for officers on sick leave to be allowed mileage?

General WHIPPLE. Not unless they have orders from the Secretary of War or from the department commander, placing them on a duty status.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you know of any cases where officers on sick leave have been allowed mileage?

General WHIPPLE. I know only of cases where officers on sick leave would be needed for some special duty and would be ordered for that purpose, and in that case they would be placed on duty.

Mr. ANTHONY. While on any private business you never heard of it?

General WHIPPLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The only way an officer could get mileage would be to be ordered to report to a certain place. If he is sent for the good of the service, for instance. You have used all of that money and a little more?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; we have practically used all of the mileage of 1907.

Mr. YOUNG. I see that the amount you have asked for is \$40,000 less than the amount expended last year on mileage.

General WHIPPLE. It was the judgment of the Paymaster-General's office that we would require more than was included in the estimate. We asked for \$600,000, but when the estimate came to the Secretary of War he reduced it \$50,000. We are still of the opinion that \$550,000 will not be sufficient.

Mr. YOUNG. Is there any reason that you know of why we could not cut that amount below the expenses of last year?

General WHIPPLE. No, sir; I do not think it is possible to do it. The travel naturally increases some.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the mileage account can be cut off largely. I understand that officers went out and inspected Yellowstone Park, came back to Chicago, made inspections there, and returned to the neighborhood of Yellowstone Park again.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is that a bureau of inspection?

The CHAIRMAN. It is under the command of one of the departments.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is it duplicating the work of the Inspector-General?

Mr. STEVENS. The accounts are in two or three different departments.

The CHAIRMAN. I was stating what I had been told about the matter.

Mr. STEVENS. No department commander would have authority to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The impression seems to be that some of these officers have gone several hundred miles out of their way in order to

run up a long mileage account. I think that ought to be brought out, so that if these gentlemen are doing that their accounts ought to be disallowed. I think mileage can be saved if there is a little care taken in that respect.

General WHIPPLE. In the Pay Department we are simply custodians of the fund and we pay them by law and regulations.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you think that this \$550,000 you estimate for will be required for the officers and contract surgeons for the ensuing fiscal year? Is it below what you think it should be?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir. I think it should be \$600,000.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How much below?

General WHIPPLE. Up to the 30th of April it is about \$50,000 below what it should be. I can answer that better by stating what we have expended up to the 30th of November. The amount is \$296,392.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is that the average?

General WHIPPLE. There is an increase in some items; for instance, for the entire year of 1907 we expended \$143,000 for change of stations, and within five months of this year we have expended \$93,000, against \$143,000 for the entire fiscal year. That is only one item.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a list of all of the mileage?

General WHIPPLE. I have it up to and including the last five months.

The CHAIRMAN. Of this fiscal year?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You think it will be exhausted by the 30th of April?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; without a doubt.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Suppose Congress decides not to appropriate it, then what will you do?

General WHIPPLE. We will have to do without it or ask for it in a deficiency.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Suppose Congress is not in session.

General WHIPPLE. That will have to be anticipated. But, as a matter of fact, we would make no more payments.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What will be done then?

General WHIPPLE. We can not charge mileage to any other appropriation.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Can they not travel and create a deficiency?

The CHAIRMAN. That is a question of administration. That is a question the Secretary of War can answer. They can create it by law. If there is not enough money it is not against the law for them to create a deficiency.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The question is whether or not it is enjoined by law.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a question for the Comptroller and War Department to thrash out. Would it be possible for you to give us an account of the amount expended?

General WHIPPLE. It is already in the report of the Paymaster-General. The funds are itemized.

The CHAIRMAN. I am referring to the mileage paid to each of the different officers.

General WHIPPLE. We could get that, but it would take us many days to do it. It would interfere with the work of the office if we were compelled to make that compilation.

Mr. PRINCE. Have you made your detailed statement to the Secretary of War or to some officer of the Government outside of your own department?

General WHIPPLE. I have furnished it in the annual report of the Paymaster-General?

Mr. STEVENS. Is it not true that some of the officers in the Army throughout the country have more than one duty to perform? Has not an officer detailed at headquarters or on a reservation more or less of another kind of duty to perform?

General WHIPPLE. It frequently happens so.

Mr. STEVENS. It occurs because there are not enough officers at the post to do all kinds of work.

General WHIPPLE. That is the reason.

Mr. STEVENS. Would there not be more travel by officers having different kinds of service to perform?

General WHIPPLE. That I am not prepared to answer, but I should think not. I do not think it would increase the amount of travel greatly.

Mr. STEVENS. It would not make much difference?

General WHIPPLE. No, sir. In reference to the disbursement of this mileage fund, the Secretary of War allots for the year the amount that shall be expended in any one quarter. For instance, of the \$550,000 appropriated for this year there was allotted for the first quarter, \$175,000; for the second quarter, December 31, \$160,000; for the third quarter, \$115,000; for the fourth quarter, \$100,000, making \$550,000. On the 20th of December all the mileage was exhausted and the paymasters were instructed not to make any more payments. The vouchers which had accumulated were taken out of the third quarter on the 1st of January.

Mr. STEVENS. Do you know whether or not the War Department or the department commander is allowed a certain amount to expend within their discretion?

General WHIPPLE. There is no limitation. It is governed by the amount of travel necessary. The travel is larger for the first quarter from July until the 30th of September than any other quarter. That is the reason that such a large amount was allotted for the first quarter, \$175,000.

Mr. STEVENS. Is there anything to prevent the Department from using a large amount of money for mileage during any one of those quarters if it should desire to do so, or if it be necessary?

General WHIPPLE. I have no means of knowing what their restrictions are. I presume certain instructions are given them.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Does this mileage include mileage paid to the officers of the Engineer Corps who are required to inspect rivers and harbors?

General WHIPPLE. No, sir.

Mr. STEVENS. It does when they are engaged on fortification work.

General WHIPPLE. On strictly military duties.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you increased the items to enlisted men on foreign service, page 24.

Mr. PRINCE. Will you be kind enough to tell us on what page of your report appears the statement you made as to mileage?

General WHIPPLE. Pages 9 and 10.

Mileage disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

	Appropriations.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
Inspection of the Army:			
By the generals commanding departments, accompanied by officers of their staffs, as provided by paragraph 191, Army Regulations.....		\$218.54	\$10,148.15
By officers of the Adjutant-General's Department.....			33.40
By officers of the Inspector-General's Department.....		944.96	14,621.95
By officers of the Quartermaster's Department.....		230.21	7,806.65
By officers of the Subsistence Department.....		51.52	5,501.70
By officers of the Medical Department.....		61.88	1,944.63
By officers of the Ordnance Department.....		389.26	10,184.59
By officers of the Corps of Engineers.....			838.09
By officers of the Signal Corps.....		169.36	2,930.99
Inspection of—			
Troops.....			105.12
Horses.....		487.11	4,544.64
Engineer and other property.....			104.78
Artillery districts.....		265.44	3,468.85
Submarine mines.....		281.27	1,653.70
Work on fortifications by engineer officers.....		141.55	3,340.23
Special inspections.....		27.54	681.91
Inspection of colleges.....			1,707.16
Inspection of militia.....	\$164.99	234.19	9,577.29
Total for inspections.....	164.99	3,502.83	79,496.73
General recruiting duty.....		3,472.70	65,323.56
Joining for and returning from recruiting duty.....		111.44	5,239.71
Returning from conducting recruits.....		1,506.73	16,500.64
Total for recruiting.....		5,090.87	87,063.91
General Staff.....		346.40	2,576.97
Change of station.....	150.77	18,788.17	142,748.23
General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....		166.62	4,479.09
Travel of general officers and their aids other than for inspection.....		217.88	3,006.77
Travel in Europe and other foreign countries.....		783.71	4,045.30
Courts-martial and courts of inquiry.....	96.82	1,235.68	18,031.30
Payment of troops.....	67.80	206.24	13,617.59
Officers of the line ordered to express offices to obtain money for payment of troops.....			231.11
Treasurer and professors Military Academy (academy duty).....		15.12	393.82
Instructions of Secretary of War (confidential duty).....		2,970.46	7,895.86
Target practice, inspection target ranges and rifle teams.....		1,133.49	36,247.38
Conducting prisoners, sick and insane.....		258.45	4,851.67
Line officers on business for Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments.....		144.29	2,778.47
Retiring boards and officers retired and ordered home.....		1,123.91	8,537.36
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.....			1,493.43
Boards to examine officers for promotion.....		1,087.68	39,990.87
Boards for examination of gunners.....		610.78	1,110.05
Boards of survey.....		5.04	38.78
Board on General Staff.....			1,281.96
Board to revise the report of the Endicott Board.....		206.32	266.59
Board on church claims, Philippine Islands.....			322.36
Board on testing revolvers.....			490.91
Board on selection of military sites.....			229.36
Board for considering questions pertaining to the protection of sea-coast forts from attack by land.....			148.22
Witnessing method of preparing emergency ration.....		12.18	
Leases and other legal business.....		30.35	1,403.86
Topographical work.....		120.22	1,630.50
Military surveys.....			23.68
Consultation with division and department commanders.....		10.91	1,140.21
Special investigations.....		60.60	1,883.30
Fire control and installation.....			923.86
Pursuit of deserters and escaped prisoners.....			86.80
War College.....			1,190.94
Naval War College.....			135.46
Attending American Medical Association.....			101.44
Attending national association for study and prevention of tuberculosis.....			318.22
Attending Society American Bacteriologists.....			31.92
Attending special course, university, Liverpool, England.....			334.93
Attending National Guard Association.....			740.37
Attending dedication Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa.....			42.28
Attending National Rifle Association.....			31.92
Attending International Homeopathic Medical Congress.....			27.16
Attending Military Surgeons' Association.....			108.78
Attending American Veterinary Medical Association.....			216.58
Attending dedication ceremonies School of Applied Engineering, University of Pennsylvania.....			19.18
Attending National Dental Association.....			39.48

Mileage disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

	Appropriations.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
Attending German army maneuvers.....			\$1,426.66
Attending British Medical Association.....			76.30
Attending funerals.....		\$15.40	23.50
Army of Cuban pacification.....			39,747.88
Conference with Secretary of War.....			132.20
Accompanying Secretary of War on tour of inspection.....			1,268.48
Escort duty for Secretary of War.....			19.42
Witnessing balloon experiments.....			109.97
Militia officers attending garrison and service schools.....		6.48	928.92
Army maneuvers.....		505.61	24,797.48
Relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast.....		4,472.22	3,382.83
Pikes Peak Centennial Celebration.....			16.94
War Department exhibit at Cincinnati Fall Festival.....			38.71
Joint Army and Navy Board.....		32.14	48.79
Departments' field day.....			115.72
Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises.....			476.27
Duty at Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition.....			2,049.98
Accompanying representatives of foreign countries to the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition.....			3,115.31
Artillery instruction at Indian Head and navy-yard gun factory.....			628.32
Field operations, Philippine Islands.....			100.69
Panama Canal.....			73.44
Orders fail to show specific duty enjoined.....			57.87
Amounts.....	\$480.38	43,155.05	550,340.73
			43,155.05
			480.38
Total Pay Department disbursements during fiscal year 1907.....			593,976.16
Paid by Auditor for War Department, on Treasury settlements and chargeable to mileage appropriations.....	22.18	1,025.96	211.36
			1,025.96
			22.18
Aggregate, Pay Department and Auditor for War Department.....			595,235.66

Comparative statement of the principal items showing increase in mileage for 1907 over that for 1906.

	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Actual expenses traveling with troops, act June 12, 1906.....	\$22,004.38		\$22,004.38
Army of Cuban pacification, October, 1906, to June, 1907.....	39,747.88		39,747.88
Change of station.....	142,748.23	\$128,504.52	14,243.71
Boards to examine officers for promotion.....	39,990.87	11,216.72	28,774.15
Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition.....	5,165.29		5,165.29
Recruiting duty.....	87,063.91	80,808.34	6,255.57
Target practice, inspection target ranges, rifle teams.....	36,247.38	26,912.81	9,334.57
Total.....			125,525.55

The CHAIRMAN. As to the item of foreign service, I thought you would spend more than that.

General WHIPPLE. That included short payment for the previous year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some of that left over.

General WHIPPLE. It is a mere matter of estimating the foreign-service pay.

The CHAIRMAN. It depends upon the number of troops abroad?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEVENS. Suppose the troops were to be withdrawn from Cuba?

General WHIPPLE. That would make considerable difference.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the item for the payment of the 10 per cent.

General WHIPPLE. That is for the same reason.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a little proposed change in the law. It is contained in the proviso. In one item they pay from the time they leave and in the other item they pay from the time they get there.

General WHIPPLE. You refer to a former law. The present law is now from the date of their departure to the date of their landing in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Wherein does the first proviso change the existing law?

Mr. HAY. It does not change the existing law. The Chief Signal Officer proposes the change.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chief Signal Officer, General Allen, is here and he can tell us about it.

General ALLEN. That is extra-duty pay. The proviso says, "to enlisted men in the foreign service." It does not come from the Chief Signal Officer. It came from the War Department.

Mr. HAY. Why does the first proviso change the first law?

Colonel ROGERS. It is to make it permanent.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Paymaster-General wish to submit anything further?

General WHIPPLE. There is one question that I promised to answer Mr. Prince about, viz, the amount of money covered into the Treasury June 30, 1907. The amount is shown in the Paymaster-General's report, and it is about \$670,000. That is added to the amount of money that remains in the Treasury which we have not drawn out, so that at the present time there is \$1,182,791.62 remaining in the Treasury available for expenditure until the 30th of June, 1909, when it lapses; but of that amount about \$670,000 was covered in by the various paymasters in the fiscal year 1907.

Mr. PRINCE. From what source did that come—from the pay of the Army, or from what source? As I understand it, the statute says that the money herein appropriated, excepting that appropriated for mileage, shall be disbursed for pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund. There could not be a division of the fund. From what fund did that come?

General WHIPPLE. The general law embraces all the various appropriations with the exception of mileage.

Mr. PRINCE. That is all right.

General WHIPPLE. No mileage was deposited. I doubt very much whether we have any of that on hand.

Mr. PRINCE. Have you any data as to the amount covered into the Treasury for 1906?

General WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; it is \$235,351.72.

Mr. PRINCE. Have you any data as to the amount covered into the Treasury in 1905?

General WHIPPLE. That year it was very close, being only \$8,011.35.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ARTHUR M. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. JOHNSON HAGOOD, ASSISTANT CHIEF.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you have put in some new legislation. You have simply divided it up.

General MURRAY. Before I go into that I want to call attention to the fact that under the heading relating to the Chief of Artillery occur the words "Coast Defense School of Fort Monroe." At the time the estimate was put in it was intended to consolidate the two coast artillery schools, the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten and the artillery school at Fort Monroe. The consolidated school at Fort Monroe has, since the estimate was submitted, been designated as the "Coast Artillery School," so that I would like to have the word "defense" changed to "artillery," so that it would read "Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe."

In regard to this school at Fort Monroe, it was decided last year by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, to consolidate the two schools. Heretofore we have had the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, N. Y., and the other, the artillery school, at Fort Monroe, and it was decided to consolidate them at one place, Fort Monroe. The item as submitted is with the view to this consolidation, this being of course intended to be in the interest of the school or of instruction in coast artillery. The estimate is given in the Book of Estimates, page 184, and in the accompanying note explanation is made in regard to the consolidation of the two schools.

Mr. HAY. How do the appropriations for the two schools compare?

General MURRAY. I was coming to that. Last year the allotment for the Artillery School was from the appropriation for the general service schools and was \$8,000, while the appropriation for the School of Submarine Defense was \$16,000, the sum of the allotment and appropriation being \$24,000. This estimate as given here is an increase of \$4,000 over the amount given for the two schools last year and is explained in the same note. The increase is on account of setting up the apparatus and of supplying such apparatus and material as will be necessary in the equipment to get it in working order. There is a small increase over the combined amount and it is considered necessary.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Will it effect economy when the schools are joined?

General MURRAY. It will undoubtedly effect an improvement in the coast artillery instruction, and there should be a slight economy. If they are combined it will result in a decrease in the number of instructors.

Mr. CAPRON. Is there anything in the way of school facilities, buildings, etc., now left at Fort Totten?

General MURRAY. It is all to be moved to Fort Monroe. The buildings vacated will be used for other purposes. No special building for school purposes has been erected at Fort Totten, and none will be left unoccupied after the transfer.

Mr. CAPRON. The premises vacated at Fort Totten will be used for other purposes?

General MURRAY. Yes. On account of the increase of the Coast Artillery, Fort Totten is to be enlarged from a five-company post to an eight-company post and all the buildings vacated by the removal of the school will be used in the enlargement of the post.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I understand that the torpedo work and planting of mines have been transferred from the Engineer Corps to the artillery.

General MURRAY. It was transferred February 2, 1901, since which time the school for instruction in submarine mine work has been at Fort Totten; and now, both gun and mine work being under artillery, the two schools will be consolidated at one place, with the view to the instruction of two classes at the school, a one-year class for instruction in everything a company officer ought to know, and a two-year class for special instruction as artillery engineers and district staff officers.

Mr. PRINCE. Will there be any school of the kind at Fort Totten?

General MURRAY. No. The entire School of Submarine Defense will be removed to Fort Monroe.

Mr. PARKER. With reference to the torpedo matter, the submarine mines, and all that, do you have any trouble about keeping vessels off your torpedo mines?

General MURRAY. During the time we are planting them for instruction purposes we have great difficulty always in making commercial vessels slow down when going over them. We only put them down at certain times, and, so far as possible, try to make commercial vessels slow down so as not to injure the mines or the cables.

Mr. PARKER. How about anchoring over them?

General MURRAY. When anchors are dragged over the cables they are injured. During maneuvers we have always had difficulty, and I have always had to ask the harbor masters and owners of steamship lines during that time to regulate the speed of boats passing over our cables.

Mr. PARKER. In anchoring over them is the danger to the mines or to the vessels?

General MURRAY. There is no danger to the vessels from the mines. They simply pull up our cables by dragging them.

Mr. PARKER. During the Spanish war you had special rules for that.

General MURRAY. Yes. In running over our mines the danger to vessels is in the propellers getting mixed up with the cables, causing the vessels trouble.

Mr. PARKER. It is essential to be able to tell people to keep off?

General MURRAY. Yes, sir. That is, during the time the maneuvers are progressing or that the officers and men are out for instruction purposes.

Mr. MILLER. You do not plant dangerous torpedoes or those with fuses?

General MURRAY. Not ordinarily. We plant two or three occasionally for instruction purposes and then take them up again.

Mr. PARKER. During the Spanish war you had special rules?

General MURRAY. Yes; and we must still have strict rules, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in order to control commercial vessels, not only to keep them from running over the cables at high speed, but also to make them take care to see that they do not bump the mines.

Mr. PARKER. In doing so do you have any difficulty in making commanders of vessels obey orders?

General MURRAY. I think they do not obey the orders.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not obey the orders, and we had pictures here showing that. They wanted a provision by Congress to prevent that, but Congress refused to give it.

Mr. PARKER. The navy vessels are aware of the location of such mines, are they not?

General MURRAY. The Navy, in conjunction with the Coast Artillery, undertake in time of war to control all that for a certain area, called a defensive sea area, beginning at the entrance to the harbor and running out to a certain point, which is called the outer limit of defense, and it is desirable to so take control of any commercial vessels entering the harbor, so as to prevent their going through the mine fields in the harbor.

Mr. PARKER. During the time of war and during the time of practice?

General MURRAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. How many times last year did you plant torpedoes?

General MURRAY. Very seldom; not more than once a month.

Mr. PARKER. As I understand it, the statutes at present provide that if vessels do any damage they shall be held responsible. There is not any punishment now, I presume, because you can not always find the vessel that does the damage.

General MURRAY. It is difficult if they pass through in the night-time. It is proposed to take control of the outer limit and also to make an inner limit; that is, to have a limit of mine fields, and then control all vessels passing through the defense fields in time of war.

Mr. PARKER. Or during the time of practice.

General MURRAY. That will be controlled by the Chief of Artillery, but in time of war we desire to take control of vessels and should have authority for such control, for otherwise the commercial vessels would run over the loaded mines. Under ordinary conditions a passageway would be left, of course, but at the last moment we would close everything up. A passageway must be left so as not to interfere with commerce, unless in cases of emergency, calling for extra precaution.

Mr. PARKER. Mines are expensive?

General MURRAY. They are expensive and are very difficult to replace once they have been knocked out.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers and students are there?

General MURRAY. The number of officers we have heretofore sent to the school at Fort Monroe is 50. It is contemplated as soon as possible to keep that number there every year. There will be put in the second year's class the men who do the best in the first year's class, as well as other officers who have been selected from among those who have been through the school in previous years or whose records show that they are good officers. The second year's class will be made up of good men and selected men from the number who have been in the class from the first year. That second year class will be composed of about 20 men. Up to the present time, due to the shortage of officers in the Coast Artillery, we have had, I think, about 35 men in what corresponds to the first year's class. I am not certain as to the exact number, but hereafter I think there will be about 50 in the first class, 20 in the second class; all told, about 70.

The CHAIRMAN. How many professors?

General MURRAY. We have not yet consolidated the school. I hope to divide the officer's division of the school into two departments,

and to place at the head of each department a man who shall have control of his department. These will be subdivided, according to the work in the department, probably into two or three subdepartments, and each of those subdepartments should have its instructor, for all the work will be going on at the same time. In the officers' division I contemplate that there will be seven or eight instructors.

In the enlisted men's division of the school there will be an officer who will have general charge. There will be an officer in charge of the subdepartment for master gunners, for master electricians, for electrician-sergeants, for the engineers and the firemen, and for anything else that may hereafter be decided to be proper and necessary to put in that division.

The CHAIRMAN. How many enlisted men are there in the school?

General MURRAY. There are 20 to 35 men in the electrician-sergeants' department, depending on the number of vacancies in that grade. In regard to the new grades, the engineer and firemen's grades, which you gave us last year, the subdivisions corresponding to them have not yet been established in the schools; but we get the engineers mostly from the electrician-sergeants. The whole idea is to send enough enlisted men to the school to insure the keeping up of the higher grades allowed, master electricians and electrician-sergeants, engineers, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 6 of the report of the Secretary of War they say there are 49 officers detailed for this school.

General MURRAY. That includes students and instructors. There are so many students detailed in the school and I was giving the number in the present class.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this 49 include students and instructors?

General MURRAY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have about 15 instructors for officers.

General MURRAY. I do not remember the exact number of instructors and students. I know there were about 50 students at the beginning of the school year, but, as I said, I think there are about 35 now.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have, when you get the school going, about 15 instructors for the men and about 15 for the officers?

General MURRAY. No; about 6 to 8 instructors for the officers and, I think, about 5 instructors for the enlisted men; so there will be anywhere from 11 to 13 instructors there, or about 6 instructors for the 70 student officers and 5 for the enlisted men.

The CHAIRMAN. You want about 70 students and officers there when you get it running?

General MURRAY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you will have about 8 instructors?

General MURRAY. Yes, but they are not all really instructors; 2 of them will have charge of administrative work and keeping run of the different departments under their supervision.

The CHAIRMAN. How many enlisted men will receive instruction?

General MURRAY. In the electrician-sergeants' class I think we will have about 30. In the engineers' class I think it will take at least 20, and in the firemen's class from 10 to 15; in all, from 60 to 75 men. In the same way as in the officers' division, there will be an officer in charge of the enlisted men's division, under whom there will be 4 instructors. When there are not enough instructors for the different classes they will have to make up the deficiency from enlisted men as assistant instructors.

The CHAIRMAN. You have on page 5 a proviso in regard to books. It says that "section 3458 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply (etc.) to the pay from this appropriation."

General MURRAY. That is simply to enable us to bring in books intended strictly for the school without paying duty.

The CHAIRMAN. It is arranged so that you can subscribe for the books in the ordinary course without having the money allotted?

General MURRAY. It is the same thing as is done for the information bureau.

Mr. PARKER. Why not insert the word "hereafter?"

Mr. PRINCE. That is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. These publications will not be sent unless you send the money. This authorizes you to send the subscription money when you make your subscription. That is the reason the proviso is put in.

General MURRAY. Yes. I would like to state to the committee that, in my opinion, these estimates, not only for the Coast Artillery School, but for the general service schools, are down to a minimum. I recognize that you must keep expenses down and that the Coast Artillery has asked—as I believe will be shown by the Book of Estimates—for about \$40,000,000. I do not think we will get all of that; but I would say here that when it is being considered as to what should be appropriated, if a cut is proposed, I think it would be better to make a cut of \$10,000 in almost any fortification item than to cut any service school \$1,000. In other words, it is like taking so much off a man's nose. It is a question of how much the cut will hurt. It will be in the interest of the public service to make the cut somewhere else than on the service schools, on which the efficiency of the Army depends.

The CHAIRMAN. That means that the cut will be made on fortifications.

General MURRAY. Yes. If you had to consider both the estimates for the fortifications and the schools, I would say cut on the fortification estimates, if a cut must be made when you are deciding on the amount of money you are going to give us.

Mr. STEVENS. I noticed in that item of extra-duty pay to soldiers, it covers all the employees, carpenters, etc. What is your experience in using men for that work? Do men like to do that work?

General MURRAY. As a rule, yes, when they get paid for it; but without extra pay it is another question.

Mr. STEVENS. It has not deteriorated their services as soldiers?

General MURRAY. No, as a rule they select the best men—men who are especially qualified for extra-duty work. In addition to that extra-duty men are, as a rule, required to attend to military duties; and it is thus assured that they will get all necessary instruction.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It is a sort of reward?

General MURRAY. Yes. It develops the best men.

Mr. STEVENS. Can you keep the men in the service with this sort of pay?

General MURRAY. Yes; I think so. The men who are getting extra-duty pay are more inclined to stay.

Captain Hagood called my attention to the fact that we have had for quite a number of years in the Coast Artillery a number of men who really do harder work in one sense and more skilled work than the men who are on extra-duty pay in the Quartermaster's Depart-

ment. These men are now assistants in the Ordnance Department to the ordnance machinists, very often working eight hours a day in helping the Ordnance Department machinists, for which they receive nothing. To cover this point the Chief of Ordnance has put in an item asking that special-duty pay be allowed these men.

Mr. STEVENS. Extra-duty pay would be allowed for every kind of work?

Captain HAGOOD. I think Mr. Stevens has in mind the large class of men who perform extra work, for which the Chief of Staff has recommended an army-service corps. It should be understood that the majority of men who do this class of work do not get extra-duty pay. The men who get extra-duty pay are, as a rule, perfectly satisfied; but those who do not get extra pay, but who do fatigue work of all kinds, are dissatisfied. For instance, a man on duty as a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department gets extra-duty pay, but one on duty in the adjutant's office does not get extra-duty pay. A certain number of men are allowed at each post on extra pay for driving carts, but there are a great many other men who drive carts and get no pay for it. Blacksmiths, carpenters, plumbers, etc., regularly employed get extra pay, but on every post there is a large detail of men every day, called the fatigue detail, who perform all kinds of manual labor and who get no extra pay for it. This class of labor includes handling heavy freight, delivering coal, repairing roads, cutting grass, and, in the Coast Artillery, mounting the guns.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is not that work of handling the guns, etc., regular military duty?

Captain HAGOOD. It is military duty, but it is a class of duty for which at West Point a service-corps detachment is provided. A man who drives a cart of coal or freight gets 35 cents a day extra-duty pay as a teamster; but there may be a detail of 20 men heaving coal, loading and unloading heavy freight, who get no extra pay. That is the kind of fatigue duty to which the men object. The service-corps bill would correct this.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I thought you referred to the men who handled the guns.

Captain HAGOOD. I mean the men who do the manual work.

Mr. CAPRON. I would like to have you state whether there has been any improvement in enlistment in your corps since your last report. What are the conditions at the present time?

General MURRAY. I am sorry that I have to report that we have not increased, but have decreased. We were able to retain those to whom you gave the higher duty pay and also the men who received extra-duty pay, but the men have been going out at the other end, where they did not receive this extra pay. I believe that in the Army as a whole we are about 4,800 more men short than we were at this time last year, and that about one-third of this number is from the Coast Artillery. Captain Hagood gave me those figures.

The CHAIRMAN. The prizes did not induce the men to stay?

General MURRAY. No; they have been going out. There have been more inducements on the outside, and they have simply gone out. I hoped last year that we would soon fill up in the Coast Artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year you got substantially all you wanted?

General MURRAY. Yes; and I had hoped that it would increase, but I find that we decreased.

Mr. BURKE. Has the recent industrial condition of the country, within the last four months, resulting in the laying off of men in industrial employment, had any effect upon your service?

General MURRAY. I do not know. I have not kept track of that. I would have to make a special inquiry to get informed upon that subject. Captain Hagood, who has been studying that subject, may be able to answer.

The CHAIRMAN. The Coast Artillery has, in round numbers, about how many enlisted men?

General MURRAY. The authorized strength October 15, 1907, as given by the Adjutant-General's office, was 19,321 men, and the actual strength on that same date was 9,628 men, or we are more than 50 per cent, or, in round numbers, 10,000 men, short.

Mr. PARKER. I notice that in recruiting for the Army, out of 75,000 men who were examined only 19,000 were passed and received into the service. Do you think it is absolutely essential to have so strict an examination as to cut off that number?

General MURRAY. That question I would have to leave to some one else to answer.

Mr. PARKER. I have noticed that young men were rejected because they did not have the proper chest measurements. I have known young men to increase their chest measurement in a short time.

General MURRAY. I have nothing to say on that subject, because that comes under the Adjutant-General's office.

I want to call attention to the fact that on page 12 of this bill is the matter for the pay of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Chief of Staff. In connection with that, I want to say that heretofore the clerks in the office of the Chief of Artillery have been supplied from the office of the Chief of Staff, or from the men appropriated for under the heading here referred to; and upon my representation of the conditions in the office of the Chief of Artillery the Secretary of War authorized a special estimate to be put in the legislative bill for the clerks of the office of the Chief of Artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your clerks would become department clerks.

General MURRAY. There would be special clerks for the Chief of Artillery, just as there are for the Chief of Engineers, the Chief Signal Officer, etc. They would be appropriated for under the legislative bill. We now have 8 clerks appropriated for under the heading on page 12 of this bill who are permanent. We also have 3 temporary clerks, and even the 8 permanent clerks may be taken away from the office of the Chief of Artillery by promotion. If you will compare the figures under the heading referred to in this bill with those of last year's estimate you will find that there is a decrease of 4 clerks in this year's estimate. There have been taken away the 8 clerks in the office of the Chief of Artillery and there have been added 4 clerks for the office of Chief of Staff, which gives a net decrease of 4 clerks. It is desired to increase the clerks in the office of the Chief of Staff by 4.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a question of whether they are in the Department at Washington.

General MURRAY. The number asked for last year under this heading has been decreased by 4, and in case I do not get the 8 clerks appropriated for in the legislative bill, then the office of the Chief of Artillery will be shy 4 clerks, and I will have to come back to the committee and ask you to put them back in this bill.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Where are your clerks?

General MURRAY. They are included in those appropriated for under the heading referred to in this bill.

Mr. SLAYDEN. This seems to be a decrease.

General MURRAY. Captain Hagood has some figures on that question.

Captain HAGOOD. The Chief of Staff told me that if the subject came up he would like to have me explain it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your bureau a bureau of the War Department?

General MURRAY. The office has all the functions of a bureau, but it is not such under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Then none of these clerks would be assigned?

General MURRAY. The Secretary recognizes that the office has all the functions of a bureau and therefore it should have its own clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. They have proposed to transfer you to the bureau to get clerks?

General MURRAY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you will get them.

General MURRAY. You can recognize the difficulty of running an office with somebody else's clerks that can be taken away by promotion or for other reason.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary has no right to assign clerks to any office outside of his Department?

General MURRAY. The office of the Chief of Artillery is not under the law a bureau of the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to find out your status.

Captain HAGOOD. I was simply speaking of the clerks of the Chief of Staff in connection with clerks of the office of the Chief of Artillery. The Chief of Staff has asked for additional pay for his clerks, and that was what I was going to explain when the chairman is ready to hear me.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well; proceed.

Captain HAGOOD. The clerks in the bureaus of the War Department are provided for in the general legislative bill, and their average pay is \$1,301.07 per year. I can give the detailed figures on it if the committee desires that. In the Adjutant-General's office, the Bureau of Ordnance, etc., the average pay is \$1,301.07 a year. The clerks in the office of the Chief of Staff and the various divisions and departments are all under one head and they are appropriated for by this committee and the average pay is only \$1,176. They are here in Washington and of course come in direct competition with the Chief of Ordnance. The Chief of Staff called together a board, of which I was recorder, to make recommendations with reference to the pay of clerks in the office of the Chief of Staff; we recommended the schedule shown in the estimate so that the average pay might be made \$1,300, the same as the average pay of the War Department bureaus. In some offices it is as high as \$1,400.

Mr. STEVENS. What is it in the office of the Chief of Staff?

Captain HAGOOD. \$1,176.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Have you any difficulty in getting clerks at that wage?

Captain HAGOOD. Yes; because they start in at a low rate and they have but little chance of promotion. If a man can get into one of the other bureaus, he would go there. In the office of the Chief of

Artillery we have really only one or two competent clerks. The rest of the clerks are young boys who have been in the War Department for a year and a half or two years, and the officers in the office of the Chief of Artillery have to perform clerical duties. The officers have to do work which in other departments is done by clerks. The Chief of Staff has asked that the average pay of the clerks of his office be put up to the average of the others.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The clerks in the office of the Chief of Staff only get what average?

Captain HAGOOD. In the office of the Chief of Artillery they get \$1,150. The general average in the Chief of Staff is only \$1,176.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Have you any idea what the general average is in the Chief of Staff without reference to the Artillery?

General MURRAY. It is higher.

Mr. SLAYDEN. As much as \$1,300?

General MURRAY. No; it would be at the outside not above \$1,200.

Captain Hagood says it is \$1,187.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Then in the office of the Chief of Engineers they get a higher pay?

General MURRAY. Yes; they get \$1,228 on an average.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What is it in the office of the Adjutant-General?

Captain HAGOOD. It is \$1,319.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How much in the Chief of Ordnance?

Captain HAGOOD. \$1,291.

Mr. SLAYDEN. And how much in the office of the Quartermaster-General?

Captain HAGOOD. \$1,217.

General MURRAY. I might say that all that data will be found on page 589 of the Book of Estimates.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I wanted to know where the discrimination was and who was discriminated against. Are the duties of these clerks in the Chief of Artillery and the Chief of Staff, where the smaller wages are drawn, equally as onerous, and does it require as great ability, as in the other departments where they are better paid?

General MURRAY. I do not think there is any question about that. You will find on page 587 a letter written by myself to the Secretary of War in relation to the subject of salaries of clerks in the office of the Chief of Artillery.

Captain HAGOOD. I will incorporate here the substance of the report made by the board above referred to, of which I was recorder. The report as is follows:

The current estimate of the Secretary of War for clerks under the caption "Military Headquarters, Office Chief of Staff," is as follows:

Number.	Class.	Total.
1	\$2,000	\$2,000
6	1,800	10,800
15	1,600	24,000
27	1,400	37,800
73	1,200	87,600
100	1,000	100,000
2	900	1,800
1	720	720
		264,720

Total number of clerks, 225. Average pay, \$1,176.53

The average pay of the several bureaus of the War Department is as follows:

Bureaus.	Number of clerks.	Average salary.
Adjutant-General.....	537	\$1,319.91
Inspector-General.....	7	1,485.71
Judge-Advocate-General.....	12	1,887.50
Chief Signal Officer.....	20	1,179.00
Quartermaster-General.....	164	1,217.07
Commissary-General.....	59	1,194.61
Paymaster-General.....	42	1,315.69
Surgeon-General.....	97	1,365.97
Chief of Ordnance.....	61	1,291.60
Chief of Engineers.....	69	1,328.98
Insular Affairs.....	62	1,225.80
Average per bureau.....		1,301.07

This is shown in detail in Table A, appended herewith.

The average pay of clerks in all the bureaus of the War Department taken together is \$1,301.07.

In view of the increased cost of living and of the corresponding advance in wages of those employed in similar positions in civil life, all classes of Government clerks should have their pay advanced. In the absence of provision for such an advance the difficulty of obtaining competent clerks for the Government service from civil life under the present very favorable industrial conditions is very pronounced. The fact that clerks get better compensation in the several bureaus of the War Department than they do in the class known as "clerks for Military Headquarters and for the Office of the Chief of Staff" magnifies the unfavorable conditions for this office.

In order to bring the average of these clerks up to that of the average of the War Department bureaus; to make the percentage of the clerks in each grade as great as the average percentages in corresponding grades in the several bureaus of the War Department, thus producing a uniform flow of promotion, and in order to give the clerks in this class the same compensation as clerks performing corresponding duties in the several bureaus of the War Department, it is recommended that the following reclassification be made:

Class.	Present classification.		Proposed reclassification.	
	Number.	Total.	Number.	Total.
\$2,000.....	1	\$2,000	3	\$6,000
\$1,800.....	6	10,800	16	28,800
\$1,600.....	15	24,000	24	38,400
\$1,400.....	27	37,800	48	67,200
\$1,200.....	73	87,600	85	102,000
\$1,000.....	100	100,000	45	45,000
\$900.....	2	1,800		
\$720.....	1	720		
	225	264,720	221	287,400

Average pay, present classification, \$1,176.53; average pay, proposed reclassification, \$1,300.45.

This would provide an advancement for the chief clerk of the second division, General Staff (Military Information Division) from \$1,800 to \$2,000. This is the largest division of the General Staff; the work is peculiarly technical, requiring exceptional ability and versatility, and the number of clerks, draftsmen, translators, etc., under this chief clerk is greater than that in several of the divisions of the War Department bureaus, the chief clerks of which get \$2,000.

This also provides for the advancement from \$1,800 to \$2,000 of an expert draftsman and map maker in the second division of the General Staff. This man performs the duties which in other bureaus of the War Department, in the Geodetic Coast Survey and other Departments of the Government, brings a compensation of from \$2,100 to \$2,500. This advance is recommended in order that this man may be retained in this position, or in case of his giving it up another man of suitable qualifications could be obtained to perform these duties, which would be impracticable at the present rate of pay.

Artillery posts as a rule are separated from the mainland and are dependent upon boat transportation for all forms of supplies. The batteries, fire-control stations, power plants, machine shops, barracks, and quarters are widely separated. The number of officers and men, being as a rule about 25 per cent of those required for one relief, have duties requiring their personal presence at various times of the day at widely separated points. Under such circumstances a good telephone system is essential to the transaction of public business, as without such a system reliance must be placed upon messengers for communication with officers who may be in the performance of their duty at any one of half a dozen widely separated points.

This office has received many communications setting forth the inadequacy of the present allowance of telephones at artillery posts, including one from the Chief of Engineers, requesting that the district engineer officer and his local assistant at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., be included in the telephone system at that post. The Chief of Artillery has been informed unofficially by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army that the cost of telephones of the type proposed for post administrative purposes is about \$10 each. Including the average cost of wiring and installation, this amounts to about \$20 each. The cost of maintenance when taken in connection with the whole electrical and telephone installation at artillery posts is nominal.

* * * * *

The Chief of Staff's recommendation to the Secretary of War was to the following effect:

The Chief of Artillery gives cogent reasons for an increase in the number of telephones for artillery posts. The telephone has become an absolute necessity in commercial life for the prompt transaction of business, and its more general use in military posts will facilitate the transaction of official business and be in keeping with modern business methods.

In commercial life the use of telephones is limited by the high rentals usually charged; but this limitation does not apply to a local line for use at military stations. The telephones are purchased outright at a reasonable price, and after installation the cost of maintenance is practically negligible. It is considered very desirable that every officer's quarters should have its telephone. In the list of the Chief of Artillery the quarters of each company commander and of various staff officers are named. But the quarters of the particular officers named are subject to frequent change, so that there would be constant alterations necessary in the system. Moreover, the quarters of the field officers should be provided for. It would probably be cheaper in the end to install at once a telephone in each officer's quarters and thus avoid the necessity for frequent changes. These remarks apply not only to artillery stations, but to all stations occupied by troops. The necessity for a telephone in each barracks and in the quarters of company commanders and of staff officers is, perhaps, as great at other stations as at artillery stations. The quarters of the field officers, of the fire marshal, and of the assistant surgeons should also have telephones, and at particular stations there will, doubtless, be urgent necessity for telephones in other quarters. The only logical conclusion, therefore, is to install a telephone in all officers' quarters.

From the standpoint of expediting the transaction of official business, a telephone is more essential, and not greatly more expensive, than a doorbell, which is now installed in all quarters. Funds are not available at present for supplying telephones to posts of the Army at large, but it is considered that estimates should be made for supplying them at a reasonable rate of progress until all permanent posts are equipped.

It is therefore recommended that the recommendations of the Chief of Artillery be approved, but that the telephone system at artillery posts include the quarters of all officers instead of only those of the particular officers named, and that the Chief of Artillery and the Chief Signal Officer be so informed.

It is further recommended that the Chief Signal Officer be instructed to include in his estimates funds to begin the installation of telephones in all officers' quarters and company barracks at permanent posts.

JANUARY 16, 1908.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you have some new items in your department, page 5. I see also that you have increases to the amount of \$50,000.

General ALLEN. This increase is asked for for two reasons: First, owing to the general increase in prices, which in the case of the

of material which is purchased by the Signal Corps has amounted to about 35 per cent; second, a more complete Signal Corps equipment has been prescribed for the Army, necessitating an increase in the cost of stores furnished. That is to say, there has been both an increase in price, and in the quantity to be furnished the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you spent all of your appropriation of \$200,000?

General ALLEN. That has been expended each year. We have tried each year to save a little in order to buy some equipment to be used in cases of emergency. We had a little saved, but it equipped only one or two companies. We have not been able to save enough.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have not crippled the service in any way?

General ALLEN. We carry on the current work so far as we can, but we are not filling the requisitions of the Army. We will do it in time, but they ought to have it now.

There is an entirely new type of equipment now being furnished to the Army. All this equipment, such as new types of telephone and telegraph instruments, new types of wire, and especially the wireless-telegraph outfits, is expensive, but is absolutely essential.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment this is necessary, or can you get on without it?

General ALLEN. No; I don't think we can well get along without it. We are now trying to provide a number of companies for service with the National Guard in case maneuvers are ordered during the coming summer, which can not be properly done without the necessary money. Moreover, we have never been able to keep on hand sufficient material to fill promptly requisitions from the National Guard, resulting, in many cases, in not being able to furnish the supplies in time for use with State troops during the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose Congress does not provide for the maneuvers during the summer; then will you need this?

General ALLEN. It ought to be there. Experience has proved that there ought to be a liberal reserve equipment. We can not tell when it will be called for. There ought to be always on hand something for emergency.

Mr. STEVENS. Are there not a good many changes in the work in this item on account of new inventions?

General ALLEN. Yes. New and useful inventions are continually appearing. The old-time telegraph is out of date. We are compelled to have many new things, such as telegraph and telephone apparatus, special wires for field service, and wireless-telegraph outfits, and we are also attempting to provide an aeronautical equipment for use with the Army in the field. In fact, the whole thing is new, and must be provided on a much more extensive scale than formerly.

Mr. STEVENS. Do you try to keep up with modern improvement?

General ALLEN. Our material, so far as creation and models are concerned, is not excelled by anybody in the world. We are simply lacking in quantity.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is there an urgent necessity, then, for this item referred to, note B, Book of Estimates. The purpose seems to be to provide telephones in each set of officer's quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. That \$56,000 is new?

General ALLEN. As to the new telephone system, I would say that the system which we have had is a very limited one. The matter was

taken up at the War Department, and it was decided that it should be extended to include officer's houses. We have a limited system of 10 to 20 'phones for each post; which is not adequate for the prompt transaction of public business. The entire cost is estimated at \$112,000, one-half of which is desired for the current year.

Mr. CAPRON. You can install 2,452 more telephones if you carry out your system.

General ALLEN. This estimate is for installing telephones in officers' quarters and all the public offices at interior posts only. The next item is for the same purpose at seacoast artillery posts, to be used for general administrative purposes, and also in connection with fire control and direction.

The CHAIRMAN. My understanding is that the Government has installed at all of our posts telephone systems in the administration building connecting with the commanding officer's quarters and the quarters of the other officers.

General ALLEN. No, sir; not the quarters of all other officers. It is the limited system referred to before. It connects certain specified offices and a few officers' quarters, such as the commanding officer, adjutant, quartermaster, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no objection to an officer having a telephone in his own house if he wants it and if he wants it out of his own pocket. With the approval of the commanding officer he can connect with the private system.

Mr. CAPRON. Can you connect your system with another system?

General ALLEN. It is possible to do so, but it has not been considered advisable.

Mr. CAPRON. Are you prevented from making such connections?

General ALLEN. As stated before, it has not been considered advisable to combine private installations with Government installations. It is, of course, possible to make contact through two systems at a common switchboard.

The CHAIRMAN. For the installation of coast telephone systems at all garrisons, coast artillery posts. Is that for the use of the posts or for the same reasons as mentioned in the first items?

General ALLEN. These telephones are not only for the general administrative purposes of the coast artillery posts, but are also considered part of the equipment of the coast artillery for fire control and direction. The Chief of Artillery regards this as one of the essential parts of the equipment of those posts. I concur in this opinion and think that the equipment should be provided.

The CHAIRMAN. Coast artillery posts are all connected now by telephone, are they not?

General ALLEN. They have a limited system, but little more extended than the limited system for the interior posts. The different artillery posts in one harbor are, wherever practicable, connected by submarine cables, on which telephones can be used between the posts.

Mr. HAY. In that first item, are those telephones intended for the convenience of the post or for the officers and their friends?

General ALLEN. It is for the general administrative purposes of the post. If a private company comes into the post, the quartermaster hires a certain amount of exchange service for the post. The company connects its lines with the post. If any officer wanted to be connected with an outside company, they would be permitted

to do so. The officers pay for that. These telephones are intended for general administrative purposes of the post. A great many of our posts now are very large, and the manner of transacting business by means of orderlies is a very slow way of communicating orders and taking care of the general business of the post.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do other military establishments provide in this way for a post?

General ALLEN. No other bureau of the War Department furnishes telephones except the Quartermaster's Department, which pays for exchange service provided, as a rule only for the commanding officer and the quartermaster of the post, and in some cases for the commissary.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I was led to ask that because the chief quartermaster and the commanding officer are asking for it, and it occurred to me that they were fairly well served already in that way.

General ALLEN. The commanding officer and the quartermaster are well served at present so far as outside service is concerned, and inside post service so far as the limited number of telephones admit.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If the commanding officer wanted to communicate with a lieutenant he can do it.

General ALLEN. Only if he were one of the lieutenants who happened to be on the limited list now provided.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. In regard to the wireless telegraph system, are you utilizing that?

General ALLEN. Yes, sir, extensively; but the wireless telegraph equipment purchased for military purposes comes out of the \$250,000.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. That includes the wireless telegraph system?

General ALLEN. Yes, sir; if it is for the Army in the field it is paid for out of the appropriation of \$250,000. If it is for the use of coast artillery it will come out of the appropriation made for fortifications. If it is for Alaska it will come out of the appropriation made for Alaska.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Do you keep on installing?

General ALLEN. Yes, sir; but the new installations for Alaska are paid for out of the special appropriation for Alaska. The purchase of wireless for the Army comes out of the \$250,000, as does all maintenance both for the Army and for Alaska.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. In Alaska you have the cable telegraph system. You have increased that item \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that supposed to go on till it is finished?

General ALLEN. That will depend on the development in Alaska. We have had two appropriations, one for \$179,000 and one for \$190,000, and are now asking for \$200,000 more for further extensions and betterments of that system. The receipts from the cable in Alaska have thus far been \$607,600. That much money was turned into the Treasury since 1904.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the gross receipts?

General ALLEN. Yes, sir. All money received is turned in. The expenses of the Alaskan system are paid from funds appropriated. As already stated, up to December 1 there had been received \$607,600 and \$369,000 had been appropriated, leaving a balance of \$238,000 more money turned into the Treasury than has been reappropriated. The people there are now asking you to give them this year \$200,000 to further extend the system.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is actual expenses of officers on duty in connection with your Alaskan cable, traveling expenses at the rate of \$4.50 per diem, exclusive of the cost of transportation, in lieu of mileage. Is that mileage to be cut off?

General ALLEN. That cuts off the mileage. You will remember that the committee has been previously requested to establish actual expenses instead of mileage, but no action has ever been taken on that subject. I have here a report showing what it costs an officer to travel there. He paid \$90 in actual expenses and got \$4.50 back. Another officer lost in one year \$683, which he paid out of his own pocket. The \$4.50 per day asked for is to pay the officer's expenses in addition to his transportation, which on the military line generally consists of a dog team on which he is able only to carry his clothing. In many cases it will not be enough to pay their entire expenses and they may have to pay a little besides, but it is considered that on the average that amount will about reimburse them for what they are compelled to pay out. This provision refers only to officers on the Washington-Alaska military telegraph line.

The CHAIRMAN. Document 316 sets that out?

General ALLEN. Yes, sir; that document shows that officers in making inspections of the telegraph line are compelled to pay very considerable sums out of their own pockets which the present mileage arrangement in no way covers.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another item to which I wish to refer. It is the item in the bill with reference to the extra-duty pay of \$29,000.

General ALLEN. This is not enough, and I would like to have that changed from \$29,000 to \$35,996 when you take the matter up. That is an estimate for 280 men.

Mr. CALE. These men perform wonderful services in that country. They go out in all kinds of weather.

General ALLEN. I do not know of any class of men doing such hard work. If you tried to hire civilians for that you could not get them for \$5 a day and their board. In Alaska prices are high and probably will be for many years.

At 12.25 the committee adjourned until to-morrow, January 17, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

JANUARY 17.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

The CHAIRMAN. I am a little in doubt as to the parts of the bill about which we will ask you, but we will discuss it fully and if we ask you about some things in which you are not concerned you can state so. The first item is "Contingent expenses of the Army." That is under the Secretary of War?

General BELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not know whether or not the administrative affairs were such that you could give us information on that.

General BELL. I have very little connection with that. I have only a superficial knowledge of it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.

General BELL. Yes, sir; Mr. Scofield, chief clerk of the War Department, makes up that estimate and he knows more about it than anyone else. I would like to explain to the committee that making up estimates is not strictly in my line of duty, and I have little connection with it except incidentally. When the Secretary wants to know my opinion about the necessity for some particular thing he is investigating, he asks me about it. My time is so taken up with other matters that I have not given much attention to estimates. I dare say you are aware of the fact that I have no control over the civil business of the War Department. That is controlled by bureau chiefs under the Secretary of War direct. I have knowledge of the business only as it occasionally goes through my office. I am frequently consulted as to the advisability of securing money for particular military projects like fortifications, for instance, and after my opinion is obtained as to whether it is advisable or not it is turned over to a bureau chief.

There is a contingent fund for my office, but I really do not know what they spend it for. I have been here only a short time and have had many other things to look into.

The CHAIRMAN. Originally it was under the Adjutant-General, but they have it under the Chief of Staff now. The next item is the War College.

General BELL. That is under my supervision.

Mr. HAY. There is a little change in the item for the Army War College, \$25,000.

General BELL. As I explained last year to Mr. Prince, when I am unable to explain anything here I can easily send a communication next day that will explain it. I know little about the details of expenditures for the War College. Last June we removed the War College from Jackson Place to the new building at Washington Barracks. The new quarters are much larger and cost more for service.

The CHAIRMAN. General Wotherspoon has charge of that?

General BELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is it finally and entirely completed?

General BELL. It is finally and entirely completed.

Mr. SLAYDEN. We have been making appropriations for it annually for a long time.

General BELL. It has been a great source of trouble to us as well as to you.

The CHAIRMAN. The item of contingent expenses at military posts for the official entertainment of foreign naval and military representatives and other distinguished guests while visiting officially the military posts of the United States Army, to be expended by the Chief of Staff, and so forth.

General BELL. I have no knowledge of that, and never heard of the item until now. I do not know anything about it. I was absent when the estimate was made up.

The CHAIRMAN. The note on the estimate says what it means. [The note was read.]

General BELL. Now, I think I can explain it. For entertainment by the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point there has, for some time, been allowed \$2,500. I have many times repre-

sented to the Secretary of War that it is just as necessary for the commandants of the service schools to have an entertainment fund as it is for the Military Academy to have such a fund, but not, of course, to the same degree. I know what it costs at Fort Monroe and at Fort Leavenworth, where I was commandant. It cost me a very considerable sum. I never asked for reimbursement myself, but when I ceased to be commandant there, I recommended to the Secretary of War that he allow an entertainment fund to the commandants at Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, and the others.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you know of a similar allowance being given to the Navy?

General BELL. The commanders of fleets, under certain conditions, are subjected to a good deal of expense for entertaining.

Mr. SLAYDEN. There was an allowance given to the Navy during the exercises at Hampton Roads.

General BELL. Yes; and also at Kiel.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Did the officers at Fort Monroe have a similar fund allotted to them?

General BELL. The expense of official dinners or banquets given by the commanding officer at Fort Monroe, during the recent Jamestown Exposition, was paid from a fund which Congress was kind enough to provide. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated, of which \$100,000 was for the Navy and \$25,000 for the Army. We were afraid this amount would not be sufficient, and the Secretary of War came up here and asked the Appropriations Committee for an additional sum and got \$10,000 more for certain expenses. All the bills have not come in yet, but I think they can be paid out of the \$35,000. I do not know how much the Navy used out of their funds. The commanding officer at Fort Monroe was instructed, when he did official entertaining, to turn the bills in to General Grant, who had a lieutenant under him acting as disbursing officer. The question arose as to the payment of club bills. That was an item that subjected the officers to a very considerable expense at Fort Monroe. We did not feel that those bills could be allowed, because we did not think that Congress had appropriated the money for that purpose. The visiting officers were entertained at the hotel, and only such bills were paid.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I had forgotten, if I had ever known, that a portion of it was given to the officers at Fort Monroe. Do you know of any other instances where officers of the Army, outside of the Military Academy, have had similar allowances?

General BELL. West Point has had such an allowance, and General Corbin had an allowance for the entertainment of foreign military attachés at the time of the maneuvers in Manassas, Va. We came to the conclusion that we did not want that any more, because through a misunderstanding and newspaper talk the public was led to erroneously assume that it was a kind of junket instead of maneuvers.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does not the commandant of military prisons get \$500 a year for entertaining?

General BELL. Well, I think they formerly did, but I believe that has been cut off now.

Mr. SLAYDEN. My understanding is that it is the practice to allow such a fund to navy officers regularly, but not to army officers. I

has been done occasionally, as was done at Manassas during the maneuvers and at Hampton Roads. I thought possibly that in the administration of the two branches of the service, there was a discrimination in this matter as against the officers of the Army, the latter of whom had generally paid their own expenses of entertaining.

General BELL. In commenting on that, I want to be just to the Navy and to say that it is my impression that it has only recently become more or less the custom to allow an entertainment fund in the Navy. It existed there for some years before it existed in the Army. They have been somewhat more liberally treated on the theory, I presume, that the Navy was put to a larger expense than the Army. Although I have never had a chance to make any comparison of expenses in this regard, I am inclined to believe it is a reasonable claim on the part of the Navy that it is put to greater expense in this connection than the Army. I think that semiofficial entertaining in the Army has become quite common and constitutes no inconsiderable amount of the expenses of officers of the Army. It is recognized as a necessary expense by commanding officers of all posts.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the entertainment fund of the Navy is mostly for admirals on foreign service. Does any part of it go to entertainments of commandants of navy-yards?

General BELL. I could not say.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do not commanding officers of battle ships have some such allowance?

The CHAIRMAN. The commanding officers of battle ships have such allowance, I think. The parallel of this appropriation is the allowance for the commandants of navy-yards visited by distinguished foreigners. Entertaining there would represent to the Navy ashore what entertaining at our schools would represent to the Army.

General BELL. I think it would be a source of great relief to army officers if this appropriation were allowed. It would unquestionably be allotted by the Secretary of War to commanding officers on particular occasions where they are subjected to rather extraordinary expenses. It would certainly be a great assistance in maintaining the prestige of the nation.

I would like to mention an example where I happen to personally know the exact expense. I remember that on one occasion commissioners from the Philippine Islands visited the World's Fair at St. Louis, and the Government wishing to show them a typical military station in the United States took them to a large post where they were entertained by the commanding officer. It cost him \$80, which would be a moderate expense to most people of means, but quite an immoderate one for a man of his income. He did it solely because he knew that the Government desired to show this commission, consisting of 60 or 70 prominent Filipinos, as much courtesy and consideration as possible while in the United States. The commanding officer entertained them at a luncheon on his lawn in tents, and it cost him that much money. On such occasions officers are called upon to do entertaining purely pro bono publico, and for no other reason.

Mr. ANTHONY. Was that the occasion when the commissioners visited Fort Leavenworth?

General BELL. Yes, sir.]

Mr. ANTHONY. It also cost the city of Leavenworth about \$500.

General BELL. Yes. The city of Leavenworth gave quite a handsome entertainment to them.

The CHAIRMAN. As to those army maneuvers which you have been having for the last two or three years. There is an appropriation asked for them also this year. Do you think it worth while to give those maneuvers every year?

General BELL. That is a subject upon which I am entirely at home. Perhaps I am as familiar with it as anyone in the Army. After much experience in that connection and after mature consideration of the subject, I can say that I do not know of any money expended by the Government that produces results more valuable to the Government than does the money expended in maneuvers. You mentioned having maneuvers every year. We have never had regular maneuvers every year, but we now hope we can have them every other year. That is the present plan. We propose to have maneuvers for the Regular Army on alternate years, joining with the National Guard in State encampments on off years, sending detachments of troops, accompanied by expert officers, to assist them. When we have Regular Army maneuvers the National Guard will join us in these maneuvers. I do not know of anything that is more beneficial both to the National Guard and the Regular Army. It brings them much closer together. We have now reached that point where it is clearly recognized that the only excuse for the maintenance of a standing army in America in time of peace is that it may be a training school for possible war. All our propositions, calculations, and plans are based on that conception of the purpose of maintaining a standing army in time of peace.

Mr. HAY. Does this item provide for transportation? It says "pay of expenses."

General BELL. That includes transportation. Those items were put in on my recommendation and the approval of the Assistant Secretary of War, who has direct charge of all militia matters. I recommended that the maneuvers be had this year. All expenses come out of that sum.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It says to pay the expenses of certain organized militia of States and Territories that may be authorized by the Secretary of War to attend such encampments. Is that incidental and necessary expenses?

General BELL. Yes; for the militia. It is intended to have militia with the regular troops. You, will doubtless, find another item for maneuvers for the Regular Army.

Mr. HAY. Does the Government own the ground on which the maneuvers are given?

General BELL. No, sir; not all of them.

Mr. HAY. Will the maneuvers be at army posts?

General BELL. It is proposed to have the maneuvers in seven camps. They are to be at military posts where the Government owns sufficient ground. At Leon Springs, Fort D. A. Russell, and Fort Riley the maneuvers will be held on grounds belonging to the Government. At American Lake, in the State of Washington, they will be held on a very considerable tract of land that does not belong to the Government. They will also be held at one location in New York not yet definitely settled, but fairly well determined.

The CHAIRMAN. At Fort Robinson, Nebr., the Government has a large reservation. Would not the cost to the Government for mileage and transportation be almost enough to buy a place somewhere else? Within a radius of 500 miles of Fort Robinson there is not 1,000 militia.

General BELL. I have no idea what militia that radius would include, but I hardly think the cost of transportation of troops would cover the cost of sufficient ground. Around the reservation at Fort Robinson there is a good deal of wild ground, but the reservation is not so very large. There is quite a large reservation at Fort Niobrara not very well adapted to maneuvers, but the garrison has been withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be some 60 miles.

General BELL. The place is now under a caretaker.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that such a place in the interior, where you must transport the whole Army, would make the cost quite excessive.

General BELL. We have quite frequently taken that matter into consideration in figuring on comparative cost. Estimating the cost of damages that would take place where maneuvers are held on rented ground in thickly settled communities we have demonstrated that it would cost less to rent ground at a nominal price (usually 5 cents per acre) and pay damages than to purchase outright. It is impossible to avoid having to pay damages. People are usually quite reasonable in estimating their damages and it does not cost a great deal. Some people do not want the troops in their vicinity at all, which is perfectly natural.

Mr. STEVENS. Is not the real point, in fixing locations for maneuvers, the fact that it is difficult for the State militia to travel more than twenty-four hours away from home?

General BELL. It is recognized by the Government that it would be contrary to the interest of the militia to make them travel more than two days, including going and coming. While they are traveling they are getting no instruction and can not be in camp. They are not able to be away from home for a long time, and when it takes two days to go and two days to come it reduces their instruction two days. We try not to require the militia to consume more than one day in getting to the camp. After arrival it takes them some time—about a day—to get settled. Then it takes a day to get home again, and as they can generally be away from home not more than ten days altogether, there remains in camp only about seven days, six for instruction and one, usually Sunday, for rest.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You have no exercises on Sundays?

General BELL. Not ordinarily.

Mr. STEVENS. It is advantageous to have maneuvers within such easy reach that one night's travel would put them in camp?

General BELL. Yes, sir; it is not yet quite settled, but we are considering American Lake, in Washington, and the Henry ranch, in California, also Forts D. A. Russell, Riley, and Sam Houston, also one in the State of New York.

Mr. HAY. Are you considering any in the South outside of Texas?

General BELL. Chickamauga has been under consideration several times. We had maneuvers there two years ago. It is one of the places we are now considering. Last year we did not have many troops in

the United States, and we confined ourselves mainly to instruction of the militia. Their exercises are more elementary than those of the Regular Army.

The CHAIRMAN. How many regulars have you in the United States to-day?

General BELL. They are so scattered that I would not like to attempt to answer definitely. I can state them by regiments. There are nine regiments of infantry and four regiments of cavalry in the Philippines. There are ten battalions of infantry and four squadrons of cavalry in Cuba. There is one regiment of infantry in Alaska and one battalion in Hawaii. In the Philippine Islands there are six batteries and in Cuba three batteries of Field Artillery. There are two companies of engineers in Cuba and two in the Philippines. There are signal corps companies in Cuba, Alaska, and the Philippines. All the remainder of our Army is in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. That is substantially the same as is set out in the report of the Secretary of War.

General BELL. I think so. We have a geographical distribution shown on a printed map.

The CHAIRMAN. It has not been changed?

General BELL. There have been no material changes. It is about the same.

Mr. HAY. I would like to ask the General about the maintenance and continuation of the Porto Rican regiment. It expires on the 1st of July, 1908. I see it is still carried in the bill.

General BELL. It has been maintained and continued in the appropriation bill by successive acts of Congress.

Mr. HAY. I understand that, but we passed a provision in the army bill that this regiment should be mustered out.

General BELL. It has been recommended many times that the regiment be retained. I think it is essential to have a body of troops in Porto Rico. In my judgment it is best to have native troops.

Mr. HAY. Have you a battery of artillery there?

General BELL. We used to have, but not now.

The CHAIRMAN. The embarrassment of that regiment comes from the fact that the line officers are not of the Regular Army. They want to be made part of the Regular Army.

General BELL. They are not yet a part of the Regular Army. The reason why—

The CHAIRMAN. The law does not allow it.

General BELL. The reason why we have not taken up more seriously the matter of providing a definite status for the Porto Rican Regiment and the Philippine Scouts is because we have never been able to foresee what the policy of the Government was going to be with reference to the Philippine Islands.

Mr. HAY. The scouts are part of the Army?

General BELL. Yes; but they have not the same status as the remainder of the Army. They have no definite status, although a part of the Army; neither has the Porto Rican Regiment.

The CHAIRMAN. Almost all of the captains in the Porto Rican Regiment were appointed from civil life. They now want to be incorporated as captains in the Regular Army. In the Regular Army they would be entitled to promotion. In that case would not

these captains rank some of the captains in the Regular Army on account of longer service?

General BELL. If such a law be passed it should provide for a separate organization for the regiment as a colonial force.

The CHAIRMAN. The trouble is it is now an anomalous force and some people say it is unjust to them. That has but little weight with me, for the reason that they knew their exact status when they went in.

General BELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAY. There is no provision for retirement?

General BELL. No, nor for pensions.

The CHAIRMAN. If injured in the line of duty, they would be taken care of.

Mr. HAY. Is there any military necessity for maintaining those battalions?

General BELL. There is the same military necessity that exists for the maintenance of a force of troops in Alaska.

Mr. HAY. I mean as to this particular battalion. It may be necessary to have troops, but I refer to this particular organization.

General BELL. I can say that it is reasonable to assume that the United States will hold Porto Rico forever. In my judgment it would be necessary to maintain some kind of a United States force in Porto Rico, and that being the case, I believe it would be better to have native troops.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be, after all, a question of administration to provide for the recruiting of a regiment there?

General BELL. If Congress ceased to provide for this regiment and it were consequently mustered out, and then one of our regular regiments were, by Executive order, recruited there by enlisting natives, it would amount practically to the same thing as a reduction of the Regular Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Not at all, if we increase the Army by that much.

General BELL. No, not if you increase the Army by that much.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is an anomalous kind of organization that is leading to friction, having in it men that Congressmen succeeded in getting appointed eight or ten years ago and for whom they now feel they must do something, although it was understood in the beginning that nothing was to be done except to fill the place. I think we ought to have Porto Ricans enlisted and keep them there. That force amounts to nothing, and I think the sooner we get rid of them the better off we will be.

General BELL. The best way would be to create there a colonial regiment, and of course I use the word "colonial" only for want of a better term and because that is what troops occupying foreign territory are usually called—colonial troops. The question of colonial troops has never received thorough and systematic study by the officials of the War Department, because it has never been known exactly what the policy of the Government would be. It is now proposed to study the question of the reorganization of the Army in all of its branches, the Philippine Scouts and the Porto Rican Regiment included, but the War Department did not think it was best to bring the matter before Congress at this time, inasmuch as the Department had submitted so many other legislative requests.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Their main business is to do police duty?

General BELL. Their duty is to support the civil authorities in any case where the civil authority must necessarily be supported by force. It is the armed force to which they must turn, as a last resort, whenever order can not be maintained without resort to force.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Could not the same number of army officers do this duty just as well?

General BELL. Unquestionably. It is purely a matter of policy. But more officers would have to be provided. There are no more to spare for this regiment now.

Mr. HAY. My understanding of it was to give the Porto Ricans some idea of the military service of the United States, thus making them better citizens.

Mr. SLAYDEN. And the very man who was responsible for the creation of that system says now that in his judgment it should be abolished. He did say so, but I think he subsequently recanted, or partially so.

Mr. ANTHONY. What percentage of those troops are Porto Ricans?

General BELL. Among the officers there are some Americans and some Porto Ricans. I do not know exactly the ratio. I think all of the enlisted men, excepting maybe a few noncommissioned officers, are now Porto Ricans.

Mr. HAY. My information is that all the officers are Americans.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The captains are Americans.

General BELL. And the lieutenants mostly, if not all, Porto Ricans. I have never had any occasion to inquire into the details of the organization closely.

The CHAIRMAN. When the officers found out that they were at a standstill they began to want promotion.

General BELL. I think it would be good policy to give the Porto Ricans some participation in the military obligations of their own island on the same basis as other military men.

Mr. STEVENS. You would not place there troops recruited in this country?

General BELL. No; because we would thus incur the needless expense of continually shipping troops down there and back. Those troops remain there permanently.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is good policy to have the Porto Ricans take their place in the service?

General BELL. That is the idea for service in Porto Rico as a rule.

Mr. SLAYDEN. In reference to the policy of having a geographical distribution of the Army, I see there are in the Porto Rican regiments 24 officers, so that 21 of them were not commissioned officers of the Regular Army, but apparently some noncommissioned officers are serving there.

Mr. ANTHONY. If we followed out your idea it would in time infuse into the Regular Army a number of Porto Rican officers who would be entitled to promotion.

The CHAIRMAN. My idea was to get rid of these officers, because they are neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. If the Porto Ricans wanted to commission them, they could do so. The commissioned officer there is in a bad condition. They get up to a certain place and stop there. That is what they object to.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like to have the General give us an explanation of something in the report of the Secretary of War. He says in one paragraph, page 4 of the report, that there were also in the service 24 officers and 572 enlisted men. In another place, at the bottom of the paragraph, it says: "This statement does not include 31 officers and 594 men." The number is virtually the same, varying only by 2 men. The number of officers in one place is stated as 31, and in the last statement as 24.

General BELL. I do not know the explanation of that.

Mr. STEVENS. In another place it says 25 officers and 550 men.

General BELL. The statistical part of this report I know was compiled by Mr. Schofield.

Mr. STEVENS. There are 3 commissioned officers and 60 enlisted men in the Porto Rican Regiment.

General BELL. Among the American officers there are a lieutenant-colonel and a major. The lieutenant-colonel is acting as the colonel and the major as the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

MILEAGE OF STAFF RIDES.

The CHAIRMAN. The members of the committee have been asking some questions as to mileage. As to the staff rides, why were staff officers taken originally from Kansas and sent to Georgia to do staff riding?

General BELL. They were not staff officers, but were taken from among the students of the staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. It has been a feature of the course of instruction ever since the staff college was established, but it was put into operation for the first time two years ago; the first time year before last and the second time last year. It is purely a matter of professional instruction which is given in every civilized army to officers being prepared for staff service. They were taken to Georgia to conduct them over the route of Sherman's march to the sea, in order that they might thus be afforded a very considerable number of opportunities to study the strategy and tactics of experienced commanders on actual battlefields in a campaign of which we have a full and complete history. This campaign between Generals Sherman and Johnston is celebrated as displaying one of the best examples of good strategy and tactics known to history. The trenches and fieldworks made in that campaign are still easily traceable. Such practical instruction on the ground covered by actual campaigns and battles is a part of the course given in all staff colleges to students being fitted to discharge the higher tactical duties of staff officers in war. It is an essential part of the education of prospective staff officers. The officers who made this "staff ride" from Chattanooga to Atlanta were students and instructors in the staff college. They are few in comparison with the number instructed at Fort Leavenworth, being only about 15 or 20 out of 80 or 90.

The CHAIRMAN. As to these colleges, I suppose the policy is to give these selected officers opportunity for higher education. For instance, the greater proportion of selections for the college would naturally go to those who have graduated at West Point.

General BELL. No, sir; that is not the case. The proportion up to this year at the Leavenworth service schools has been about one-

fifth to one-fourth graduates of West Point, and the remainder promotions from the ranks, civil life, and volunteers. This particular year there is a larger proportion of West Pointers. There is no regulation about this. It simply happens that way because the officers who go there are recommended by regimental commanders who are supposed to select the most worthy officers that want to go. Not all want to go. I think the reason the proportion of graduates has risen at Leavenworth is because we have heretofore been instructing largely lieutenants and captains there. It soon began to be apparent that it would be more valuable for the service to confine instruction to captains and majors. So we changed the policy at Leavenworth and now instruct the older class of officers.

I think that probably one-third of the officers at those schools this year are graduates of West Point. There is no discrimination or distinction made; none whatever. As already stated, commanding officers recommend what officers shall go to these service schools, but they are supposed to select those officers whom they consider most worthy and best qualified to profit by the instruction. They give absolutely no weight whatever to the source from whence the officers come. Selection rests solely with regimental commanders, but their recommendations are subject to approval by the Secretary of War. I don't know of any case where they have not been approved.

The CHAIRMAN. As to these service schools, I thought you had a large number of men that were being injected into the Regular Army all the time without much previous military education, and that this education would be largely for their benefit.

General BELL. They do get a large share of the benefit; because, as a matter of fact, a large proportion of the students there are from the ranks, from civil life or volunteers, and not from West Point.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the schools are doing what I have just suggested?

General BELL. Yes, sir; except that officers are not compelled to take the course in the service schools at Fort Leavenworth, but all officers are compelled to take the course in garrison schools. Garrison schools were established to educate all officers in elementary subjects, regardless of their own wishes and of the source they came from. West Pointers take this course with the rest. When officers fail in examinations and prove deficient they take it over again. These are good schools; they exist in every military post in the United States and run five months in each year during the winter season. The course extends over three years.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Am I right in supposing that officers want to attend the service schools because it would enable them to be educated for examination and promotion?

General BELL. Not exactly for that purpose, though incidentally it is of very considerable advantage in that connection. The main reason they desire it is because it materially increases their professional knowledge and training, increases their usefulness and efficiency, and adds considerable credit and distinction to their military records. An officer acquires considerable prestige from being a graduate because the work is very strenuous, the competition very keen, and to achieve a high standing one must work extraordinarily hard and do work of a high order. At Fort Leavenworth we are teaching

to-day in one year nearly as much as they formerly taught in two years. Student officers study and recite anywhere from ten to fifteen hours a day, but never less than ten hours. The average is twelve, but sometimes goes up to fifteen hours because the competition is so keen. They compete in the school of the line for entrance to the staff college, because it can only be entered through this competition. I hardly think there is any competition anywhere on earth which is keener or more desperate than that which takes place in the school of the line at Leavenworth.

The CHAIRMAN. If you take a man from civil life, put him into the ranks, and train him in the garrison and service schools, when he gets through those schools is he not pretty well equipped for his profession?

General BELL. He is not only pretty well equipped, but if he is a graduate of the school of the line and of the staff and war college he is thoroughly equipped for the mobile army. If a graduate of the artillery school and school of submarine defense he is thoroughly equipped for service in seacoast artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. As well equipped practically as if he were a graduate of the Military Academy?

General BELL. Practically he is. In my judgment he is better equipped for his practical, tactical, and strategical duties in war than a West Point graduate would be who has not also gone through these service schools.

Mr. PRINCE. Who prepares the examination questions for these enlisted men and civilians who take examinations for second lieutenants?

General BELL. The examining boards.

Mr. PRINCE. Designated by whom?

General BELL. By the Secretary of War. They prepare questions, conduct examinations, and send the records to the Adjutant-General.

Mr. PRINCE. I noticed that quite a number designated for examinations did not appear.

General BELL. Quite a large number.

Mr. PRINCE. How many vacancies are there in the grade of second lieutenant?

General BELL. I think you will find it stated in the report. I don't remember the exact number, but I believe over 200. I know that the exact number commissioned recently was 40.

Mr. ANTHONY. I saw it stated as 60.

General BELL. Seventy-two took the examination.

RIDING TESTS.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the committee would like some information on your riding tests. I understand that the test is for three days, 30 miles per day, not less than 5 miles to be on foot, the ride to be concluded in eight hours. How is that?

General BELL. I do not know where that information comes from, because none of the details of what it is proposed to do, under the recent instructions received from the President, have been worked out as yet. The President directed the Secretary of War to institute a test, under such regulation as the Secretary of War might prescribe. It was to be a march of three days, taken under such conditions as

would be suitable to a forced march in war, not less than 30 miles each day, and that is as far as it has gone as yet. It now remains for the Secretary of War to draw up regulations and publish them to the Army. They have not yet been drawn up. There is no hurry about it.

The CHAIRMAN. I hardly think it is necessary to give the test to all of the officers, especially the staff in Washington, who are probably not used to getting off several hours a day for exercise. Would it be the idea to furnish horses to such men so that they could ride?

General BELL. The President has also directed the Secretary of War to lend as much encouragement to the cultivation of horsemanship and other exercise in the Army as it is practicable to do under the law. It is the purpose of the War Department to investigate the question of furnishing opportunity and facilities to officers serving in the bureaus in Washington to take regular equestrian or mounted exercise every day. Some of the men have horses, but ordinarily they would not bring them to Washington unless they are going to be here for some time. The War Department, generally speaking, seems to be a unit in the opinion that it would be feasible, under an order recently given, to afford the officers facilities for riding and maintain mounts for that purpose; but nothing has been done as yet.

There is a proposition to make an arrangement similar to that which is in existence in some foreign armies, to permit each officer to be absent from his desk a certain number of hours, say one hour each day or three hours twice a week, whenever his services can be spared and provided he is riding during that time or taking exercise, thus putting an obligation upon him to take regular physical exercise each day as a part of his duty—making it his duty to do so. Heretofore it has been purely voluntary. This movement is based on the theory that no man can do the best mental work he is capable of unless he is in good physical condition; that he can not be in good physical condition without regular daily exercise, and that therefore, inasmuch as the Government is entitled to the best mental work of which the officer is naturally capable, it is the officer's duty to take regular physical exercise in order to keep himself in proper physical condition. That theory applies with especial force to staff officers whose duty confines them to a desk. They need exercise far more than the man who is laboring out of doors drilling troops.

The CHAIRMAN. That might not be true of the Engineer Corps, for if you take them off their duty they might fall back in their work and the work would not progress. Is that not equivalent to exercising supervision over their habits?

General BELL. The Government has always exercised supervision over the habits of army officers. Army officers recognize the right of the Government to exercise such supervision. In reference to the Engineer Corps the order given by the President was merely to have the ride tests apply to field officers. All field officers in the Army are mounted.

The War Department did not feel at liberty to make any discrimination or distinction between field officers. The President made no exception, and the War Department made it apply indiscriminately to all officers without distinction, because when the Department begins to make distinctions, there always arises a feeling of suspicio

that favoritism is being shown to officers excepted from any test or requirement. The Department wants to avoid anything like that, and for this reason it made no distinction.

But we learn by experience as others do. I think it is the present intention of the President and the Secretary of War to take this matter into careful consideration and do that which is considered best for the interests of the service, irrespective of individuals. I draw that conclusion because yesterday the Secretary of War directed me to give consideration to an order which would exempt certain staff officers of a certain age from such tests in the future, the main idea being that such men had arrived at an age and rank that would render it highly improbable that they would ever be called upon to do duty in the field before their age of retirement, but were engaged on work which their experience and special study made them more fit to perform than officers without their experience.

The CHAIRMAN. I have here some photographs sent, I think, by order of the President. These pictures represent officers of the Italian army riding over precipices, and so forth. [Exhibiting about 10 or 12 photographs.]

General BELL. Yes, sir; those are actual photographs.

The CHAIRMAN. I have talked with officers who have been abroad, and they told me that those pictures were what were commonly known as fakes.

General BELL. These pictures came from military attachés. Some of them were received years ago and published. In many of these cases where the horse goes over the bank they simply slide down part of the way and jump the remainder of the distance to the soft earth below. The distance is perhaps nowhere greater for the jump than about 10 feet. It is not a difficult undertaking, nor is it dangerous.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is feasible to have exercises like that in this country?

General BELL. That is not a difficult exercise. I have done it myself. When I first saw those pictures I thought they were fake pictures also, but found by trial that they were not necessarily so.

The CHAIRMAN. I have received letters from libraries in reference to these pictures. I do not know whether the committee wants them ordered to be printed or not.

General BELL. I had a picture taken where I took a number of ladies and children down a bank similar to that. I did it just to show that it was not difficult to do. They were all good riders.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think it would be a good thing for line officers to spend at least half their time with troops?

General BELL. I certainly do.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be a good idea to have a statute compelling line officers of certain grades to leave Washington after four years.

General BELL. It would be gratifying to me as a soldier to have a law to that effect, but as a subordinate, I would not like to recommend its enactment until I had carefully studied its probable effect and had learned the views of the Secretary of War and the President.

At this point the committee adjourned until Monday, January 20, at 10.30 a. m.

JANUARY 20, 1908.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. O'REILLY, ACCOMPANIED
BY MAJ. M. W. IRELAND, SURGEON, U. S. ARMY.**

The CHAIRMAN. I think the first item which you have in the bill is on page 12: "Pay of the Hospital Corps." I see there is an increase in that item. Has there been any increase in the corps?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir; there is a slight increase in the Hospital Corps.

Mr. HAY. You are asking for the full amount?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir; for the amount required if the corps were of full strength. The increase was authorized by the Secretary of War. We are asking for the full amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Hospital Corps been increased?

General O'REILLY. Yes; it is very nearly full now.

The CHAIRMAN. This is simply an estimate based on the full authorized strength?

General O'REILLY. It is an estimate based on the full corps.

The CHAIRMAN. I see on page 21 you have estimated for 200 contract surgeons?

General O'REILLY. That is the authorized number.

The CHAIRMAN. How many contract surgeons do you have?

General O'REILLY. The number is 191 at the present time.

Mr. STEVENS. Do some of them occasionally leave and during the interim do you have a less number?

General O'REILLY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation is for two hundred?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you employed now?

General O'REILLY. One hundred and ninety-one.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 17 is the estimate for the pay of the Medical Corps. This is based on the number authorized by law?

General O'REILLY. That is it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there?

General O'REILLY. There are 321 authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for pay of officers. How many are short on the item on page 17?

General O'REILLY. I presume that is the paymaster's estimate. Any vacancies in the Medical Corps are in the grade of first lieutenant.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers are you short in the Medical Corps?

General O'REILLY. We are short 25.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all first lieutenants?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not short any captains?

General O'REILLY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 48 you estimate quite an increase in the number of hospitals for this year?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You set forth in page 200 of the Book of Estimates a detailed statement of that?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops are there at Boise Barracks?

General O'REILLY. It is to be a headquarters and four troops of cavalry. It is fixed for that number.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that number rather a high estimate?

General O'REILLY. No; that is a large hospital. It provides beds for patients and for 8 privates and 2 noncommissioned officers of the Hospital Corps. It is estimated that this hospital will cost \$35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I was looking at the item of \$50,000 for Fort Sam Houston.

General O'REILLY. That hospital cost \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want \$50,000 more?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will not \$75,000 build that hospital?

General O'REILLY. It would have done it—

Mr. SLAYDEN. But there is an increase in the number of people there?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have another estimate for a hospital submitted. I presume that is more for officers' and nurses' quarters?

General O'REILLY. That is for Fort Bayard.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit \$55,000 for a building for army nurses.

General O'REILLY. That is in the Quartermaster's Department.

The CHAIRMAN. That would come in under barracks and quarters?

Mr. SLAYDEN. The note says it came from the Quartermaster-General?

The CHAIRMAN. I understand it is a supply estimate. It has nothing to do with the hospitals at all.

General O'REILLY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the hospital at Fort Sam Houston, for which we appropriated \$75,000, completed?

General O'REILLY. It will be ready for occupancy in a short time. There is a certain amount of electrical wiring and some minor finishing to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers and men will that care for?

General O'REILLY. The present hospital is for 72 patients.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have more than that number?

General O'REILLY. Presumably that will be the case as the garrison will be increased. The present hospital will not then afford sufficient accommodations. We will have to provide altogether for 160 beds.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Columbus, Ohio, barracks. That is a recruiting depot.

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have a hospital there now?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir; they have a hospital. May I read from my memoranda, and I will ask to have it inserted in the hearings as heretofore.

General O'Reilly read as follows:

[Memoranda for the information of the Surgeon-General United States Army, setting forth reasons why various amounts of money were called for in the annual estimate of funds needed for the construction and repair of hospitals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.]

Boise Barracks, Idaho.—In 1905 the Secretary of War authorized the use of \$20,000 to erect a modern hospital at this post, and effort was made on two occasions to erect such building, but owing to the high cost of material and labor such could not be done. The lowest bid received for an eight-bed hospital was over \$30,000. The present hospital was erected about 1873, has 8 beds, and is a dilapidated structure.

The garrison at this post is to be headquarters and 4 troops of cavalry, or about 328 men. This requires hospital accommodations for 16 patients, 8 hospital corps privates, and 2 noncommissioned officers. It is estimated that such a hospital will cost \$35,000.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—A new hospital for 72 patients has been erected at this post at a cost of \$75,000, but the garrison is to consist of 1 regiment of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and 3 batteries of field artillery, or about 3,228 men. This will require hospital accommodations for 162 patients, 67 hospital corps privates, and 17 noncommissioned officers. It is proposed to enlarge this hospital by adding two two-story pavilion wards of 24 beds each, thus providing 160 beds, and the estimated cost is \$50,000.

Fort Slocum, N. Y.—This is a recruiting depot, and the intention is to retain the recruits for two months. To meet the requirements it will be necessary to provide wards for the treatment of contagious diseases, also for the treatment of diseases of a private nature, X-ray examinations and other improvements, as well as for additional patients. To place this hospital in proper condition to meet the needs of an increased garrison and to provide for the retention of recruits, it is estimated that \$40,000 will be required for additions. The present hospital has accommodations for 37 patients.

Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.—The present hospital at this post has 15 beds, but the garrison is to consist of 7 companies of coast artillery and a band, or about 799 men. This will require hospital accommodations for 40 patients, 18 hospital corps privates, and 5 noncommissioned officers. It is proposed to add another 12-bed ward and a rear annex, to contain kitchen, mess room, dormitory, prison ward, isolation ward, etc., and the estimated cost is \$35,000.

Fort Robinson, Nebr.—The present hospital at this post has 16 beds, and the garrison is to consist of 1 regiment of cavalry, or about 936 men. This will require hospital accommodations for 48 patients, 21 hospital corps privates, and 5 noncommissioned officers. It is proposed to add two pavilion wards of 12 beds each, and the estimated cost is \$25,000.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Congress appropriated \$100,000 to erect a modern hospital at this recruiting depot, but owing to the increased cost of material and labor it was necessary to omit certain portions of the building before contract could be entered into. When completed this hospital will have accommodations for 100 patients. To provide the omissions it is estimated that \$20,000 will be required.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Congress appropriated \$75,000 to erect a modern hospital at this recruiting depot, but owing to the increased cost of material and labor it was necessary to omit certain portions of the building before contracts could be entered into. When completed this hospital will accommodate 76 patients. To supply the omissions it is estimated that \$20,000 will be required.

Philippine Islands.—It is estimated that \$50,000 will be required to meet calls for hospital purposes from these islands and other insular possessions of the Government.

General Repairs.—Experience shows that it will require about \$150,000 to cover the cost of minor additions, repairs, etc., for hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.

U. S. Army general hospitals.—It is necessary to provide for all general hospitals, including those at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and Fort Bayard, N. Mex. Experience shows that liberal sums are necessary for these buildings, and \$120,000 is estimated for the purpose.

RECAPITULATION.

Boise Barracks, Idaho	\$35,000
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	50,000
Fort Slocum, N. Y	40,000
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y	35,000
Fort Robinson, Nebr	25,000
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	20,000
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	20,000
Philippine Islands and insular possessions	50,000
General repairs at military posts	150,000
General hospitals	120,000
Total	545,000

The CHAIRMAN. You are just building the hospital at Columbus, Ohio, now?

General O'REILLY. We are just now building it. It is approaching completion.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$20,000 is for an addition, which will complete it if the appropriation is made?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The item for hospital stewards' quarters is increased \$35,000.

General O'REILLY. I have a memorandum here showing where the quarters are required for hospital stewards, and what has been estimated for in each case. The most expensive one is the double set at San Francisco, \$12,000. The double set at Leavenworth is \$10,000, and the remainder are \$5,000 each for a single set of quarters. The total is \$90,000, and I would like to submit this memorandum and let it go into the hearing.

[Memoranda showing where new quarters are requested for hospital corps sergeants, and the funds estimated for in each case.]

One double set, Fort Leavenworth, Kans	\$10,000
One double set, general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco	12,000
One single set, Whipple Barracks, Ariz	5,000
One single set, Fort Mott, N. J	5,000
One single set, Fort Robinson, Nebr	5,000
One single set, Fort Meade, S. Dak	5,000
One single set, Fort Hamilton, N. Y	5,000
One single set, Fort Preble, Me	5,000
One single set, Fort Banks, Mass	5,000
One single set, Fort Wingate, N. Mex	5,000
One single set, Fort Egbert, Alaska	5,000
One single set, Fort Fremont, S. C	5,000
Additions and repairs	18,000

Total \$90,000

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation practically never meets the demands that are made upon it?

General O'REILLY. It never does. We have only \$15,000 of the appropriation for the current year left to meet the requirements until June 30, 1908.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you have increased the appropriation for the purchase of supplies from \$640,000 to \$700,000.

General O'REILLY. In the first place, I would like to begin by reading a little table showing the increase in cost of medical supplies. The cost increases all the way through the tables. I will give you a few cases. For instance, boric acid, of which we used a good

deal. In 1905, the contract price was 4 cents; in 1906, 8 cents; in 1907, and now, nearly 9 cents. Ammonia has gone from 8 cents up to 19 cents; so with various other items of supplies. I will put this in as part of the hearing.

Cost of medical supplies purchased under contract during the past three years.

[The relative increase has been maintained throughout the supply table.]

Articles.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Acidum boricum, pulverized.....bottle..	\$0.04½	\$0.08	\$0.08½
Ammonia, aqua, 10 per cent.....do.....	.08	.12½	.19½
Collodion.....do.....	.04	.08	.....
Chlorinated lime.....do.....	.09½	.13	.16½
Bandages, gauze, roller, assorted, 6 dozen in box.....box.....	.....	1.97	2.50
Bobbinet, mosquito netting.....meter.....	.35½	.44½	.55
Pillow cases, cotton.....each.....	.12½	.15½	.19½
Mattress covers.....do.....	.....	1.90½	2.17½
Sheets, cotton.....do.....	.45½	.57	.83
Shirts, cotton.....do.....	.37½	.50	.59
Suits, convalescent.....do.....	.75	.....	1.16
Bedsteads, white enamel.....do.....	5.44	5.70	5.82
Clocks, standard.....do.....	2.30	.....	3.25
Turpentine, in 5-gallon cans, boxed.....gallon.....	.68½	.73	.78½
Soap, common.....pound.....	.....	.03½	.04½
Paper, writing, letter, typewriter.....quire.....	.....	.03½	.06
Chairs, common.....each.....	.....	1.35	1.62½
Forceps, hemostatic, 12 in set.....set.....	.....	5.90	7.48
<hr/>			
Chests, mess, small.....each.....	1903. 51.44	1905.	56.40
Chests, mess, large.....do.....	114.40	.....	124.40
Chests, food, empty.....do.....	12.60	.....	16.94
Tables, operating.....do.....	10.00	.....	16.50
Cases, emergency.....do.....	8.89	.....	13.75

1. The increase in the present estimate is made necessary for the following reasons: (a) The increase in artillery authorized by the Fifty-ninth Congress; (b) the occupation of Cuba; (c) the necessity for shipping supplies to the Philippines which for several years past have been taken from the surplus supplies shipped to that division when the Army was approximately 70,000 men; (d) the expense to the Medical Department of the new identification system; (e) the marked advance in price of all articles purchased; (f) the absolute necessity of assembling a reserve stock of equipment for war purposes.

2. The increase in artillery authorized by the last Congress adds about \$60,000 to the yearly expenses of the Medical Department. Attention is invited to the fact that the increased number of men authorized must be provided for whether they are present or not, just the same as in a barrack, room must be provided for a full company which is only recruited to half its strength. Based on the sum originally allowed the Medical Department by the Secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908 (\$622,000), the amount that should be allowed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, would be \$682,000.

3. The expenses incidental to the occupation of Cuba are a direct drain on the medical and hospital appropriation for which there is no return. This occupation has already cost the Department more than \$100,000.

4. On account of the lack of funds for the last fiscal year, supplies that should have been purchased before June 30 and paid for from the 1907 appropriation have been contracted for since July 1, 1907, and charged to the appropriation 1908. Already contracts have been approved amounting to \$186,000, which is sufficient grounds for the certain prediction that the present appropriation of \$644,000 will be inadequate for the current needs of the Department, without taking into consideration the great necessity of assembling a certain amount of field equipment each year for use during the first three months of any emergency that may come.

5. The assembling of field supplies that can not be purchased in the market is one of the most important duties of the Medical Department. These supplies can not be obtained inside of three months, and therefore must be kept on hand and ready for immediate issue if the first demands of an emergency are to be

met. Some progress was made in assembling field equipment before the summer of 1906, but since that time none has been made, owing to the lack of funds. At the present time there are 300 empty detached service chests and 200 empty surgical chests in the supply depot in this city that should be filled during the present fiscal year. This will cost \$39,000, which it is not possible to spare from the present appropriation.

I also want to state that the increase authorized in the artillery by the Fifty-ninth Congress has been an expense to the medical and hospital appropriation. The artillery bill increased the number of officers and men something over 6,000, and they must be furnished supplies.

The additional expense to the Medical Department by reason of the occupation of Cuba is slightly over \$100,000. The expense of meeting the demands of the Philippines Division for medical supplies during the past year has been very heavy. The new system of identifying recruits is rather expensive. Then there is a necessity for accumulating some reserve equipment for war purposes. In reference to that I want to say that three years ago we had accumulated quite a good supply of field equipment, so that if there had been a sudden call we would have been prepared to equip a small command, but those supplies have been drawn upon for Cuba and for troops in the field, and also under the law they have been issued on approved requisitions to regiments of the National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you furnish the militia with medicines?

General O'REILLY. We furnish them with field supplies.

Mr. SLAYDEN. When you turn these supplies over to the adjutant-general of the State, does he become the custodian of the property for the Federal Government, to be returned on demand?

General O'REILLY. I do not know as to that. Practically they are gone.

Major IRELAND. In the event of war the regulations provide that medical property issued to the militia shall be inventoried by a board of officers and then receipted for by the senior medical officer on duty with the volunteer regiment which is being mustered into the Government service. In this way the State is given credit for the property it had purchased from the Government and is now returning to the service of the United States. Property once issued to the militia is not returned unless the regiment is called into the Government service.

General O'REILLY. Of course the militia pay for the supplies we furnish them, but we get the money in comparatively small amounts.

The only economical way to purchase supplies is to get a large quantity at a time. For instance, we want a surgical chest. There is nothing of the kind on the market, and we must have it made by contract. If from 30 to 50 are made at a time, they can be had at an average cost of about \$170. If but one is made it would probably cost from \$200 to \$225.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Those are the surgical instruments that you turn over to the National Guard?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir; we try to have a reserve supply, so that if we are called out suddenly, we have got something with which to start. The reserve supply has been depleted.

The CHAIRMAN. You still have a small surplus?

General O'REILLY. We still have a small surplus.

The CHAIRMAN. In reference to the matter of the occupation of Cuba, you say it has cost \$100,000 extra on that account?

General O'REILLY. That is the total cost to the medical and hospital appropriation since the occupation, in October, 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that Cuba pays all the extra expense out of her revenue?

General O'REILLY. If that is the case I presume that money will be covered back into the Treasury. But that can not do us any good. I believe the law leaves it discretionary with the President whether he shall require Cuba to return to the Treasury the amount it has cost the Government to maintain the army in Cuba.

The CHAIRMAN. It is my impression that that goes into the Treasury.

Mr. YOUNG. Can you tell how much of this item for medical supplies was used during the last year? There was \$644,000 appropriated.

General O'REILLY. Major Ireland is in charge of the supply branch, and can answer that question more clearly than I.

Major IRELAND. Up to April 9, 1907, we had used all of our appropriation (\$623,000), and had used \$8,000 from the fund "Replacing military supplies."

Mr. YOUNG. Then how did you get money to run to the first of the fiscal year?

Major IRELAND. On account of this deficiency of funds the semi-annual purchases, which should have been made in March and for which circulars of advertisements had been distributed, had to be canceled, and supply officers were notified that until June 30, 1907, issues must be confined to supplies actually on hand in the depots. The supplies which should have been purchased in March, 1907, and paid for from the appropriation for the Medical Department, 1906-7, were contracted for on July 1, and must be paid for out of the 1908 appropriation. This is one of the reasons why the present appropriation of \$644,000 will not fully meet the demands of the Medical Department until June 30 of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember what the appropriation was?

Major IRELAND. The estimate for the year 1907 was approved by the Secretary for \$622,000. After the passage of the artillery bill last January, an additional estimate of about \$22,000 was allowed, making the present appropriation \$644,000.

Mr. YOUNG. On that basis, \$700,000 will not supply you?

Major IRELAND. The present appropriation will probably be exhausted before the 30th of June on account of the purchases made last July and paid for from the 1908 appropriation, when they should have been made in March, 1907, and paid for out of the 1907 appropriation. Then, the expenses to the Medical Department in Cuba have been more than \$100,000. Last year, before the artillery bill passed, the Medical Department was allowed \$622,000. On that basis the appropriation for the Medical Department should be nearly \$700,000, as the artillery bill increased the Army more than 6,000 officers and men. If an appropriation of \$700,000 is allowed the Medical Department, the current needs of the Department can be met and a substantial addition can be made to our field equipment each year.

Mr. STEVENS. Is it your theory that under the law you ought to keep supplies on hand?

General O'REILLY. We are going on the theory of the Dodge Commission, which, Mr. Stevens will remember, recommended th

there should be a year's reserve supply sufficient for an army at least four times the actual strength of all such medicines, hospital furniture, and stores as are not materially damaged by keeping to be held constantly on hand in the medical supply depots. (P. 189, V. L., Report of the Dodge Com., War with Spain.)

Mr. STEVENS. How much of your supplies under those conditions would deteriorate?

General O'REILLY. We accumulate reserves that do not deteriorate. For instance, we do not lay in a supply of rubber articles, which are difficult to preserve. Medicines, as a general rule, do not deteriorate if they are properly taken care of. Quinine may lose a little of its color. We had trouble also with iodide of potash.

Mr. PARKER. How about laudanum?

General O'REILLY. It will keep if properly stored in a dark place.

Mr. STEVENS. You could go into the market for a great proportion of the articles?

General O'REILLY. Yes; we could get a great proportion of them, but there are some things we can not get in the market. In regard to field equipment, we use certain particular kinds of bedding, stretchers, field chests, and things of that kind. They are particular patterns which have been approved, and we must contract for those. Unless we make contract for a large quantity, we are at a disadvantage.

Mr. SLAYDEN. They are mostly made especially for the Government, are they not?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. There is no trade demand for them?

General O'REILLY. No, sir.

Mr. STEVENS. For such articles as you can get on the market, it would not be necessary to lay in a reserve supply?

General O'REILLY. No, sir. I do not see that it is; but in case of our being compelled to go into the market for small quantities, there would be a considerable increase in the price.

Mr. KAHN. The surplus supplies in the Philippine Islands have been exhausted. Were those supplies sent to the Philippine division from the United States?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Do you think that out of this money for which you are now asking you will be called upon to send a considerable lot of supplies to that country?

Major IRELAND. In 1900, when the army in the Philippines aggregated 70,000 men, it was thought it was going to remain at that strength for some time; in fact the official statement was made in December, 1900, that all volunteers ordered returned to the States for muster out in early part of 1901 would be replaced by regular troops. Medical supplies were therefore obtained on this basis. The command in that division, however, was first cut down to 40,000 men, and then to 25,000 men, and for the past three or four years has been at about 17,000 men. For this reason the Medical Department had a great deal of surplus property in the Philippines Division which was used to meet the usual demands of the reduced force there. This surplus has now been consumed, and from now on medical supplies needed to meet the current demands of whatever command is stationed in that division must be shipped from the United States and paid for out of the "Medical and hospital appropriation."

During the year ending June 30, 1907, medical supplies that cost, in the United States, \$152,000 were shipped to the Philippines. There is a requisition in the Surgeon-General's office at present for field supplies that will cost about \$70,000. This requisition can not be filled at present on account of lack of funds. Last week a requisition was received from Manila for regular supplies that will cost about \$27,000. Most of these supplies can be furnished from the depots in the United States and the rest must be purchased as they are needed for current issues to the posts in the Philippines Division. Please do not confuse regular supplies with field supplies. The regular supplies are those that are issued to military posts, while the field supplies consist of field, regimental, base, and stationary hospitals, ambulance companies, base, and advanced medical supply depots, which are only issued to troops in the field. So far as field supplies are concerned, General Wotherspoon, who is here, can tell you more about the needs of the Army in that respect than any other officer in the Army, as he has made a special study of that subject.

General O'REILLY. The field hospitals, the stationary hospitals, the advance supply depots, the supply for hospital ships, etc., must be prepared and be on hand when a war breaks out. They can not be procured on short notice, nor can they be improvised.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are they smaller than they have been for some years?

General O'REILLY. We have sufficient field and regimental hospitals to equip six divisions for the field, but the base and stationary hospitals and the base and advance supply depots have not been assembled.

Mr. YOUNG. How many men in a division?

General O'REILLY. Twenty thousand men in a division.

Mr. YOUNG. That would be 120,000 men?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything else to submit?

General O'REILLY. In the memorandum which I have submitted, requesting certain sums to expend on hospitals at specific posts, I hope the committee will have the bill read that certain sums "may be" expended at certain posts instead of "shall be." This would be very much to the advantage of the Department, as it would enable any small surplus remaining from the appropriation for a specific building to be used at some other post. It makes it rather easier of distribution if it reads "may be" rather than "shall be."

The CHAIRMAN. It gives you more discretionary power?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM W. WOTHERSPOON, PRESIDENT OF THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 2 of the bill appears the appropriation for the Army War College. You are president of the Army War College, and have full charge of it. Heretofore we have allowed \$15,000 for expenses, including \$3,000 for rent.

General WOTHERSPOON. Yes, we used \$3,000 for rent to include June 30, 1907; no rent was asked for or allowed for 1908. General

Barry made last year's estimate and asked for the full amount, \$15,000, which was granted, and during the next fiscal year the full amount will be required. It must be remembered that we are going to an empty building. It will be required for furniture, books, etc. The building is now about half furnished.

The CHAIRMAN. It all comes out of this appropriation?

General WOTHERSPOON. Yes, sir. It is for furniture, books, instruments, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. You get nothing out of any other appropriation for furnishing the building?

General WOTHERSPOON. Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. This item covers the cost of everything?

General WOTHERSPOON. Yes; for books, equipment, map making; and one of the largest items of expenditure is for a photographic laboratory. Photographs have been enlarged in size from 18 or 20 inches to 20 feet. We use these maps down there for what we call war games. They are not really games, because they are quite serious.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of it is for furniture?

General WOTHERSPOON. I have a list of the expenditures in the past. In 1907 we spent \$6,106.81, and in 1906 we spent \$6,139.28. That was in anticipation of moving into the new building. We had not yet moved in.

The CHAIRMAN. That was spent for what purposes?

General WOTHERSPOON. For furniture.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is a permanent acquisition?

General WOTHERSPOON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You will use it in the new building?

General WOTHERSPOON. Yes, sir. Six or seven thousand dollars would be necessary for partially completing the furniture. About \$6,000 would be necessary for furniture for certain rooms to be occupied by the officers. They are very large rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the college building completed so as to have classes in regular session?

General WOTHERSPOON. Yes, sir. Our present complaint is that the number of officers is so small that we can have only a small class. There are only 22 in the War College now. We ought to have about 40 if we could get them.

The CHAIRMAN. You have in there new language "including \$25 per month additional to regular compensation to the chief clerk of division for superintendence of the War College building." Last year you said you were going to have a full set of officials for the War College.

General WOTHERSPOON. Yes; there were to be 1 captain of the watch, 3 watchmen, 6 messengers, 2 laborers, and 5 charwomen.

The CHAIRMAN. Charwomen, laborers, etc. This man who is to receive the extra compensation is the chief clerk.

General WOTHERSPOON. He is the chief clerk of the War College. He has charge of the entire civilian force of the War College, including the janitors, engineers, laborers, and the charwomen. He looks out for all the repairs. We have precedents for this in other buildings used by the War Department in the city of Washington, authorized in the legislative bills from 1885 to 1908. In the Surgeon-General's office they had two superintendents of buildings at \$250 extra per annum from 1885 to 1890; from 1891 to 1908, inclusive, they have had

one. In the same bill from 1891 to 1908 a superintendent of buildings for The Adjutant-General's office has been authorized. In the office of the Secretary of War a chief of division was allowed \$500 per annum in addition to his compensation as chief of a division from 1901 to 1906; later it was reduced to \$250. Our idea is that our chief clerk and superintendent shall be treated in accordance with these precedents.

Mr. HAY. What salary does he receive now?

General WOTHERSPOON. I think he receives \$1,600 per annum. The \$25 per month would come out of the \$15,000 for cost and maintenance.

Mr. YOUNG. This will give him how much?

General WOTHERSPOON. One thousand nine hundred dollars.

Mr. SLAYDEN. He is chief clerk now?

General WOTHERSPOON. Yes, sir; it is a very large building, almost as large as the Library of Congress. The 22 officers which we have there are almost lost in the building.

Mr. PRINCE. This is the man charged as superintendent of the building. What is the need of all these additional superintendents which you have just read about? There is more reason why you should have one in your building than that The Adjutant-General's office or the superintendents of the War and Navy buildings should have one. In what bill is this appropriation found? Is it in the bill passed by this committee?

General WOTHERSPOON. No. It is in the legislative bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, with reference to the question of accumulating supplies, about which we asked the Surgeon-General. He said you could give us full information in regard to it.

General WOTHERSPOON. The War College is charged, as you know, with studies looking to the passing of the country from a state of peace to a state of war. Of course, there is no danger that we will encounter any difficulty in getting men to fill our Army in the United States, for we can recruit young men rapidly under certain circumstances in this country; but how are we going to equip them after we recruit them? We might get 350,000 men in thirty or sixty days. If we have not sufficient medical supplies, field equipment, reserve ammunition, and everything else needed to equip them for a march, or operations in the field, we might as well have no men at all. We are lamentably short in that particular. I understand that the reserve equipment of the medical department is sufficient only to put about 40,000 men into the field. We have about 110,000 men in the National Guard and we have from 60,000 to 70,000 men in the Regular Army. It is doubtful if much more than half of them could be put into the field and become effective in a reasonable time unless we have reserve supplies.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

STATEMENT OF MAJ.-E. EVELETH WINSLOW.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the first item in regard to the Engineer Department is on page 51. The engineer depots are fixed by law. The first item is in reference to incidental expenses at engineering depots. That is the amount you have heretofore had.

Major WINSLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use all of that?

Major WINSLOW. Yes, sir; every bit of it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is not anything more than is required?

Major WINSLOW. Not a bit. We have now three depots in this country. We have a depot here at the barracks, one at Leavenworth, and a small one at Fort Mason. We have an extra depot at Manila. They are for supplying engineering tools to troops. This appropriation is for the running expenses of the depots.

The CHAIRMAN. The next two items, \$11,500 and \$5,000, are necessary for maintaining the proper equipment?

Major WINSLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What part of the engineers' equipment would be lacking in the event of war, or are you prepared to say?

Major WINSLOW. We are not very well equipped now in pontoon material. That is something that can not be obtained on short notice. The balks, especially, must be made of quite long timber, which has to be purchased specially, and it is almost impossible to get timber of that kind in the open market. We could not do it quickly in time of war, and must prepare ahead. If properly taken care of they will last a good many years.

The CHAIRMAN. So that if a good ponton train was provided, you would not need to replace it for five, six, or seven years?

Major WINSLOW. Not if we have sheds in which to keep them. At Willets Point, in 1890 to 1892, we used some surplus material that we had left over from the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. CAPRON. You had one train?

Major WINSLOW. One division.

Mr. CAPRON. Are you experimenting any along the line of a steel boat?

Major WINSLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAPRON. Does it look as though it would be more effective or more desirable than the old wooden ponton?

Major WINSLOW. At the present time, no. In European countries, on account of the great scarcity of timber, they use metal boats. We have always preferred wooden boats for many reasons, principally because they are more easily repaired. A bullet hole, a crack, or any injury to a wooden boat can be repaired with a piece of a cracker box. You can not repair a hole in a metal boat in that way. A metal boat, if light enough to be portable, is likely to be snagged. Abroad, they have been using two classes of metal boats; one, with the boat made in one piece, and another, with a sectional boat. One class of sectional boat has two sections, another class has one center section and two end sections. They are supposed to be lacking in stiffness, and when damaged are not easily repaired. As long as we can obtain or build wooden pontoon boats in this country the wooden boat is to be preferred. It is now cheaper, but we have had so much difficulty in the last four or five years in getting timber that we are now experimenting with metal boats. A metal boat was purchased for the depot at Washington barracks and was received there several months ago. It has now been sent to West Point to be used in experiments by a detachment of engineer troops who are stationed there for the instruction and education of cadets.

Mr. CAPRON. That is a sectional boat?

Major WINSLOW. No, sir; it is in one piece.

Mr. CAPRON. I have read an outline of a metal boat. It was cut from thin metal and was made in several sections, so as to be more easily portable. It was not so large.

Major WINSLOW. Our boat was made in such a way that it could be cut in two by putting bulkheads across it. It could not be experimented with unless we had other pontoons out of which to make a bridge. At the present time at Washington Barracks there is not a single ponton boat because all the boats were sent to Cuba last January in a hurry, and so we have no other boats out of which to make bridges since the last one was sent to West Point for experimental purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the metal boats, would foreign nations all prefer the wooden boat if it were easily obtainable?

Major WINSLOW. That is our understanding. The reason they do not use it is because of the scarcity and high price of timber in foreign countries.

ENGINEER SCHOOL.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is the Engineer School. You have the usual appropriation of \$25,000?

Major WINSLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you require all of that?

Major WINSLOW. Every bit of it. It is barely sufficient to carry on the running expenses of the school and to make very slight increases in the mechanical equipment of the school from year to year.

I would like to make one change. In the second line, on page 53, after the word "telegraph" I would like to have the words "and telephone" inserted.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it will read "telegraph and telephone operators?"

Major WINSLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is a new item for the Engineer School, \$770,000. We would like to have you make a pretty full statement on that item.

Major WINSLOW. Some years ago, when the Engineer School was moved to Washington Barracks, plans were prepared for the necessary buildings, and it was supposed at that time that we could utilize also the old buildings of the post which were all located at the south end of the grounds. Subsequently the entire south half of the grounds was preempted by the War College and the Engineer Department had to move out. We thought then, though, that we would get the material from the old buildings, but when the old buildings were sold by the Quartermaster's Department, under the terms of the sale the old material went with the buildings. We did not get any of that old material, and the Engineer School buildings had to be built of new material. That made them cost more than we thought they would cost.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How much was that cost?

Major WINSLOW. The total cost was about \$1,042,000.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you remember the original estimate of the cost of the building as given to this committee?

Major WINSLOW. The original appropriation was \$500,000. I think the original estimate was about \$1,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The plans were approved in 1904.

Major WINSLOW. The general plans of the building, as estimated by the Engineer's Department, were not exactly the same as the plans under which they were built. By higher authority there was employed a firm of architects, McKim, Mead & White, and their buildings have cost somewhat above the original estimates of the Engineer's Department, which were for more modest structures.

It is supposed that as the War College was to be built there, everything else should accord with it in general style and design.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the architects' fees increased the cost.

Major WINSLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. These items are intended to cover a good many buildings.

Major WINSLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Engineer's Department has in a request stating at the end of it that if we can not give it all give what we can.

Major WINSLOW. The present building used for the Engineer School itself was a set of officers' quarters when the post was used as an arsenal. It is now under orders to come down, as it interferes with the view of the War College. It is not suitable for the purpose. It was condemned by the General Staff last spring and is now occupied by the Engineer School on sufferance only.

The officer of the Quartermaster's Department who is now preparing the grounds and filling up the low places is to make a report to the Secretary of War when he can not go any farther without the removal of the two existing buildings. When that happens, it will be up to the Secretary of War to order the house torn down or to leave it standing. If it is ordered torn down, it will be impossible for the Engineer School to continue operations.

The CHAIRMAN. You asked \$350,000 for that building?

Major WINSLOW. Yes; and in that connection it should be noted that we have another item for these buildings in which there is a certain percentage for superintendence and contingencies. If the building be appropriated for, its proportion of the contingency fund should also be put in.

The CHAIRMAN. After the building is finished?

Major WINSLOW. No, sir. Contingencies to provide for the general planning of the building, superintendence, etc.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If \$350,000 be authorized, 50 per cent of the contingent fund should also be authorized.

Major WINSLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. This \$770,000 is an estimate for all it will take to complete these buildings in accordance with the plans.

Major WINSLOW. All the buildings required for the school and engineer post. It does not include any buildings needed in connection with the War College.

Mr. BRADLEY. In accordance with the plans of McKim, Mead & White.

Major WINSLOW. Some of the smaller ones are not to be according to the plans of McKim, Mead & White.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Bradley asks in reference to the design of McKim, Mead & White. The designs were made by that firm?

Major WINSLOW. Most of the plans have been made by that firm and are on file. One design of theirs is for the principal school building and another for the completion of the barracks. These were to be according to their plans, but there are a few small buildings, such as the pontoon sheds, etc., which were not included in their plans.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What commission do they get?

Major WINSLOW. Three per cent.

Mr. YOUNG. Could not a good deal of this work be delayed for a year without injury to the service?

Major WINSLOW. The principal new building for the Engineer School, the library, and the museum can not be delayed, because the old one we are using is in existence now on sufferance only. It interferes with the general plan of the buildings of the post and is not suitable. We have a large library pertaining to the school that has been accumulating since 1867. It is now in the parlor of the old set of officers' quarters. We have not sufficient room to display on shelves one-half of the books we ought to.

Mr. HAY. Do I understand you to say that the school can not go on unless you get this appropriation?

Major WINSLOW. The old building is under orders to come down, and if these orders are complied with we can not go on.

Mr. STEVENS. What buildings were constructed under the previous appropriations?

Major WINSLOW. One double barracks completed and another double barracks nearly finished (but which can not be finished, because the army hospital stands on the ground. When the hospital is removed to a new site, we can tear the old building down or at least one wing of it and complete the barracks). We have 2 storehouses, 15 sets of officers' quarters, and an officers' mess hall. There are also a small guardhouse, 2 stables and a wagon shed, a band barracks, and 6 double sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters. Those are the buildings which have been erected with previous appropriations.

Mr. STEVENS. In the report of the Secretary of War, page 6, I find that there are there 13 officers.

Major WINSLOW. They are the ones now under instruction. The maximum has been as high as 14. It varies from month to month. The demand is so great that it is necessary to pick up officers for instruction when we can spare them from other work.

Mr. STEVENS. For what do they use the barracks?

Major WINSLOW. For engineer soldiers.

Mr. STEVENS. How many companies?

Major WINSLOW. Usually four, but two are now in Cuba. There are two engineer companies at present at the barracks consisting of 270 men. The other uncompleted barracks is occupied by a hospital company. One wing of the barracks is not complete, and instead of being able to house 160 men we can only crowd 75 or 80 men into it. It can not be completed until the old hospital building is torn down.

The CHAIRMAN. The quarters for the chaplain is to be built by the plans of McKim, Mead & White.

Major WINSLOW. It would be just like the other quarters. When the Engineer School was authorized there was no chaplain. He was authorized two years ago.

Mr. STEVENS. You need a new post hospital at a cost of \$160,000. Is there no other hospital in Washington that can be used?

Major WINSLOW. This is for the post hospital pertaining to the post of Washington barracks. There is now on the post the Army General Hospital. It is in an old building. The medical corps are now having built—I think somewhere near Brightwood or Silver Springs—a large new general hospital, and when that is completed this present hospital building is to be removed. It is not suitable and it does not accord with anything else. This is an estimate, therefore, for a new post hospital.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is it in a healthy condition?

Major WINSLOW. The Surgeon-General says not. It would have to come down anyway to enable the barracks to be completed.

Mr. STEVENS. I notice that you have not enough officers' quarters for bachelors. How many sets of quarters would there be for bachelors?

Major WINSLOW. I think it is to be for 16 bachelors.

Mr. STEVENS. That would take in sets of bachelor's quarters for troop officers.

Major WINSLOW. There is to be a regular garrison composed of one battalion of four engineer companies; with each company there are ordinarily four officers and a battalion staff; that would make 18 or 19 officers belonging to the battalion. In addition there would be instructors and student officers.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to call attention to the fact that in the item on page 4, the estimates only call for \$40,000. That estimate was given December 7, and to that estimate has been added \$32,500, making \$72,500 in the bill. That is largely intended for supplying intrenching tools and demolition outfits.

Major WINSLOW. It is entirely for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you get the pontoons?

Major WINSLOW. Out of the \$40,000. There is to be an intrenching and a demolition outfit issued to all troops of the line according to orders of the War Department. The orders say that they shall be supplied now, but there is no money for it, and until the money is appropriated we can not supply them.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for \$25,000 for surveyors, draftsmen, photographers, etc.

Major WINSLOW. I would like to make a remark in reference to that. The term "surveyor" is a very indefinite one. When you send a surveyor out into the field, he must have axmen and laborers to do various things. It is not appropriate to put those men on the pay roll as surveyors, so I would like to have that changed so as to make it read "for surveyors and survey parties."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you can give us for our general information?

Major WINSLOW. I think I would like to say in behalf of the Engineer Corps that of the large amount of map making done in Cuba, as explained by General Wotherspoon, fully two-thirds or three-fourths of it was done by the officers and men of seven companies of engineers and the remainder of the work was done by all the line troops put together.

Mr. YOUNG. To revert for a moment to the \$770,000 item, I see there is an item of \$17,500 for a new stable. How many horses will it accommodate?

Major WINSLOW. Seventy-five horses. We have one old stable built for the Quartermaster's Department and one other stable for the horses of two companies.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How many noncommissioned officers are accommodated in the barracks?

Major WINSLOW. There are now 12 houses and one noncommissioned officer in each house.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the expense of employing architects comes out of the appropriation for buildings.

Major WINSLOW. Their percentage is paid out of the appropriation for buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. And it reduces by that amount the money that goes into the building?

Major WINSLOW. Yes, sir. Another item that I forgot to mention that greatly increased the cost of the buildings, is that it was found, especially on the east side of the post, that there was literally no bottom to the ground. That part of the post had been built up gradually from a narrow neck of land, and the filling was made in a creek where there was a very soft bottom, so that the buildings all had to be constructed on piles.

Mr. STEVENS. I notice that there is a statement in the estimates that a chapel can be built without increasing the total if such course be first authorized by Congress. What does that mean?

Major WINSLOW. That means that Congress has not appropriated for the construction of chapels. We had a case of that kind at the barracks. A chaplain had been provided for the engineer's school and a chaplain implies a chapel. The Department said we can not build you a chapel, but if you can find a chapel we will repair it for you. There was found an old wood storehouse. The Department gave a little money to put doors in it and a new roof on it. The chaplain then went to some of his friends, among them Bishop Satterlee, and they raised money enough to furnish the chapel.

Thereupon, at 12.20 p. m. the committee adjourned to Tuesday, January 21, at 10.30 a. m.

JANUARY 21, 1908.

SUBSISTENCE.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose a rearrangement of language all the way through?

General SHARPE. Yes; simply a rearrangement to make it clear. The idea is to provide for the purchase of stores, property, etc., under the first section and for payments of commutation of rations, etc., under the second section of the bill.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It does not affect the subsistence of recruits held for enlistments?

General SHARPE. No; except to speak of them as applicants for enlistment, the term now employed.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The change in the appropriation act is only as to language?

General SHARPE. Yes; entirely so. We want in some places to cut out a redundancy, for instance, the wording for the purchase of "canned beef and beans." Those articles are in the ration and purchase provided for. We are only trying to simplify the reading of the item where there is redundancy.

The CHAIRMAN. The totals are about the same as last year?

General SHARPE. Yes, sir; only a few dollars less than last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the fund did you use last year?

General SHARPE. We had a balance left of \$625,000 or \$630,000.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had had a larger army, you would not have had enough money?

General SHARPE. No, not if we had had a larger army.

The CHAIRMAN. The Army is short?

General SHARPE. Yes, sir; but I think it is gaining now. We will have enough to get through this year. The shortage in the Army did not commence until last year. The Army is larger this year than last, as there was an increase in the artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; there is a greater number of men than there was.

General SHARPE. I understand the Marine Corps has its full number, and it is common report that we are getting many recruits.

Mr. HAY. Do I understand you to say we are getting all the men we want?

General SHARPE. Yes, I understand so; but have no official information on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. These estimates are based on the number of men authorized?

General SHARPE. Yes, the number of men authorized, reduced by about 6,700.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean authorized to the minimum number for the Army as prescribed by the President in his general order.

General SHARPE. About 69,000 men is the minimum authorized by the President, but we make the estimate for only 62,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then when you get the number down to 52,000 men you ought to have a surplus.

General SHARPE. We ought to have, provided prices are falling or an indication that they are going to fall. On the basis of the Army at only 52,000 men, I made a computation that we should have \$884,000 surplus, instead of having only the \$100,000 that we have. Beef alone costs \$125,000 more now than last year in the Philippines.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you buy it in the islands?

General SHARPE. Yes, sir; it is all frozen beef. We tried to get it in this country, but the packers could not handle it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any beef contracts within the last ninety days.

General SHARPE. Yes, sir; we make them before the 1st of January for the six months ending on the 30th of June.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any reduction in price?

General SHARPE. No, sir. The only place where there has been any reduction is in the Department of the Missouri.

The CHAIRMAN. That seems a little extraordinary, because the price of raw material has been reduced.

General SHARPE. Yes, sir. It was said that the price would come down, but I have not seen it do so. The increase of prices in the Department of Columbia is over 1.25 cents on contracts running to the 30th of June. This advance is accounted for by a publication I received from Waddel & Co., of London, a very large firm, which handles chilled and frozen beef from New Zealand, Australia, and South America. The following is an extract from the publication referred to (page 8).

United States.—The small increase in importations recorded twelve months ago was not maintained in 1907, arrivals being 2,417,604 hundredweight, as compared with 2,436,644 in 1906. Canada, on the other hand, increased by 31,170 hundredweight. A very considerable portion of North American beef marketed was not of prime quality, being apparently from young and immature cattle. The large proportion of inferior beef offered and the comparative scarcity of really prime quality were responsible for the unusually wide range between the highest and lowest quotations frequently current on the same day. It seems evident that United States cattle under changed methods of farming either are not now being fattened up so thoroughly as was the case a few years ago, or that the demand for prime beef in America is overtaking the supply of fat cattle.

Mr. YOUNG. What is the date of that circular?

General SHARPE. It is dated the 10th of January, 1908.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You have stated that the whole increase in the Department of the Columbia was from 1.25 to 3 cents.

General SHARPE. Yes, sir. Here are the prices for posts in the Department of the Columbia. At Fort Stevens the price in 1907 was 9 cents and now it is 9 cents. At Fort Columbia the advance is from 8.25 to 9 cents. At Forts Casey, Flagler, Ward, Worden, and Lawton it is from 6.1 to 9.1; at Fort Walla Walla 5.45 to 8.5, and from Fort Wright from 8 to 10 cents. The increase is as much as 3 cents per pound in some posts in the department, as stated.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How much reduction was there in the Department of the Missouri?

General SHARPE. The average cost this year is 5.65 cents and the average last year was 6.11 cents. That is the only reduction, except in Alaska, where the conditions are getting better. The roads are better; there are very few troops in that Territory, however, and the average price for fresh beef is 24.5 cents this year and 28.54 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it in the Department of the Lakes?

General SHARPE. The prices this year are 6.26 cents and last year they were 6.10 cents. That is an increase of one-fourth of a cent. A great advance has been in the Philippines. The price of frozen beef there was 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and it is 8 cents this year—an increase of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

The CHAIRMAN. That frozen beef does not come from this country?

General SHARPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I presume they could not have handled that, even if the price had been lower in this country.

General SHARPE. No, sir. The lowest price was 12 cents per pound, offered by the dealers in this country, and as we would have to take the beef in enormous quantities we were not able to handle it to advantage.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the difference in prices at Kansas City and the Department of the Missouri? I presume it would be bought at Kansas City.

General SHARPE. In this country we make contracts at posts for beef required there; in Manila the chief commissary contracts for delivery in that city of fall meats required in the Philippine Division; about 300 tons of beef is delivered monthly.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How do the prices run for the Department of Texas?

General SHARPE. Prices in 1908 are 5.96 cents, and in 1907 5.50 cents. It is 40 cents more per hundredweight this year.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That meat is furnished from Swift and Armour from Fort Worth?

General SHARPE. No; it is supplied monthly under local contracts. Swift has contract for one post.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any purchases of salted meats, such as hams and bacon?

General SHARPE. Yes sir. Those prices are advancing too. In June, 1906, we paid 11.19 cents for bacon and in November, 1907, we paid 12.25 cents. There is a paper gotten out at the Census Bureau which shows the advance. It shows the number of animals slaughtered, the percentage of increase in the number slaughtered, and the percentage in the increase of the cost from 1900 to 1905. The percentage in increase of cost on beef was 17 per cent; on sheep, 20.3 per cent, and on hogs, 18.5 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. With a constantly falling market and a reduction of at least 2 cents a pound on live hogs, how do you account for that advance?

General SHARPE. This is up to 1905.

The CHAIRMAN. You read that they were higher.

General SHARPE. I read from the price at Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. The live stock came down. There was a falling off of 3 cents per pound in live stock.

General SHARPE. There has not been a falling off in the local market. In the local markets here we do not find any indication of falling prices.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been a falling off in the price of live stock. It was selling in November at 8 cents, and now it is selling from 5 to 4½ cents.

General SHARPE. Yes, undoubtedly; but we buy the cured meat. We get the belly of the hog. That is the best, so far as the making of bacon is concerned. It is as good as any breakfast bacon except that it is heavier. That portion of the hog costs more, for the reason that the demand for breakfast bacon is great, and this is all made from the bellies.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any general dissatisfaction with the ration?

General SHARPE. No general dissatisfaction; but claim is made of the lack of variety, caused undoubtedly by the facts that frequent moves of troops prevent the cultivation of gardens and the reduction of profits from the canteens.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that it is stated from time to time that Congress was very remiss in providing the rations.

General SHARPE. There is some complaint in the lack of variety of the ration, but none as to its insufficiency. It must be remembered

that at present we live more liberally than was the custom thirty or forty years ago, not to refer to a date anterior to that. It is not maintained that the men are better now than formerly, but we have all become accustomed to certain articles formerly not considered essential, but now they are necessities; this accounts for the claim that the ration lacks variety, and it is thought to be well founded.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the President's order fix that?

General SHARPE. Yes, sir; and I understand a change is contemplated to make a greater variety; consequently there will be a greater cost and we will have to have more money.

The CHAIRMAN. It has not yet been asked, so that Congress is not remiss.

General SHARPE. No, sir. A recommendation has been made to change the ration, which will cost about \$794,000, so as to provide a greater variety. There is no question about its sufficiency. The ration has a high nutritive value for a man doing hard physical work, and compares very favorably with the standards for such work established by all authorities in this country and abroad, but does not provide sufficient variety.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the company fund decreased?

General SHARPE. The funds are not as large as formerly, due to decreased dividends from the exchange on account of the abolishment of the canteen; then, too, the troops are moved so frequently that it is not possible to cultivate their gardens.

The CHAIRMAN. That comes largely from the abolishment of the canteen?

General SHARPE. A great source of the income is cut off by reason of the abolition of the canteen.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it is impossible for them to provide the mess fund that gave them these articles of food not included in the ration?

General SHARPE. That is the case. They formerly had the money to get a variety.

The CHAIRMAN. A Member has submitted an amendment to be brought before the committee. It provides that 50 cents per man shall be added to the fund for each man in a company to provide for the comfort of the men.

General SHARPE. It is not indicated that this fund you speak of is to be used for rations or for providing pleasure for the men.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it would be more for the company mess than for any other purpose. Say it was used for the mess or for the pleasure of the men—whether they apply it to food or amusement—how is that fund applied now?

General SHARPE. It depends on the company commander. He would use it on a holiday for providing a more varied meal than at other times.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does not the regimental organization derive a considerable profit from the prices of the post exchange?

General SHARPE. I do not think it is as much as it used to be.

Mr. ANTHONY. I understand that the Eleventh Infantry took away from Fort Leavenworth \$8,000 to \$11,000 as profits out of the post exchange during the last year, and that the money is going to be used for the purposes you spoke of, such as buying additional things for the men.

General SHARPE. That money going into the company fund can be expended for anything needed in the company, amusements, for instance; but money derived from savings of the ration should only be expended for food.

Mr. YOUNG (to Mr. Anthony). How much did they accumulate?

Mr. ANTHONY. From \$8,000 to \$11,000.

Mr. YOUNG. How many men?

Mr. ANTHONY. About 800.

Mr. YOUNG. That is \$10 per man?

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes.

Mr. YOUNG (to General Sharpe). You have nothing to do with post exchanges?

General SHARPE. No, sir. The supply for post exchanges is bought by the post-exchange officers.

COOKS.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a communication from the War Department in regard to cooks. Your branch of the Department, I believe, has charge of the cooking schools.

General SHARPE. Not immediate charge of them. We have officers assigned to duty there, but they are under the post and department commanders.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of War submits a proposition as an amendment to the bill which provides that hereafter enlisted men, of the militia where they attend United States Army schools for training bakers and cooks, shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances as may be provided by law for the Regular Army.

General SHARPE. I think that is a question for the Pay Department. That is a question of pay. They can be instructed at the schools if they go there. The object is to avoid the cost to the men of the militia who go to those schools, so that they can be compensated while they are there.

That proposition originated at the militia meeting held in the South last winter, where it seemed to be a very satisfactory suggestion. And later on, Major Muller, commissary from the State of Pennsylvania, prepared an article about cooking schools, which article was forwarded to the War Department. We renewed our recommendation and it was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The average time that the men spend in these State encampments is from ten days to two weeks?

General SHARPE. From ten days to two weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they attend school during that time?

General SHARPE. The intention is to have the bakers and cooks' schools give instruction to the militia in the camps of instruction during the coming summer.

The CHAIRMAN. And be paid by the Government?

General SHARPE. Yes; they will be paid then; but this proposition is to allow men of the militia to attend one of the schools and to be paid while in attendance.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the proposition in this amendment.

General SHARPE. It takes about four months to go through the course at these cooking schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they make pretty good cooks in that time?

General SHARPE. They make good army cooks.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they stay with you as army cooks?

General SHARPE. They very often, I am sorry to say, go outside.

The CHAIRMAN. Then in one way the Government would be educating them as cooks for country hotels?

General SHARPE. They do not go to that class of employment, but go to ranches out West.

Mr. KAHN. As a matter of fact, in case of the breaking out of hostilities, would not those men be enlisted at different places throughout the country, so that they would go back to the Army and be valuable to the Army?

General SHARPE. I think so. I think that in educating cooks we are doing a good public work. I think that if there is anything in this country we need it is education in the matter of cooking. If these cooks should resign from the Army, they are going to increase the longevity of the nation by reason of their profession, if they are competent.

Mr. SLAYDEN. As to the proposed amendment which the chairman read, is it proposed to provide cooking schools for the militia?

General SHARPE. No, sir; but to allow enlisted men of the Army to attend. Officers of the militia are under present regulations authorized to attend service schools of the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not say officers; but that the organized enlisted men may join the United States Army schools to become bakers and cooks, and that while they are attending such schools they are entitled to such pay and allowance as the regular army man.

General SHARPE. The law now permits officers of the militia to attend any of the service schools, so that the present proposition is merely to extend to enlisted men of the militia the privilege of attending the school for bakers and cooks, and to enable them to do so without financial loss it provides for their pay while at the schools.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The only additional cost would be transportation?

General SHARPE. Transportation to the particular place where the school is located.

Mr. SLAYDEN. So that it really does not involve much mileage?

General SHARPE. Very little. They go to the Washington barracks, to Fort Riley, and to the Presidio of San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. You have three schools?

General SHARPE. Yes, sir; one at the Washington barracks and one at Fort Riley, which latter is a branch of the Service School, and one at the Presidio of San Francisco. That is the reason why it is not necessary to make references to officers of the militia, because they have authority now.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What additional paraphernalia is required for a cooking school?

General SHARPE. We have instructors receiving \$75 per month. There are two at Fort Riley, and we pay enlisted men, detailed from the Army, about 50 cents a day extra-duty pay.

Mr. SLAYDEN. They do not require extra kitchens?

General SHARPE. No. The students with an instructor are assigned to duty in a company kitchen and prepare the meals for that organization. It makes a saving for the company commander by having the rations handled in that way. The same thing is done at the Presidio. At Fort Riley the student cooks, under instructors, prepare the meals

for the men in the farriers' school, in two organizations, and the prisoners in the guardhouse—a barrack is now being built for the student cooks and bakers. A class of 24 student officers at Fort Riley will soon begin the course for cooks and bakers at training schools at Fort Riley.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it proposed to establish a school of cookery for the guards in each State?

General SHARPE. No; they go to one of the three schools already established.

The CHAIRMAN. Major Muller proposes to have cooking schools in each State.

General SHARPE. That is for the militia.

The CHAIRMAN. Major Muller is a militia officer?

General SHARPE. Yes, sir. Pennsylvania has already established a school. It is under charge of Major Muller, who has already several hundred militia officer students.

The CHAIRMAN. There are two cooks to each company.

General SHARPE. Yes, sir. They have the pay of a sergeant. I think they ought to get more pay. There is a lot of drudgery in connection with a cook's work. His day is pretty long, from about 3 a. m. until after 6 p. m.; and then he is often required to attend inspection and go to rifle practice.

Mr. YOUNG. The major commanding the post at Sault Ste. Marie, across from Canada, told me that he had lost three cooks by reason of desertion. All three of them were working in Canada and getting \$100 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not great danger that we would lose every cook that we trained?

General SHARPE. I do not think that they would all go that way, but consider it a tribute to the efficiency of the instruction at the bakers' and cooks' schools that graduates should receive such compensation.

Mr. KAHN. Is it not a fact, that when you have trained a cook and taught him how to handle rations properly, it results in a great saving to the Government, in the long run? He does not spoil as much.

General SHARPE. Yes, and still greater is the matter of contentment in your organization. They do not spoil as much of the stores, and prepare more palatable dishes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a saving to the men as well as to the Government, the matter of saving the rations? It would be a large increase in the appropriation if you admit all the men of the National Guard?

General SHARPE. I do not believe many people would go from the National Guard. They can not afford to give up their business. The opportunity, however, ought to be given.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not result that only those who want to make a profession of cooking would go away, because they could get better wages?

General SHARPE. It does not lie in the hands of the national guardsman. A man must be recommended by his captain.

The CHAIRMAN. A captain would not refuse to make a recommendation for a man?

General SHARPE. He would have to work for about four months and it would be a question with him whether he could get the same employment when he returned.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What kind of men would go into the cooking schools?

General SHARPE. Generally the class of men that go into the State militia do not aspire to the position of cooks. Most organizations endeavor to employ competent cooks from the outside. Most of the militia that went out to camp last year had cooks and paid them out of the fund that was subscribed. They want to be independent of outside assistance, and have trained cooks included among their enlisted men——

The CHAIRMAN. There is another letter of December 19, from the War Department, which has been submitted, I think, by you in reference to the hot coffee fund. I believe there is now required a bond for the safe-keeping of this fund. Explain this to the committee. The Regular Army officer does not have to furnish bond.

General SHARPE. In my annual report for the fiscal year 1906 the following occurs:

BONDS OF MILITIA OFFICERS.

In encampment and field instruction of the organized militia it is found necessary to issue them travel rations. This involves the payment of coffee money, and under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury the payment of this small amount of money can not be made to militia officers (as under similar circumstances it would be made to officers of the regular establishment and to officers of the militia themselves the instant they were called into the service of the United States) for the purchase of liquid coffee for the men without exacting a bond.

Where bonds are required it entails an expense and hardship upon the militia officers who have to furnish them, and involves a laborious and difficult feature of administration. Hundreds of bonds would have to be furnished—in fact, practically every captain of a company would have to file one. All these, together with the signature cards, must come to the War Department for scrutiny and approval, and then go to the Treasury Department for final action.

For the foregoing reasons it is earnestly recommended that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress, so that provision may be made for the payment of such amounts to militia officers without requiring a bond, as is done under section 3614 of the Revised Statutes in the case of officers of the Regular Army.

And in my report for 1907, it was stated:

BONDS OF MILITIA OFFICERS.

I desire to renew my recommendation of last year that provision of law may be obtained so that funds may be turned over to militia officers in encampment and field instruction of the organized militia without requiring bonds of them as is now done under section 3614 of the Revised Statutes in case of officers of the Regular Army.

Mr. PRINCE. Do you require them to return a voucher now?

General SHARPE. We can not turn the money over to them under the present law. It stops us from doing it. The object is to provide men en route to these camps with greater comforts and do it with more expedition.

I want to make a request. On page 33, the second line from the bottom, just before the word "ice," I should like to have inserted the following words: "for issue of toilet kits to recruits upon their first enlistment." A recruit's toilet kit has been prescribed in the orders of the War Department. This outfit is to be furnished to every recruit on entering the service. This kit simply consists of a razor and shaving outfit, hairbrush, toothbrush, and such other toilet articles as he may need.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Has that been the case before?

General SHARPE. No, sir. They made sales to enlisted men on credit. Then at the end of the month these men find that there is no pay due them; in fact they are indebted to the Government for articles which they are obliged by orders to purchase. To correct this the Acting Secretary of War ordered a gratuitous issue of a toilet kit to recruits.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What is the cost of that toilet outfit?

General SHARPE. It is between \$3 and \$4. Estimating 20,000 recruits, which will be about the number, as nearly one-third of the Army is recruited each year, it would take \$80,000 to furnish them.

Then over on page 34, before the word "payment," I want to insert this proviso by which officers in charge of the rifle match at Camp Perry may make arrangements to subject the competitors at the match by using the mess hall owned by the State of Ohio, there employing cooks and waiters and having everything in readiness when the competitors arrive. Such competitors to do justice to themselves and to their organization should be comfortably situated during the contest. The proviso is as follows:

Provided, That the sum of twelve thousand dollars is authorized to be expended to defray the cost of furnishing food, and for providing extra-duty pay for cooks, assistant cooks, and waiters, and for perishable table equipment in subsisting enlisted men of the Regular Army and the organized militia who may be competitors in the National Rifle Match: *And provided further*, That no competitor who is thus subsisted shall be entitled to commutation of rations, and no greater expense shall be incurred than one dollar and fifty cents per man per day for the period the contest is in progress.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Have they a national rifle contest always going on at Camp Perry?

General SHARPE. It took place there last year and will this, but next year the camp may go elsewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. That meeting is next fall?

General SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAY. The way that reads, if it were allowed in this appropriation, that would not be available if held any place except at Camp Perry.

General SHARPE. No, sir; when I wrote the amendment, we never had any idea there was any other suggestion.

Mr. HAY. You can make it apply to Camp Perry, or wherever the camp be held?

General SHARPE. Yes, sir; we might change that by striking out Camp Perry.

Mr. PRINCE. What was done about that last year?

General SHARPE. They allowed \$1.50 a day for men there as competitors. They had difficulties there and they needed good cooks. They had to pick up such as they could get. The competitors were paid \$1.50 a day as commutation. The officers said it was fairly satisfactory. He wants to have better discipline by having the whole thing under his own control. I think they would get everything in readiness by the time of the opening of the camp. There is all sorts of confusion now; men arriving not knowing where they can obtain subsistence.

Mr. PRINCE. What is the present policy with regard to supplying recruits with toilet outfits?

General SHARPE. They are provided now under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. PRINCE. Does the recruit pay for it now?

General SHARPE. No; not now. I simply wanted to get this matter inserted into law.

Mr. PRINCE. Under the last appropriation act you were able to take this amount out of the appropriation for the recruits.

General SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. Then what is the necessity for adding those words?

General SHARPE. It simply is to provide them with those toilet articles.

Mr. PRINCE. Is the act broad enough to cover the recruits?

General SHARPE. It has been so.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your judgment of the Army as it stands now with reference to the prospects for recruiting? Do you think you will require the total amount of the appropriation asked for?

General SHARPE. Yes, sir. The indications are there will be no reduction in prices. I do not see any prospect of any. Benny Haven said the "advance in prices comes by telegraph, but the fall comes in a wheelbarrow." The wheelbarrow has not started as yet. And as the Marine Corps is reported to be full it is a fair assumption that the Army will approximate its minimum strength very soon.

Mr. PRINCE. Have you any present knowledge of the number of recruits added to the Army beginning with the month of August, 1907?

General SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. It is in the air that recruiting has been increased.

General SHARPE. Yes, sir. I see that the Marine Corps is full, and I also notice that many railroad and industrial establishments have largely reduced the number of their employees; this necessarily means large increase in the enlistments.

Mr. PRINCE. What officer in the regular military establishment would know that?

General SHARPE. The Adjutant-General. He has charge of the matter of recruiting.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many bidders did you have on your meat contract?

General SHARPE. The contract for beef is made at the posts, but the canned meats are bought in Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many bidders were there?

General SHARPE. Four or five.

Mr. ANTHONY. Was it just confined to the big packers?

General SHARPE. No, sir; we also got bids from Buffalo, where there is an independent firm. We also solicit bids from Indianapolis and Cincinnati. We always get proposals from Buffalo, and we send an officer there to make inspections. We have never received a bid from Indianapolis, but have always advertised for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your requirements such that it is difficult to fill that contract on meat? Do you require anything that an ordinary house could not furnish?

General SHARPE. Yes, sir. Our meat is of a good grade, and is more carefully and thoroughly cured than the ordinary commercial meat.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the Government inspection now on meat go to wholesomeness? Your inspection goes to quality.

General SHARPE. Our method goes to the whole proposition. We watch the meat carefully all of the time, from the cutting table, during the cure, precessing, and until finally packed. Even then it is again carefully inspected.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the inspection tend to increase the price?

General SHARPE. Yes; but we can not afford to send large quantities of meat to the Philippines or elsewhere and for lack of care have that meat spoil. We had better pay more for the meat than have it spoil, or of inferior quality when issued.

The CHAIRMAN. We purchase only fresh meat from Australia. We purchase the cured meat in this country.

General SHARPE. Only fresh meat is furnished from abroad. The cured and canned meats are all bought here.

Mr. KAHN. As a matter of fact they have a regular line of refrigerating steamers running from Australia to China, whereas we have no such line running between the United States and the Orient?

General SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is the Australian meat as good as ours?

General SHARPE. It is as good, but I do not think it is any better. I think that mutton from Washington and Oregon can not be beaten.

General Sharpe submitted the following:

Animals slaughtered in 1905.

[Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 88, page 16—Census of Manufactures, 1905—Slaughtering and Meat Packing, etc.]

Name of animals.	Number of animals slaughtered.	Per cent increase in number, 1900 to 1905.	Per cent increase in cost, 1900 to 1905.
Beefes.....	7,147,835	29.4	17.0
Sheep.....	10,875,339	19.4	20.3
Hogs.....	30,977,639	1.2	18.5

Comparative statement showing contract prices of fresh beef per pound at posts from January 1 to June 30, 1907, and from January 1 to June 30, 1908.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

	1907.	1908.
	Cents.	Cents.
Fort Stevens.....per pound..	9	9
Fort Columbia.....do.....	8.25	9
Vancouver Barracks.....do.....	6.97	7.6
Fort Oasey.....do.....	6.1	9.25
Fort Flagler.....do.....	6.1	9.25
Fort Ward.....do.....	6.1	9.25
Fort Worden.....do.....	6.1	9.25
Fort Lawton.....do.....	6.6	9.25
Fort Walla Walla.....do.....	5.45	8.5
Fort Wright.....do.....	8	10
Boise Barracks.....do.....	9.5	9.8

Comparative statement showing contract prices of fresh beef, etc.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

	1907.	1908.
	Cents.	Cents.
Alcatraz Island.....	6.83	7.45
Fort Baker.....	6.83	7.50
Benecia Barracks.....	8.15	8.00
Fort McDowell.....	6.83	7.45
Fort Mason.....	7.40	5.45
Presidio of Monterey.....	7.60	5.70
Presidio of San Francisco.....	6.90	7.50
Fort Rosecrans.....	8.20	7.45
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	9.13	8.50
Average cost.....	7.54	7.22
Manila, P. I. (frozen fresh beef).....	8.00	6.75

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

Fort Apache.....	5.95	6.49
Fort Bayard.....	7.43	7.57
Fort Douglas.....	5.98	5.50
Fort Duchesne.....	7.50	5.95
Fort Huachuca.....	6.75	6.90
Fort Logan.....	6.20	5.97
Fort Wingate.....	8.61	8.75
Whipple Barracks.....	6.71	6.18
Average cost.....	6.89	6.66

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Boise Barracks.....	8.75	9.50
Fort Casey.....	9.70	6.10
Fort Columbia.....	7.09	8.25
Fort Flagler.....	9.75	6.10
Fort Lawton.....	6.375	6.60
Fort Stevens.....	7.09	9.00
Fort Walla Walla.....	5.99	5.45
Fort Wright.....	6.48	8.00
Fort Worden.....	9.25	6.10
Fort Ward.....	6.75	6.10
Average cost.....	7.72	7.12

ALASKAN POSTS, IN DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA.

Fort Davis.....	34	39
Fort Egbert.....	27	33
Fort Gibbon.....	27	34
Fort St. Michael.....	35	39
Fort Lisicum.....	12	13.50
Fort Wm. H. Seward.....	10.50	12.75
Average cost.....	24.25	28.54

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Fort Lincoln.....	8.10	6.10
Fort Missoula.....	7.90	7.65
Fort Wm. H. Harrison.....	7.75	5.70
Fort Snelling.....	6.95	6.12
Fort Yellowstone.....	10.00	10.00
Average cost.....	8.14	7.11

Comparative statement showing contract prices of fresh beef, etc.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

	1907.	1908.
	Cents.	Cents.
Fort Adams.....	7.00	6.94
Fort Andrews.....	7.49	6.88
Fort Banks.....	7.19	7.75
Fort Constitution.....	8.67	4.48
Fort Du Pont.....	7.08	6.68
Fort Ethan Allen.....	6.93	7.24
Fort Greble.....	7.25	7.12
Fort Hamilton.....	6.53	6.64
Fort Hancock.....	6.44	6.47
Fort H. G. Wright.....	8.55	7.95
Fort Howard.....	6.46	6.02
Fort Hunt.....	6.80	6.33
Fort Jay.....	6.17	6.29
Fort McHenry.....	6.46	6.20
Fort McKinley.....	6.75	6.59
Madison Barracks.....	7.71	7.25
Fort Mansfield.....	8.58	8.75
Fort Monroe.....	6.33	6.20
Fort Mott.....	7.48	7.24
Fort Myer.....	7.10	6.27
Fort Niagara.....	6.72	6.68
Fort Ontario.....	6.80	6.72
Plattsburg Barracks.....	6.91	6.91
Fort Porter.....	6.95	6.30
Fort Preble.....	6.89	6.74
Fort Revere.....	7.19	6.88
Fort Rodman.....	8.40	7.40
Fort San Juan.....	11.97	11.97
Fort Schuyler.....	6.85	6.70
Fort Screven.....	6.625	6.20
Fort Slocum.....	6.50	6.59
Fort Strong.....	7.19	6.99
Fort Terry.....	8.55	6.95
Fort Totten.....	6.68	7.20
Fort Wadsworth.....	7.97	6.68
Fort Warren.....	7.19	6.99
Washington Barracks.....	6.62	5.87
Fort Washington.....	6.72	6.30
Fort West Point.....	6.46	6.06
Fort Williams.....	6.96	6.98
Fort Wood.....	6.89	6.73
Springfield Armory.....	10.83	7.90
Watertown Arsenal.....	7.11	6.60
Watervliet Arsenal.....	8.75	8.00
Average cost.....	7.33	6.94

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

	1907.	1908.
Augusta Arsenal.....	10.00	9.00
Fort Barrancas.....	10.49	8.89
Fort Caswell.....	6.50	6.67
Fort Dade.....	7.12	6.47
Fort De Soto.....	6.55	6.47
Fort Fremont.....	7.49	7.29
Fort Morgan.....	6.42	6.97
Jackson Barracks.....	6.46	6.20
Fort McPherson.....	6.46	5.88
Fort Moultrie.....	6.09	6.23
Fort Oglethorpe.....	6.90	6.20
Average cost.....	7.31	6.93

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

	1907.	1908.
Fort Brady.....	5.50	5.53
Columbus Barracks.....	6.46	5.37
Canton.....	8.38	7.87
Rock Island Arsenal.....	6.46	5.72
Fort Sheridan.....	5.34	5.53
Fort Thomas.....	5.40	5.70
Fort Wayne.....	7.00	7.00
Average cost.....	6.36	6.10

*Frozen beef.

Comparative statement showing contract prices of fresh beef, etc.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

	1907.	1908.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Fort Crook.....	4.94	5.12
Fort D. A. Russell.....	6.38	6.94
Fort Des Moines.....	5.35	5.62
Fort Leavenworth.....	5.35	5.72
Fort Leavenworth (military prison).....	5.35	5.72
Jefferson Barracks.....	5.23	4.87
Fort Mackenzie.....	6.45	7.20
Fort Meade.....	6.50	6.87
Fort Omaha.....	5.10	5.45
Fort Riley.....	5.24	5.83
Fort Robinson.....	5.98	6.80
Fort Washakie.....	6.00	7.25
*Average cost.....	5.65	6.11

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Fort Bliss.....	5.97	5.77
Fort Clark.....	5.90	5.91
Fort Logan H. Roots.....	7.62	6.87
Fort McIntosh.....	6.00	5.00
Fort Reno.....	6.49	5.67
Fort Sam Houston.....	4.50	4.50
Fort Sill.....	5.25	5.25
Average cost.....	5.96	5.56

ORDNANCE.

STATEMENT OF GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 54 is the place where your items begin?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Current expenses, etc., page 203 of the estimate. That item is the same as you have had for a number of years?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find that too large?

General CROZIER. No, sir. That is one of the poor appropriations. You can see that it is general in its application, and it is very well explained in the language of the appropriation itself. I was tempted this year to ask for a little more money, because, owing to the appropriation I got from Congress last year for a powder factory, the necessities of the department have increased. This powder factory, I hope, will be in operation late in the winter or early in the spring, and its erection and operation will, of course, involve the conduct of a larger establishment at its location, for part of the general expense of which this appropriation provides; but I did not well see the absolute necessity for an increase, and therefore I am trying to get along with the appropriation as it is. I am not promising that I will not ask for an increase next year.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You are indicating that you may?

General CROZIER. Not unless I am compelled to. I will determine that by experience before I ask for it next year. I do not ask for it now.

The CHAIRMAN. "Ordnance stores, ammunition" are reduced?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. That comes about in this way: A couple of years ago I asked for \$629,000, which included machines for manufacturing these stores. That estimate met a series of objections in the House and the authority to use part of the appropriation for machinery went out on a point of order, which was sustained. When the machinery went out on a point of order, the appropriation was reduced to \$600,000, although I had intended only to use \$5,000 for machinery. When the item for machinery was stricken out, the appropriation should have been reduced to \$624,000 instead of \$600,000. I want now to be put back to the normal estimate of \$624,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use all of it?

General CROZIER. Yes. Although I am not asking for any more, I think I ought to make it plain what this sum of money will provide. It is for a reserve supply of ammunition. In estimating that reserve supply, I have figured on 300 rounds per gun for 600,000 guns, expecting when we reach 600,000 guns to bring up the question of going more slowly in getting more. That would give 180,000,000 rounds as a reserve, and at the rate which I can procure them under this estimate, it will take twelve years' time. I will have 600,000 guns before that time. Unless this appropriation is increased it will take nearly twelve years before we get 300 rounds per gun for 600,000. Of course you can make the ammunition faster than you can make the guns—a good deal faster. At the present time we manufacture this ammunition only at the Government factory. That question was up at the last session of Congress, and it was decided not to purchase any of the ammunition from private manufacturers.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the facilities for manufacturing?

General CROZIER. We have the facilities for manufacturing all that the appropriation will permit us to procure.

The CHAIRMAN. You have facilities for more, if we increase the appropriation?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. I have facilities for making more if you would increase the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you now accumulating a reserve?

General CROZIER. This appropriation will enable us to buy about 14,500,000 rounds of rifle ball cartridges, among other kinds, and we need 180,000,000 rounds, or 300 rounds for 600,000 guns.

The CHAIRMAN. You are accumulating 320,000,000 rounds.

General CROZIER. Only about 14,500,000 rounds each year. I only need 180,000,000 rounds of the reserve for 600,000 guns.

Mr. HAY. How much have you on hand?

General CROZIER. About 22,000,000 rounds, but in case of war we will still have to use the Krag-Jørgensen rifles, for which we have 58,000,000 rounds, which would be about 150 rounds per gun for those Krag-Jørgensen guns. I am not accumulating any more ammunition for the Krag-Jørgensen gun because those guns are passing off the list.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What is the practice with other governments? About how many rounds per gun do they have as reserve?

General CROZIER. I could not give you any information about that. Such information is not given out.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I thought perhaps you had some data by which you could arrive at it.

General CROZIER. If we had different factories in the country where we could make ammunition, 300 rounds per gun would be sufficient, but as the matter stands now, I think the General Staff, if it were to pass on the subject, would say that 300 rounds per gun, or 180,000,000 rounds in all, would not be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Krag-Jørgensen guns have you now?

General CROZIER. About 400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have how many of the new rifles?

General CROZIER. About 331,000. Those figures are for the 1st of last July.

The CHAIRMAN. You have more now?

General CROZIER. Yes; we have more now.

The CHAIRMAN. How many can you manufacture per day, running the armories at full capacity?

General CROZIER. By running double shifts we could make 1,500 guns per day.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Are you running one shift now?

General CROZIER. We are now running at about one-half the capacity, which is not one shift.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That would be a little over 300 guns per day?

General CROZIER. That is about the amount—something over 300 guns per day.

The CHAIRMAN. We have had up the question of the deterioration of ammunition, and on that point I would like to have you say what percentage of your ammunition is rendered useless on account of deterioration.

General CROZIER. We have destroyed no ammunition on account of deterioration within five or six years. We do not think that we will be compelled to destroy any. It will take further experience to show that the ammunition will be subject to such deterioration as to require destruction of any.

The CHAIRMAN. At the present time you have enough ammunition that you think will keep practically indefinitely?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. We make each cartridge waterproof, which prevents deterioration of the primer, and the powder as we make it now is apparently sufficiently stable to last.

Mr. PRINCE. How many soldiers could you equip to-day with the guns you have?

General CROZIER. Seven hundred and thirty-one thousand men.

Mr. PRINCE. Is it your purpose to take from the service the Krag-Jørgensen guns and substitute in their place these newer guns?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. If we were to do that now we could not equip 731,000 men.

Mr. PRINCE. You are gradually doing it?

General CROZIER. We are making good progress.

Mr. PRINCE. If you were called on suddenly you could furnish guns for 731,000 men?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. Each gun would be a high velocity magazine gun.

Mr. BRADLEY. Of the 400,000 Krag-Jørgensen guns which you now have, will they be eventually rejected entirely or will they be re-modeled?

General CROZIER. They will be obsolete, and nothing can be done with them except to sell them.

Mr. HAY. Besides the 731,000, the Regular Army and the National Guards have the arms now.

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; but they are included in the 731,000. We are not making any difference between guns in the hands of the soldiers of the Regular Army and the National Guards and guns in storage.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Are the National Guards now armed with modern guns?

General CROZIER. They are now armed with the Krag-Jorgensen, model of 1898, and I hope that in May they may be armed with the modern 1903 gun.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these two guns use the same caliber of ammunition?

General CROZIER. They use the same caliber and the bullet is the same. The powder charge is different. The ammunition is not interchangeable.

The CHAIRMAN. It has to be kept distinct and separate?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Krag-Jorgensen gun is a gun of great merit. It is simply the question of the adoption of improvements.

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. The new gun has a higher velocity. It has a stronger bolt, a better position of the magazine, and a few other slight changes. There is not as great a difference between the new gun and the Krag-Jorgensen gun as between the Krag-Jorgensen gun and the Springfield caliber .45.

Mr. SHERWOOD. How far will the modern gun carry.

General CROZIER. If you point it up in the air at an angle say of 45°, it will shoot about 4,000 yards. Nobody would attempt to fire at an object more than 2,000 yards away. You could not see anything beyond that distance. The range is limited by the human eye and not by the gun. At an angle of 40° probably the range would be 4,000 yards.

Mr. HAY. According to the newspaper reports you are putting antimony into the bullet.

General CROZIER. I have heard something about that. Antimony is often put in bullets. If rifle bullets are made from pure lead, they are apt to be too soft. They have to be made so as to resist the terrific force necessary to force them through the rifle barrel. The two substances most generally used for hardening them are tin and antimony. Both of these have been used by the Government at different times. I do not know that there is any great choice between them. We had some bullets made by private manufacturers which were composed partly of antimony, for purposes of which I tell you, which was not prescribed in the specification, but was permitted by proper authority—

Mr. SLAYDEN. And afterward forgotten?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. It may be an interesting part of the subject to mention that we have recently adopted a new bullet of a lighter weight, with a different point. It has a much longer and sharper point than the old bullet had. Because it is lighter it has a higher velocity—a velocity of 2,700 against 2,200 for the old bullet.

Because of its sharper point it does not lose velocity as fast as the old one. Within a range of 2,000 yards it retains its higher velocity.

The great advantage of that is this: The most effective reason for poor firing is misjudgment of the range—a wrong guess of the range. We can easily see that if a bullet flew on a straight line, it would not make any difference. If you pointed a rifle directly at a man, it would hit him, whether he were 300 yards away or 1,000 yards away. But as a matter of fact the bullet travels in a curve. The nearer a bullet approaches to a straight line the less chance of error there is. The new point travels so much nearer in a straight line than the old one that in a thousand yards the curve rises it about 14 feet as against about 21 feet for the other bullet.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The trajectory is very flat.

General CROZIER. The trajectory is much flatter, and in firing at an unknown range it would be more effective.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Does the change in the bullet make necessary a change in the rifle?

General CROZIER. Just a slight one. The bullet does not reach the full diameter until a distance of 0.2 inches farther back from the point than the former bullet, which necessitates screwing the barrel the same distance farther into the receiver. That and the change in the sight as a result of the flatter trajectory are the only change required in the rifle.

Mr. SLAYDEN. With what kind of a sight are you equipping the new guns?

General CROZIER. It is a combination open-peep sight with an attachment for windage.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I read in your report something about telescopic sights. Are those for practice?

General CROZIER. We equip the soldier who attains sufficient excellence in target practice to be classed as an "expert rifleman" with a gun having a telescopic sight. That is what they are for.

Mr. SLAYDEN. In the event of war, that man would become a sharpshooter?

General CROZIER. He is better than a sharpshooter already.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I was not using the technical language. He would be selected as a man who would wing the enemy?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What do telescopic sights cost?

General CROZIER. At first they cost \$91, and then the price came down to \$80, and now it is down to \$40.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the item for target practice.

General CROZIER. It takes about 24,500,000 cartridges, costing about \$800,000, for rifle practice alone. Then for instruction there is allowed something over 500,000 blank cartridges, costing \$1,500. For pistol practice there are about 4,750,000 cartridges, costing \$95,000. There are also about 2,500,000 pistol blank cartridges, costing \$25,000. We also have indoor practice carried on in galleries with .22-caliber rifles. For that we use 26,000,000 rounds, costing \$56,000. We also need next year an additional supply of these rifles, about 1,000, at \$20 apiece, \$20,000. There are some other small items. The next largest item to target practice is target material, costing \$85,000. Then we have models, insignia, badges, etc., \$10,000.

I believe that is all except one large item, including the blank cartridges for field maneuvers and also for development of new targets and other work of that kind, done at the General School of Musketry at Monterey, Cal., which is an important institution recently established; and also for target practice at educational institutions. Those three items use \$26,600.

Mr. SHERWOOD. What are those institutions?

General CROZIER. They are civilian institutions where officers of the Army are detailed to give instruction.

The CHAIRMAN. They are generally State universities?

General CROZIER. They are located all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, military instruction, is a new item of appropriation?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. The equipment of these schools is done under the law under which army officers are detailed as instructors. We have always heretofore, in pursuance of the policy put into effect by that law, issued to these schools ammunition for target practice of their students, but we have had no authority of law for it. We have not been brought up for doing so by anybody, but I have taken occasion to look into it and I think we ought to have the authority of law. So I thought I would present it to the committee. If we should not get authority, after having presented it to the committee, I should cease the practice.

Mr. SHERWOOD. How long has it gone on?

General CROZIER. I should say nearly thirty years.

Mr. SLAYDEN. In reference to the subcaliber guns, I believe you gave the cost at about \$20.

General CROZIER. That includes the holders. They use a smaller cartridge than the regulation. In order to allow them to be used in our gun, and put through the magazine, we put it into a holder and feed it into the gun as a regulation cartridge. The holders go with the guns.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I do not see why it should cost so much more than the guns made by private manufacturers.

General CROZIER. Because the gun of a private manufacturer is a little bit of a gun of 0.22-caliber. Our gun is the regulation gun except as to the barrel.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You do not pay a royalty on your gun?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. There are some small affairs connected with the gun, something connected with the clip in which is packed the cartridge and some other things on which the Mauser people have patents, and on these we pay royalty in sums which will diminish as the patents run out, the sum total of which is now less than \$1 a gun. The royalty will cease when the total amount of royalties paid shall have amounted to \$200,000.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Even if the patent has not run out?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. That is the superior limit. On the Krag-Jorgensen gun, we paid for every gun \$1 royalty. The full royalty on the new gun now amounts to less than \$1.

Mr. YOUNG. In this new language I notice that you include Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Homes, officers of the Army and Members of Congress.

General CROZIER. That is on account of the new legislation that was passed last year or the year before by which those institutions were

added to the educational institutions to which we might issue arms and equipment. To these Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Homes we now issue obsolete equipment, even if there is no army officer stationed there. It is to offset the requirement of an army officer that the material furnished shall be obsolete.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for field guns of the organized militia. I had the impression that last year was the last one for that item.

General CROZIER. That was not quite the impression I had of it. There are still two batteries to be supplied. At the present time we are prepared for and have under construction 48 batteries for the organized militia. We contemplate having 50, which would mean two guns per thousand for about 100,000 men. That does not clearly account for this \$550,000, which is the same sum as has been appropriated for several years past.

The difference is accounted for in this way. Last year, as you may remember, you enacted a law which changed the organization and separated the coast from the field artillery, and gave the field artillery a regimental organization. In the reorganization of the field artillery, in connection with the new legislation, the peace organization of the battery, for drill purposes, was changed to require 8 instead of 6 caissons as the proper number. For the war organizations there are prescribed 12, or 3 for each gun.

We had been using the appropriations which had been made theretofore, for supplying each one of these militia batteries with a great many small items for the equipment; requiring some \$300,000 for that purpose. When the change in the number of the caissons was made, we used that money for buying additional caissons, because it takes longer to manufacture caissons than it does to manufacture equipment. The equipments of a battery are revolvers, spurs and things of that kind. We have therefore now to get equipments for 48 batteries already under construction.

Mr. YOUNG. If the bill makes this appropriation, will these items appear in future?

General CROZIER. It will give all except about \$167,000 worth of these things. I believe the organized militia is estimated to have 110,000 men. That number would require 20 more guns, or five batteries. Aside from that, you know that these batteries are not organized now into regiments. They are simply independent batteries. If they should be organized into regiments they would require such things as telescopes and instruments of that kind which a regimental organization would need, so that they would need about \$167,000 more.

The reason why this large amount is here now is on account of the change adding two caissons to a battery.

The CHAIRMAN. Manufacture of arms. That says in detail for what the appropriation is expended?

General CROZIER. You have reference to the increase of \$78,158 in the appropriation. This is really not taking that additional amount of money out of the Treasury. As I explained a few minutes ago, we pay royalty on these guns, and a year or two ago when we came to settle up the royalties, we found some amounts we could not pay because the manufactured guns had not yet been assembled.

They had been delayed on account of changes. We found that they needed improvements, which had been discovered by our friends across the Pacific, the Russians and the Japanese. After they had been assembled and we came to pay the royalty we found that the appropriation had lapsed, and we had to pay the royalties out of the living fund. I am asking to have that amount given back to us so that we can recover what we lost.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that in Document No. 7 you expended at the Springfield Arsenal, Mass., during 1907, in pursuance of this act, the sum of \$1,774,278. That is made up of other items.

General CROZIER. Of course you remember that these are appropriations for two years, and therefore we could use the appropriation of the year before.

The CHAIRMAN. For the same year you expended \$647,000. That was an overlapping expenditure?

General CROZIER. Partly. I dare say it also came from the expenditure of funds received from arms which may have been disposed of to the Navy or to the militia under the law of 1903, known as the Dick bill. The value of the arms that we use for other purposes than those of the Regular Army is reimbursed to us, and that money we expend in making more arms.

And also during the time we were endeavoring to fix the details of the new guns we were not carrying on manufacturing, and the money accumulated to a certain extent, so that we expended that money also. That would be the overlapping appropriation that you have mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is ordnance stores and supplies, \$500,000. That is reduced \$100,000.

General CROZIER. I do not think it will be reduced any more for a while. The sum of \$400,000 out of that will be used in furnishing preserving material, and in overhauling and cleaning stores on hand at arsenal and post depots, and in purchasing stores for the purpose of filling requisitions of troops. A great many such items as that are used in the course of a year. Five hundred thousand dollars I expect to use for equipment to put away and add to our reserve in case of war.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, about the amount given you heretofore on range finders. I notice that you have increased the item for range finders from \$30,000 to \$165,000.

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; that is for the field artillery. I have a full list of the things that those items are intended to cover which I will read.

General Crozier read as follows:

To complete the fire-control equipment for 47 regular 3-inch field batteries:

For batteries—

94 Weldon range finders.....	\$1, 498. 36
94 100-foot steel tapes.....	487. 86
94 time-interval recorders.....	1, 827. 28
11 battery commander's telescopes.....	5, 431. 25

For battalions—

16 Aubry telemeters.....	192. 00
16 battery commander's telescopes.....	7, 900. 00
16 observation of fire telescopes.....	7, 200. 00
16 reels and carts.....	88, 000. 00
16 plotting boards.....	3, 760. 00
16 100-foot steel tapes.....	83. 04
16 time-interval recorders.....	230. 00

To complete the fire-control equipment for 47 regular 3-inch field batteries—Con.

For regiments—

8 Aubry telemeters	\$96.00
8 battery commander's telescopes	3,950.00
8 observation of fire telescopes	3,600.00
8 reels and carts	44,000.00
8 plotting boards	1,880.00
8 100-foot steel tapes	41.52
8 time-interval recorders	115.04

To complete the fire-control equipment for 12 mountain batteries:

For batteries—

24 Weldon range finders	382.56
24 100-foot steel tapes	124.56
24 time-interval recorders	344.80
12 battery commander's telescopes	5,925.00

For battalions—

4 Aubry telemeters	48.00
4 battery commander's telescopes	1,975.00
4 observation of fire telescopes	1,800.00
4 pack saddles	624.00
4 plotting boards	940.00
4 100-foot steel tapes	20.76
4 time-interval recorders	57.52

For regiments—

2 Aubry telemeters	24.00
2 battery commander's telescopes	987.50
2 observation of fire telescopes	900.00
2 pack saddles	312.00
2 plotting boards	470.00
2 100-foot steel tapes	10.38
2 time-interval recorders	28.76

For fire-control equipment for 2 siege batteries:

For the batteries—

4 Weldon range finders	63.76
4 100-foot steel tapes	20.76
4 time-interval recorders	57.48
2 battery commander's telescopes	987.50

For battalion—

1 Aubry telescope	12.00
1 battery commander's telescope	493.75
1 observation of fire telescope	450.00
1 reel and cart	5,500.00
1 plotting board	235.00
1 time-interval recorder	14.37
1 100-foot steel tape	5.19

For inspection, etc.

2,393.00

Total 195,000.00

Thirty thousand dollars was appropriated by the last Congress for fire control in field batteries, and the remainder, \$165,000, is required for the fire control of the batteries in use, in store, under manufacture, and the two field batteries estimated for this year.

Mr. SLAYDEN. This is essential for equipment?

General CROZIER. It is essential.

Mr. YOUNG. It is a new service?

General CROZIER. It is all new. The fire control of artillery is new. In fact, this can be said to be a method of increasing the value of the human eye by artificial means, so as to make it far more effective.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the heading "Small arms, target practice," you have new language, reading "for the military instruction in target practice of students of educational institutions and inmates of soldiers' and sailors' orphans' homes, to which issues of small arms may lawfully be made." Why do you want that new language?

General CROZIER. The need arises in this way: When we issue

these arms to institutions, under the law they are required to keep the arms in good condition and if they break a part they must replace it. They give a bond to do this. Under the present law I am not allowed to sell parts to replace the ones broken, and in keeping up the equipment they must buy them. Therefore I have indicated this new language.

The CHAIRMAN. For what reason is it stated that they shall be issued to Members of Congress?

General CROZIER. I will not be authorized to issue them, but to sell them. At present I am only authorized to sell arms to officers of the Army to be used in the service, to governors of States for use by the militia, to rifle clubs organized under the National Rifle Association at the request of a governor of a State, and to American designers engaged in developing materials for the use of the Army of the United States. Those are the only conditions under which I can make sales of ordnance material. We sell at full cost price, including everything.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not interfere with the accumulation of surplus?

General CROZIER. But if I make sales I can use the money to replace the articles.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are only making so many.

General CROZIER. I can use the proceeds of the sales to manufacture in excess of what the appropriation will permit me to make. These sales do not amount to much. If they did amount to anything, the effect would be simply to cause a saving in cost and reduce the indirect expenses. We would operate the plant more fully and would of course diminish the cost of manufacture. There is nothing against it. The only reason against it is that it might interfere with private manufactories. If the Ordnance Department were allowed to sell guns all over the country it might interfere with the sales of private makers. I know of no other objection to it.

Mr. YOUNG. Why should Members of Congress be included?

General CROZIER. Oftentimes they need these guns for certain purposes. Very often people become interested in them and ask Members questions about them, and there have been cases where Members have wished to inform themselves as to the character of the material which the Department furnishes and have requested to be allowed to purchase them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there much demand for these guns from the inmates of soldiers' and sailors' orphans' homes?

General CROZIER. They are allowed to have obsolete guns. We give them to them under certain conditions and they need to procure the spare parts. Perhaps they wear out a barrel, or something of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. All they get are the obsolete ones?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; only those are authorized. They do not want to spend money for any great supply of guns. If they did want to purchase guns, I am not sure but that it would be better than to issue them the obsolete ones free of charge.

The CHAIRMAN. Your last item is for the reimbursement of the Ordnance Department of the Army on account of the loss of arms, ammunition, and equipment issued to the Post-Office Department, \$203.37.

General CROZIER. That is intended to cover the value of some pistols lost by the Post-Office Department. Under the law we issue to other Departments such guns as are used in the protection of public money and property. The Postmaster-General requested that we furnish some pistols for arming postal clerks in Porto Rico during the Spanish war. They were finally lost; at least they were looked for and could not be found. We could not get an accounting such that we would be satisfied that the loss was unavoidable. We could not admit that the loss had been without fault, and therefore we could not close the account. We called on the Post-Office Department to reimburse us, but they said they had no appropriation for that purpose. The Post-Office Department has never submitted an estimate for an appropriation to pay for these lost stores. This is the only method we know of for straightening the matter out.

There are one or two items of legislation that I have submitted to the War Department, and I thought they would have gotten before you, and I would like to present them now if they have not otherwise found their way here. I think they will reach you through the War Department. I will submit them to the committee with this suggestion, that you might take them up as your own proposition.

One of the propositions is with reference to the purchase of material when it is desired to keep such materials secret. Under the statute, as the law now exists, we have to advertise for everything, and if we want to use something of which we think the rest of the world should not know, there is no method of keeping it secret. We must advertise, and publish to the world that we want it. I have here my letter to the honorable Secretary of War explaining the whole matter which I will insert:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.
Washington, January 20, 1908.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that this Department, in procuring ingredients for the manufacture of explosives, is at times embarrassed by reason of the fact that in advertising for proposals, these ingredients are fully described, and undoubtedly can be furnished by several chemical concerns in this country. Heretofore it has been customary to procure such ingredients for explosives by circular advertisement sent to such parties only as this Department felt reasonably sure would not divulge the uses to which such ingredients might be put by the Government.

2. It has recently been held by the Comptroller of the Treasury, that, when such circular advertisements are issued, a copy thereof must be posted in a public place. If such publication is resorted to it might result in the ingredients entering into explosive mixtures and compounds being known and probably foreign nations informed of the character of the explosives used by this Government. This office has in view at present the explosive used as a bursting charge for shells. The mixture of this explosive is confidential, but the ingredients are procured largely from one chemical concern in this country.

3. As the law in such cases does not relieve officers of the Government from resorting to advertisement for proposals, the following legislation is submitted to meet the requirements of the case:

"Whenever proposals are invited for the furnishing of articles of ordnance property, the character of which or the ingredients thereof are of such a nature that the interests of the public service would be injured by publicly divulging them, the Chief of Ordnance is authorized to purchase such articles in such manner as he may deem most economical and efficient."

4. In case the proposed legislation meets with your approval, it is recommended that it be forwarded for the consideration of Congress. As the Com-

mittee on Military Affairs of the House now has the army bill under consideration, it is suggested that this communication be referred to Congress as early as practicable.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM CROZIER,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

Section 3744, Revised Statutes, requires that each and every contract made by the Secretary of War shall be reduced to writing; it does not make any difference how small the amount involved may be. Here is a contract made by the commanding officer of the New York arsenal for papering quarters where the amount involved is only \$175. Business men object to signing such agreements; they criticise this requirement of law. Here is a quotation from a letter from the Standard Screw Company, of Worcester, Mass.:

We have your favor of the 20th covering contracts. We have signed the same in the usual forms as we sign all of our contracts. If this is not satisfactory we prefer not to accept the order, as there is too much red tape for the size of the order. If this is a satisfactory execution of the contracts, please return the copy of the contract to us, in order that we may have as much time as possible to complete the contract.

The only exception in regard to making written contracts that has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Treasury is the case where a contract is performed before it can be reduced to writing; the Comptroller holds that it is unnecessary to reduce a contract to writing when the terms thereof have already been performed by the delivery of the articles purchased or the performances of the service rendered.

The object of the proposed legislation is to require that contracts be reduced to writing when the amount involved exceeds \$500 and the contract can not be performed within sixty days. This legislation, if enacted, would harmonize the business methods of the War Department with those of business concerns. When the amount involved in a contract is less than \$500 it is not worth while to reduce the contract to writing. There may be a few cases where such agreements should be made, but they are rare and can be made a matter of regulation by the Secretary of War.

Where a contract can be performed within sixty days it is obvious that within such a brief period of time the considerations involved will be fresh in the minds of everyone and the reduction of the terms to writing is unnecessary.

This legislation proposes to do away with the making of affidavits to the effect that the officer making the contract has not been improperly influenced in making the award, etc. This requirement can be embodied in the certificate, which will be equally obligatory on the officer and render him just as liable to court-martial as if the certificate were an affidavit. Every affidavit costs the Government 25 cents at least for notary fees. During the last fiscal year 850 written contracts were made by this Department, which cost the Government about \$210. Considering the contracts made by other departments of the Army, it is thought that the costs of the affidavits alone amount to about \$1,000 annually.

The proposed legislation requires that the contract copies shall be filed in the proper office of the War Department for reference by the public. At present the fifth copy of each contract is transmitted to the returns office of the Interior Department for the same pur-

pose. It has been the experience of this office that when a business man desires to refer to a contract he almost invariably consults the copy on file in the proper office of the War Department. It is understood that the public rarely consults the contract copies filed with the returns office of the Interior Department.

The proposed legislation accomplishes everything in the way of publicity that the present legislation accomplishes, and, if enacted, will materially reduce the clerical work of the various departments of the Army. Every contract is now made in quintuplicate. The clerical work involved is considerable. If this legislation is enacted contracts would still be required, although they will be in the form of the proposal of the party furnishing the supplies or rendering the service and the acceptance of the proper officer of the Government. This is usually referred to as the method of written proposal and written acceptance. As every voucher covering a payment will be required to have attached to it a copy of such proposal and acceptance, the practical work of auditing will not be hampered.

The CHAIRMAN. In some departments I think they have a right to purchase less than \$200 worth.

General CROZIER. That is under different circumstances. That is where the material can not be advantageously procured by competition.

The CHAIRMAN. I remember of one case where it was stated that when the Government did this advertising it was a loser.

General CROZIER. That has been true in some cases. We watch that pretty closely, so that when this authority of law is used it must have been apparent that there would be no advantage in securing competition. Instead of having an oath made before a notary, there would simply be a certificate, under the proposition I make, by the officer. The officer is held by his commission as thoroughly as though he made an affidavit.

At this point the committee adjourned to Wednesday, January 22, 1908, at 10.30 a. m.

JANUARY 22, 1908.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The CHAIRMAN. The item for contingent expenses of the Army is under the control of the Secretary direct?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Under orders of the Secretary, \$15,000 is now authorized to be paid under that heading?

Mr. OLIVER. The usual amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much has been used up to the 30th of June, 1907?

Mr. OLIVER. I am sorry I am not posted on those matters. This work is divided. It does not come under me directly.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the amount for maneuvers on page 25, that amount is the same as last year?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes; it is the same wording.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that is a good policy?

Mr. OLIVER. I think there is no question about it. It is proposed to hold the coast maneuvers every year. Militia acts as twin companies to the Army in the batteries and are called artillery reserves, and the men who protect the companies in the rear are called infantry supports.

Mr. STEVENS. Are they in one location, or are they scattered?

Mr. OLIVER. At all fortified points on the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast. Last year it proved most successful.

It is proposed, as was the case in 1906, to have encampments of the Regular Army at different places, and to invite the militia from the contiguous States to take part in them at those points. On alternate years there will be State encampments and for those we will furnish as many officers as possible as instructors, but it is desired to have the joint instruction in coast defense annually in addition to the foregoing. It is the intention eventually to concentrate all the troops from the contiguous States at these selected central points, and thereby create in time, at each point, an army corps composed of the National Guard and Regular Army. The National Guard seems to be enthusiastic over the idea, and are willing to volunteer for the purpose.

Mr. YOUNG. How many camps will there be?

Mr. OLIVER. Six or seven. It is proposed to have two on the Pacific coast, one on the Northeastern coast, and one in the South. One will be at Indianapolis, one at Fort Riley, one at Fort Sam Houston, and one at Fort D. A. Russell. We are developing the plan now and if the necessary supplies can be obtained to equip all the National Guard, we can mobilize a considerable force of fairly trained men in forty-eight hours.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is that policy followed in training foreign armies in Germany or France?

Mr. OLIVER. It is, in so far as annual maneuvers of army corps are concerned.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is done in assembling armies in camps for instructions?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes, sir. Every year, I think, in Germany they assemble their various army corps.

Mr. STEVENS. In this country this force would be equal to a reserve?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes. Our National Guard is somewhat like a reserve. After the passage of the Dick bill the National Guard changed its status. Before that time the United States could not use it except when it was utilized as volunteers. By the passage of the Dick bill the National Guard became subject to the orders of the President under certain conditions just the same as the Regular Army. Now, every national guardsman knows that he is liable to be ordered out. We have now a Regular Army, always under orders, and a trained National Guard, under orders in case of war. We shall also require a third force known as volunteers.

Mr. SLAYDEN. They respond in an emergency?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes, sir. The National Guard can be ordered out as a body in case of war. We want, therefore, to train the National Guard by bringing them in contact with the Regulars. The National

Guard has come forward in the matter with great enthusiasm and all they ask is that they be given an opportunity to learn.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year they had all of the National Guard in the maneuvers. They took men from different arms of the service who put in their whole time with the National Guard in the State of New York, training men. Is not that about the best thing they could get?

Mr. OLIVER. I think they will hold encampments of the National Guard with the Regulars on alternate years.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they only take in one regiment from a State?

Mr. OLIVER. We hope eventually to create these different encampments the nucleus for various army corps.

Mr. YOUNG. Do you find that the interest is increasing in it among the National Guard?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes. At a meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States at Boston, the other day, I never in my life saw such enthusiasm displayed. They were willing to volunteer their services, provided the United States will furnish the necessary equipments.

Mr. YOUNG. Do you impute that largely to the assistance the Government is giving them?

Mr. OLIVER. Ever since the passage of the Dick bill they have been an arm of the Government. It places them in a more dignified position than they were before. Before that time they were purely a State force and only subject to the State authorities even in the time of war.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$2,000,000 would give them an outfit in the State?

Mr. OLIVER. That \$2,000,000 is used toward arming and equipping them and for expense of State encampments and rifle practice. They ask that the amount be devoted to the latter expense only.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill is before the Committee on Militia, and properly it does not come before us, but we will consider it. They can not now be fully equipped.

Mr. OLIVER. On the Pacific coast the National Guard, as a rule, are not in the seaport towns, where we have our defenses, and they would prefer not to go into the Coast Artillery. We can not order them to do that. It must be a voluntary act. The States of California, Oregon, and Washington assure me in every way that at the different cities they will raise Coast Artillery which can be utilized. They say they can not do it out of their present allotment, because they have not sufficient money and can not afford it. They say, "We will give you the men for seacoast defense, but the Government must go on and equip them."

The CHAIRMAN. Have you figured how much it will cost?

Mr. OLIVER. I am doing that now. It can not be as much as it has been. I am ascertaining how much has been drawn out of the appropriation of \$2,000,000 per year.

The CHAIRMAN. Bearing on that question, they are under the control of the captain. When a man is at home he is under no restriction in reference to wearing his clothing.

Mr. OLIVER. There is a provision which limits them to a certain sum for clothing. The object is to stop that abuse.

The CHAIRMAN. They have side arms, clothing and other items.

Mr. OLIVER. It constitutes an equipment for a soldier for field purposes. There is nothing fancy to be provided. It is simply the equipment and the necessary tentage, so that if they are ordered out they have everything that is necessary under the laws and under the orders of the President.

The CHAIRMAN. If that money was provided there would still be the expense of maintaining the force?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes, sir. That sum of \$2,000,000 a year will not begin to pay the cost of State encampments. One-fourth of the money is required to be expended in rifle practice. The object is to teach every young man in America to shoot.

The National Guard in the State of New York has 13,500 men, and of that number 11,000 are qualified marksmen. We want to have in the Army a sufficient number of officers to be able to conduct the education of the National Guard by detailing to every State at least one active officer. We give them to all the colleges we can. The policy would be to teach all the people to shoot that we can and give them all the instruction we can through army officers, and we want to give them enough officers for that purpose. We want to educate the National Guard and the young men up to the highest standard we can. The army officer is an absolute necessity for this purpose. If we follow out this policy we will create a good force.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is not the danger that you will develop them to such an extent that everybody will want to be a soldier and nobody will want to till the soil?

Mr. OLIVER. I think not. This is their play. The National Guard are all hard-working men. It does not change the duties of the National Guard at all. They are purely a citizen soldiery. In time we can raise 150,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be no time lost in reofficering or in reorganizing?

Mr. OLIVER. No. The regulations are published prescribing the method.

Mr. STEVENS. How many States have complied with the original provisions of the Dick bill?

Mr. OLIVER. I can not answer that, but there are only a few that have not complied. The only States which have not complied are the States whose legislatures do not meet until 1909. It requires legislation and that has not yet been passed. It is so important that all of the States failing to comply should be given two years more time.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The legislatures of most of the States in the South do not meet except on alternate years.

The CHAIRMAN. In reference to the increase of officers for details to schools and for work in the National Guard, how many additional officers do you think it would require?

Mr. OLIVER. We have now detailed away 684 officers. Many companies were left with only one officer. We hope that Congress will give us an officer for every officer detailed away. A good many of the officers are detailed away in the summer. It is difficult to get them now. We want a chance to detail a young, active officer to every State, one who will go around and act as a missionary, teaching and helping. It also gives us an officer for all of these schools.

Mr. YOUNG. What is the effect upon the discipline of the Regular Army when so many companies are left with but one officer?

Mr. OLIVER. I think it is very demoralizing.

The CHAIRMAN. When we figured on this matter in 1901, we got the estimates from the Departments and we gave them every cent they asked.

Mr. OLIVER. Then they did not ask for enough.

The CHAIRMAN. We are worse off now than before?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes. It is increasing by the constant demand for officers.

Mr. STEVENS. On page 6 of the report of the Secretary of War, it says you have detailed for education to State educational institutions 56 officers. Don't you think some of the details could be filled by officers on the retired list? There are many such men who have been retired for various reasons. Could not they be utilized?

Mr. OLIVER. We have not been able to find them. We have told several institutions that we would be compelled to withdraw the officers pretty soon, and the result has been that we have been visited by many Members of Congress, stating that instead of wanting them withdrawn they want about 50 more. I think that the more we educate the youth of the country the better it is.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Every school-teacher in the country who has a set of pupils wants an-officer?

Mr. OLIVER. It is patriotic that they should want to educate the boys.

Mr. CAPRON. You say there are no officers on the retired list that could be utilized for this purpose?

Mr. OLIVER. I think not. They seem to be very scarce. They do not want retired officers. As a rule, we find a very few retired officers qualified for the work.

Mr. CAPRON. A good many retired officers were serving in the Philippines. We might readily get them to do duty at the colleges. There are a good many of them in this country. It seems as if some of those might be secured if they are given pay of their grade at college.

Mr. OLIVER. We try to utilize them as far as we can.

Mr. CAPRON. Suppose we should change the law so that retired officers could be detailed to institutions of that kind.

Mr. OLIVER. I am afraid you would soon be suffering from the correspondence which you would get.

Mr. CAPRON. I am suffering now.

Mr. OLIVER. As the law stands now, it provides that army officers may be used for that purpose.

Mr. CAPRON. I mean if that was the only source of supply.

Mr. OLIVER. It would not be adequate at all.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is it not a fact that the schools express preference for the active officer?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes. Many of the States have refused to take officers until they could get active officers.

Mr. SLAYDEN. When I have been asked about the detail of officers for this service in connection with the military, they have said that they wanted active officers. I have told them many times that they could get retired officers who would be glad to have those places. They said, "We want active young officers." I have stated that a re-

tired officer was as good as a young officer, but I could not get them to believe it. They got the idea into their heads that when a man had reached the age when he was physically unfit for equestrianism and when the Government had retired him, that they did not want him.

Mr. SHERWOOD. How many retired officers are there?

Mr. OLIVER. I have not any idea.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure that the retired officers who are detailed get full pay?

Mr. OLIVER. I believe they do, excepting in one or two instances where they were detailed under a different law.

Mr. STEVENS. You have engaged in instruction 316 officers, and you want to fill those positions in the Army? You could not use those at the artillery schools nor at the staff college?

Mr. OLIVER. They can not be used under the law. The law could be changed to permit army officers to be used in the army schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not some one else be substituted?

Mr. OLIVER. That is impossible for me to say.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a retired officer who is now superintendent of Yellowstone Park. General Young is there.

Mr. OLIVER. General Young is there.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Does that mean one additional officer in Yellowstone Park?

Mr. OLIVER. General Young is superintendent of Yellowstone Park under the Department of the Interior. He is not assigned there by us.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Does he get anything except his retired pay?

Mr. OLIVER. No; not from our Department.

Mr. STEVENS. The Philippine government has 14 officers, Cuba has 21, and the Isthmian Canal 13.

Mr. OLIVER. I am not conversant with that. The Adjutant-General can tell you.

Mr. ANTHONY. Have you power to order a retired officer to do duty?

Mr. OLIVER. No; except with his consent.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 42 for the General Staff. Is not that a large number in addition to your other staff officers?

Mr. OLIVER. I think not. These General Staff officers are scattered through the Department, and I do not know of any harder working body of men. In fact, they are constantly overworked.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a large number of captains and those of the lower grade.

Mr. OLIVER. I would suggest that you ask General Wotherspoon or the General Staff to tell you about those things. I find the General Staff to be simply invaluable. I do not know how we ever got along without them.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Military Academy you have 17 in addition to the professors?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes; these are officers of the Army, not professors.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar enough with the subject to tell us why they require so many at West Point?

Mr. OLIVER. I am not familiar enough with it to answer you intelligently.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have a full corps of professors out of the line of the Army—tactical officers belonging to the line?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes; assistant professors, tactical officers, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. I see the school at Leavenworth has 84. Those are instructors?

Mr. OLIVER. Students, officers, and all.

TARGET RANGE.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate here in Document No. 469, in regard to a target range.

Mr. OLIVER. A target range in this part of the country?

The CHAIRMAN. It is in the East.

Mr. OLIVER. It is almost absolutely necessary. The Government has no target range of its own. We have been obliged to borrow from the Navy and from the States of Pennsylvania and New York. It is discreditable to the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you borrow a target range for field batteries?

Mr. OLIVER. We can not. We ought to have a range somewhere in this section of the country and another in the Northeast. It is not a very great item of expense. It is discreditable to impose upon the hospitality of the National Guard or upon the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the committee to understand that the only target range that you have is for small arms?

Mr. OLIVER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Field batteries have no place to practice?

Mr. OLIVER. If they have I do not know where it is. It is a crying necessity. I have for three or four years tried to get that.

The CHAIRMAN. Would 6,000 acres be enough for maneuvers?

Mr. OLIVER. I think so, for maneuvers of a moderate force.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Where does the District of Columbia militia go for encampment?

Mr. OLIVER. I do not know. I believe they have a small tract of ground.

The CHAIRMAN. How long a range is it necessary to have for light artillery?

Mr. OLIVER. I am not able to answer that.

PRACTICE MARCHES.

The CHAIRMAN. You have practice marches in summer about which there has been a good deal of complaint among the men, and that is given as one reason why there is so much desertion and failure of re-enlistment. I understand that you have taken off some of the weight?

Mr. OLIVER. Three or four months ago it was brought to our attention that there was considerable dissatisfaction and unrest in the Army. At that time I was Acting Secretary and I got a report as to the opinion of the different officers and enlisted men as to the amount and cause of the trouble. We found there were six or seven reasons, and one reason was the excessive amount of military duty in the way of extra marches, especially marches every week. These marches we proceeded to modify and correct by permitting only monthly practice marches. They do not object to that. The weekly practice marches have been stopped.

We found also that there was a general complaint that they were required to go to the gymnasium for an hour's practice and that sometimes an officer would give them a two-hour drill and send them to the gymnasium after that. We changed that so that they would not be ordered to the gymnasium after a drill, and limiting gymnasium work to thirty minutes.

Another complaint was as to the rations. Some companies had good officers and made a saving in the rations, from which they could buy extras, while some other companies had no such capable men at the head of them and they had poor food. I directed that they take up that matter, and now we are just ready to issue an order for an improved ration at a small additional cost.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Have you had any trouble about the army canteen?

Mr. OLIVER. That is a matter about which I feel a great deal of concern. It is the most unfortunate thing that was ever done. The condition is serious with respect to the physical condition of the men.

Then the other matter of complaint was the immense amount of work that the soldiers had to do, work which was legitimate and proper, but outside of military duty, such as is necessary in keeping up a big, handsome post. A great quantity is done by what are called extra-duty men, who are paid small additional sums. This work should be done by civilian labor, but when we took it up and went through it we found that to employ civilian labor to do these odd duties would cost about \$1,500,000. There is a bill already submitted to Congress, known as the service corps bill, the cost of which would be only \$400,000. We thought it was up to Congress to try to help us with that service corps bill, so as to relieve the men of that work.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Do you think it would be good policy to consolidate these skeleton companies so as to require a less number of officers?

Mr. OLIVER. No, sir. It would be better to recruit and fill the companies.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. You can not get the men.

Mr. OLIVER. We can do it. Give us the pay and we will get the recruits.

Mr. STEVENS. Do not some of the soldiers want the extra-duty pay?

Mr. OLIVER. Some of them do, and a great many of them do not. A great many of the duties do not entitle the men to extra-duty pay. In my day in a garrison we had log huts or adobes, and the police duty was small. It could be done by the old guard, and that was all the police duty we had. Now we have elaborate posts which are like villages, and somebody must keep the property in order. There is painting here and repairing there, and a thousand things. If you own a big place, you must hire men to take care of it. There is nobody to do that now but the soldier.

We ought to relieve the enlisted men from that duty. They ought to be soldiers.

Mr. YOUNG. Don't you think that we have now gone to the extreme in making those posts?

Mr. OLIVER. Possibly, but we have the posts, and they must be properly maintained.

The CHAIRMAN. The policy seems to be to concentrate in the large brigade posts. We know that the result is at the present time to

have these posts commanded by colonels. Would it not be against the best equipment of the Army?

Mr. OLIVER. I think that if the Army was big enough we ought to have a brigade post in every State, but where that is not practicable we should have at least a regimental post in every State in the Union.

The CHAIRMAN. That is impossible.

Mr. OLIVER. I think it is. I think every State should have a regimental post, a one-regiment post at least.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that if you had regimental posts in every State and then had maneuvers it would be better for the exercise of the officers of the lower grade, because at the brigade post there is nobody except the general officer. The regimental posts are commanded by officers of lower grades.

Mr. OLIVER. I agree with you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, has sent to me an amendment for the appropriation bill to take the place of the abolition of the canteen. His proposition is that the sum of 50 cents for each man reported be appropriated in this bill, to be given to the detachment fund, payable each month in such manner as will increase the pleasure and comfort of the men.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is that to be an assessment on the men?

The CHAIRMAN. No; it is to be in lieu of the profit made now by the canteen. That is the object of it.

(To Mr. Oliver:) Would that produce better satisfaction among the men in a regiment, and would it be a justifiable expenditure?

Mr. OLIVER. I do not understand the measure sufficiently to give an opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. This goes to the commanding officer to be expended for the well-being of the men.

Mr. STEVENS. I suppose it would be used for the purchase of magazines, books, and things for the post exchange.

Mr. OLIVER. All of those things are being bought now.

Mr. STEVENS. This money would be used to buy them and pay for them?

Mr. OLIVER. I am not competent to answer on that point.

Mr. CAPRON. How much of the dissatisfaction of the soldier and failure of reenlistment is due to his pay, or rather his lack of pay?

Mr. OLIVER. That question is quite a serious one, and I can say from the number of complaints that come to me from enlisted men that they claim that they deserted because when they came to get the three or four months' pay, they found there was nothing coming to them. It had all been used up for their clothing and extras. There is no doubt but that the pay is utterly inadequate, particularly the pay of the noncommissioned officers.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Do you think that if we increase the pay of the enlisted men the increase ought to be made gradually according to the duration of the service?

Mr. OLIVER. I think it ought to be made according to the duration of the service to make it an incentive for them to stay. The pay ought to be increased as the service goes on.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a bill introduced by Mr. Sherley to extend the detail of officers to schools to enlisted men and noncommissioned officers. If we go on making these details, the Army may be depleted under the present condition of affairs.

Mr. OLIVER. I do not think so.

Mr. STEVENS. Would it not seriously embarrass the discipline of a company to which these officers belong to sent the noncommissioned officers out?

Mr. OLIVER. I do not know. I think it would be an excellent thing sometimes if we had noncommissioned officers who could go to a State—

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think the discipline of a company depends largely on the noncommissioned officers?

Mr. OLIVER. Undoubtedly. But more upon the commanding officer.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Would it work any greater injury to take a noncommissioned officer and appoint him to a State school?

Mr. OLIVER. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill increases the numbers at the schools.

Now, in regard to a question of administration. What is your opinion as to the advisability of keeping men—not the higher officers but the subordinate officers—constantly here in Washington?

Mr. OLIVER. I think that no officer should be kept away from his command more than four years, except those above the rank of major, and they should be redetailed only when it is evident that they are specially qualified. I believe in keeping the higher rank officers here when they are competent. I think all other officers, after four years service here, should go back to their commands.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether you detail an officer or not, is it good policy to keep these men here indefinitely? Is it not a fact that there are in the War Department men below the grade of lieutenant-colonel, who have never been with troops at all; at least, have not been with troops for years?

Mr. OLIVER. I think they ought to go back and serve with troops, if you want my personal opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. I have some figures in reference to officers. Say they come here and serve four years and then probably go on the staff and serve four years, which takes them away from four to eight years more.

Mr. OLIVER. That is a matter of administration. Personally I think four years is as long as a man ought to be away. There are exceptions to this, however.

The CHAIRMAN. As a rule, it is your opinion that it is better that officers of the Army should have service in and out?

Mr. OLIVER. Certainly. Officers, after serving four years here, should be put in touch with the line again, so that they will not become dyed-in-the-wool staff officers with no sympathy for the line.

The CHAIRMAN. Where you have a permanent staff corps, do you think it is a good idea for them to have outside service?

Mr. OLIVER. We have no permanent staff corps now. All our staff corps are subject to detail.

The CHAIRMAN. The Engineer Corps is not?

Mr. OLIVER. We do not call the Engineer's Corps a staff corps.

The CHAIRMAN. The Adjutant-General's Department is not?

Mr. OLIVER. No. The Judge-Advocate-General's Department has special men detailed for special work. The engineers are an entirely different body. There is no detail system there.

ALASKA.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. W. P. RICHARDSON.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 6 of the bill, you have submitted for annual expenses, in connection with the Washington-Alaska cable, for payment of men at the rate of \$4.50, including cost of transportation. State to the committee the necessity for that.

Major RICHARDSON. That is an item under the Signal Corps estimate. I am familiar with it to this extent: The officers of the Signal Corps travel in different parts of Alaska from time to time, inspecting the line and supervising the work of construction and maintenance, the care, and so on. Heretofore, they have only been receiving the regulation 7 cents per mile, or four cents per mile and transportation. They must always stop at roadhouses, and generally pay \$1 for a bed and \$1.50 to \$2 for a meal for their living. Under this system, the old regulation, an officer is sometimes compelled to make a trip and pay most of the money out of his own pocket.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It costs him more than his allowance?

Major RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. For instance, he may travel a hundred miles, taking five days by dog team, and it may cost him \$25 to make the trip, for which he would be reimbursed \$4. It is not always practicable for an officer to take an outfit for the purpose of cooking his own meals, and therefore he gets his meals at these road houses.

The CHAIRMAN. It would apply to other officers as well as to telegraph officers.

Major RICHARDSON. The original bill appointing the road commission stated that the members should get the actual expenses of travel while on duty.

The CHAIRMAN. They are doing the work of construction of roads, are they not?

Major RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. Inspection of posts has always been performed in the summer. Inspectors travel over the water routes. The posts are all located on the seashore or rivers, where they are accessible by water, and in that case the expenses of travel have not been greater, I think, than the amount received under the old law. This appropriation applies to travel in winter by dog teams. Officers traveling by water get their transportation, including berth and meals, on board the ocean or river steamer. I have heard no complaint on that kind of travel.

The CHAIRMAN. You have submitted another item, Document 378, asking for \$400,000 for next year.

Major RICHARDSON. The reason for that is set forth briefly, at least in part, in the note following the letter of transmittal, which is an extract from a letter which I wrote originally to the War Department, giving the reasons for this estimate. Among the principal reasons, one being the increased cost of construction the past season in Alaska, owing to the road commission being restricted to the eight-hour law in all of its work; also on account of the cost in certain sections being greater than was anticipated. I wish to say, however, that this estimate, particularly the estimate for the coming year, is intended to cover work which was not embraced in the estimate last year, or only partly so, which is explained in the letter also.

I would like to point to a map here, if the committee cares to look at it, which will illustrate what I mean.

Mr. SHERWOOD. How many men (troops) have you in Alaska?

Major RICHARDSON. We have a full regiment and one company on Signal Corps duty. We have from 800 to 900 men and officers altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. How far from Valdez is Fairbanks?

Major RICHARDSON. About 357 miles. There is no exact measurement. We have estimated for money enough to construct a wagon road through the Keystone Canyon out from Valdez, because there is no likelihood of a railroad being built for some time. They are building a railroad to Cordova along the coast to the coal fields. We expect this road will be extended in time up the Copper River as far as the mouth of the Chitina for the development of copper properties in that region.

Mr. CAPRON. Are they actually digging any coal there now?

Major RICHARDSON. They have been opening up the fields and are about ready to ship. They expect to be hauling coal to Cordova in October. Under the conditions at present we do not expect to be able to take advantage of any part of this railroad for travel to the interior for a long time, and for that reason desire to improve the conditions of travel through Keystone Canyon and over the Thompson pass.

Mr. STEVENS. How far is it from Fairbanks to the Yukon?

Major RICHARDSON. It is not over 125 or 130 miles.

Mr. STEVENS. Fairbanks can be reached in the summer?

Major RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. It is at the head of navigation on the Tanana River.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a main road that you are building?

Major RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. It reaches from Valdez to the head of navigation on the Tanana River. Valdez, I may say, is the most northerly port on the Pacific, and, I believe, in all North America, free of ice the year round.

The CHAIRMAN. It is provided that not more than \$200,000 shall be expended in any one year. Why is it necessary to appropriate the whole \$400,000?

Major RICHARDSON. The only advantage would be that it would enable the Board to make contracts, procure equipment, and lay out the work in advance.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You would not need to be authorized to do it?

Major RICHARDSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The idea was that the Government was going to complete the road?

Major RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; if the committee approves the plan of the road commission.

Mr. SLAYDEN (to the Chairman). About the propriety of making the appropriation for two years, I understood the Major to say that the reason for it was that it would authorize him to make contracts and push the work ahead.

Major RICHARDSON. We expect to let some of it out by contract. There would also be other work on roads done by hired labor.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will it cost to complete the road from Valdez to Fairbanks?

Major RICHARDSON. That is hard to answer. The character of road we design to put through will be one suitable for teams to drive over the year round, but not what would be classed in the States as a "good" road. It will be an excellent winter sled road and a good summer road in many places, while in other places, owing to the absence of suitable road material near-by and the great expense of construction, it will become soft and cut up like any ordinary undrained country road.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there much use for the road in summer?

Major RICHARDSON. Yes, more and more every year. If we had anything like a decent road through this section mail could reach Fairbanks six or seven days earlier than by any other route.

Mr. CALE. As to the necessity of the road, is there not near Valdez various mining camps using it all the year round?

Major RICHARDSON. Oh, yes; through all that section of country. The only access to the interior the miners have in summer is by this route, and, of course, the more it is improved the better it will be for the country. They now go over from Valdez by pack train and drop off the main route at different places.

Mr. CALE. In other words, the roads are used largely through the summer season not only by those who are operating mines, but by prospectors who have gone into new fields to open up the country?

Major RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What military necessity is there for that road?

Major RICHARDSON. I regard that as a road of considerable military value. There is a military post at Valdez and there is a telegraph line through the country, to aid in the maintenance of peace and good order in that section. This extension [indicating] would be to another military post at Port Gibbon; and at Fairbanks we have a trail across to Eagle, via Circle, and also a route to Eagle known as the Matanuska trail, branching from the main road at Gulkana. This route [indicating] goes to St. Michael and Fort Davis on Bering Sea. This is a trunk line and is the only communication through the interior to Fort Davis and Nome.

We are building a road in the southeastern part of Alaska which I regard as a strictly military road, extending from the post of Fort William H. Seward, at Haines Mission—one of the principal entryways to the interior, up the Chilkat River to the Canadian boundary.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I do not think Congress would view this project with favor if it is to accommodate prospectors only. I think that the United States ought to restrict roads of any kind to military necessity.

At this point the committee adjourned until to-morrow, January 23, at 10.30 a. m.

JANUARY 23, 1908.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Your whole item has the same language, the same material, and the same purpose, except that you have an increase. There was appropriated last year \$6,500,000 and this year you ask for \$9,937,156.10. I wish you would explain fully to the committee what is the necessity for such a large increase.

General ALESHIRE. I think the committee will understand the necessity for the amount called for in the estimate if I may be permitted to explain the manner in which the estimate was prepared. I took the army appropriation act and made an analysis of it, showing the items and the purposes for which the funds appropriated were required. I found 37 items under the appropriation "Regular supplies," and in the entire act under all appropriations 190 items. The result is a careful statement of the purposes for which each appropriation may be used, as will appear from the following:

Item.	Supplies or service.	Purpose for which supplied.
APPROPRIATION "REGULAR SUPPLIES."		
1	Care and protection.....	Of regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department. Required for heating offices, hospitals, barracks, and quarters and recruiting stations and the United States military prison.
2	Stoves (heating).....	
3	Heating apparatus.....	
4	Ranges.....	For cooking and serving food at posts and on transports.
5	Stoves (cooking).....	
6	Appliances.....	Of heating and cooking appliances. For enlisted men, including recruits, guards, hospitals, store-houses and offices, and for sale to officers. (See items 33 and 34, with remarks.)
7	Repair and maintenance.....	
8	Fuel.....	Required in the operation of modern batteries at established posts.
9	Lights.....	
10	Fuel.....	(Building not including oven.) Where required for the health and comfort of the troops.
11	Engine supplies.....	
12	Post bakeries.....	At military posts in the United States and its island possessions. (See items 35, 36, and 37, with remarks.)
13	Ice machines.....	
14	Maintenance ice machines.....	Necessary for post school and libraries.
15	Cold storage.....	
16	Laundries, construction of.....	For kitchens and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits.
17	Laundries, operation of.....	
18	Laundries, maintenance of.....	For the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry and the batteries of artillery and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses.
19	Furniture.....	
20	Text-books.....	For soldiers' bedding.
21	Paper.....	
22	Equipment.....	For the Quartermaster's Department. For discharged soldiers.
23	Tableware.....	
24	Mess furniture.....	For the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments. Department orders and reports. "Provided further, That no part of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department shall be expended in printing, unless the same shall be done by contract after due notice and competition, except in such cases as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice of competition, and in cases where it is impracticable to have the necessary printing done by contract the same may be done, with the approval of the Secretary of War, by the purchase of material and hire of necessary labor for the purpose."
25	Forage (in kind).....	
26	Bedding.....	
27	Straw.....	For the Quartermaster's Department. For discharged soldiers.
28	Stationery.....	
29	Blank books.....	For the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments. Department orders and reports. "Provided further, That no part of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department shall be expended in printing, unless the same shall be done by contract after due notice and competition, except in such cases as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice of competition, and in cases where it is impracticable to have the necessary printing done by contract the same may be done, with the approval of the Secretary of War, by the purchase of material and hire of necessary labor for the purpose."
30	Certificates.....	
31	Blank forms.....	
32	Printing.....	

Item.	Supplies or service.	Purpose for which supplied.
	APPROPRIATION "REGULAR SUPPLIES"—continued.	
33	Heat.....	Actually necessary for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men shall be furnished at the expense of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.
34	Light.....	
35	Surplus ice, sale of.....	"For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, whenever the ice machines, steam laundries, and electric plants shall not come in competition with private enterprise for sale to the public, and in the opinion of the Secretary of War it becomes necessary to the economical use and administration of such ice machines, steam laundries, and electric plants as have been or may hereafter be established in pursuance of law, surplus ice may be disposed of, laundry work may be done for other branches of the Government, and surplus electric light and power may be sold on such terms and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: <i>Provided</i> , That the funds received from such sales and in payment for such laundry work shall be used to defray the cost of operation of said ice, laundry, and electric plants; and the sales and expenditures herein provided for shall be accounted for in accordance with the methods prescribed by law and any sums remaining, after such cost of maintenance and operation have been defrayed, shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation from which the cost of operation of such plant is paid."
36	Laundry work.....	
37	Surplus electric light and power.....	
	APPROPRIATION "EQUIPMENT OF OFFICERS' SCHOOLS, MILITARY POSTS."	
38	Instruments.....	For the purchase of the necessary, required for the equipment and use of the officers' schools at the several military posts.
39	Office furniture.....	
40	Stationery.....	
41	Other authorized articles.....	
	APPROPRIATION "INCIDENTAL EXPENSES."	
42	Postage.....	Cost of, on official business received and sent by officers of the Army.
43	Telegrams.....	
44	Extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty in the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses.	Employed on extra duty, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department.
45	Extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty in the construction of roads and other constant labor for not less than ten days.	
46	Extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty as clerks.	For post quartermasters at military posts.
47	Extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty for prison overseers.	At posts designated by the War Department for the confinement of general prisoners.
48	Extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty, for noncommissioned officers.	Of the United States military prison guard.
49	Expenses.....	Expenses of, to and from frontier posts and armies in the field. Expenses of, to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts can not be furnished.
50	Escorts.....	
51	Interments.....	"Expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts or on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of noncommissioned officers and soldiers."
52	Reimbursement of expenses of burial and transportation of remains.	"And in all cases where such expenses would have been lawful claims against the Government, reimbursement may be made of expenses heretofore incurred by individuals of burial and transportation of remains of officers, including acting assistant surgeons, not to exceed the amount now allowed in the cases of officers, and for the reimbursement in the cases of enlisted men not exceeding the amount now allowed in their cases, may be paid out of the proper funds appropriated by this act."
53	Office furniture.....	Authorized.
54	Laborers.....	Hire of, in the Quartermaster's Department.
55	Interpreters.....	
56	Spies.....	Hire of, for the Army.
57	Guides.....	
58	Clerks.....	Compensation of, to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department.
59	Other employees.....	
60	Clerks.....	For the United States Military Prison
61	Foremen.....	
62	Watchmen.....	
63	Organist.....	

Item.	Supplies or service.	Purpose for which supplied.
	APPROPRIATION "INCIDENTAL EXPENSES"—continued.	
64	Recruiting.....	Incidental expenses of.
65	Deserters, apprehension, securing, and delivering of.	Including escaped military prisoners, and the expenses incident to their pursuit, and no greater sum than fifty dollars for each deserter or escaped military prisoner shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid to any civil officer or citizen for such services and expenses.
66	Donation of \$5	To each dishonorably discharged prisoner upon his release from confinement, under court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge.
67	Hire of veterinary surgeons.....	
68	Purchase of medicines for horses and mules.	For (the following expenditures required for) the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such commands of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for trains.
69	Picket ropes.....	
70	Blacksmith's tools and materials.	
71	Horseshoes.....	
72	Blacksmith's tools for the cavalry service.	
73	Shoeing of horses and mules.....	
74	Additional expenditures.....	Such as are necessary and authorized by law in the movements and operations of the Army, and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other Department.
	APPROPRIATION "HORSES FOR CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND ENGINEERS."	
75	Horses for the cavalry.....	For the cavalry, artillery and engineers, service school and staff colleges, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry and members of the Hospital Corps in the field campaigns as may be required to be mounted, and the expenses incident thereto. Purchase to be under contract, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of War. When practicable horses shall be purchased in open market at all military posts or stations, when needed, at a maximum price to be fixed by the Secretary of War.
76	Horses for the artillery.....	
77	Horses for the engineers.....	
78	Horses for the service school and staff colleges.	
79	Horses for the Indian scouts.....	
80	Horses for the infantry, mounted.....	
81	Horses for the Hospital Corps.....	
82	Expenses incident thereto.....	
	APPROPRIATION "BARRACKS AND QUARTERS."	
83	Barracks and quarters.....	For troops, other than seacoast artillery
84	Storehouses.....	For the safe-keeping of military stores.
85	For offices.....	
86	Recruiting stations.....	
87	Furniture.....	To provide such furniture for the public rooms of officers' messes.
88	Heavy permanent furniture.....	For officers' quarters at military posts as may be approved by the Secretary of War.
89	Buildings and grounds.....	Hire of for summer cantonments.
90	Temporary buildings.....	At frontier stations.
91	Construction of temporary buildings and stables.	
92	Repairing.....	Public buildings at established posts.
93	Extra-duty pay.....	Of enlisted men employed on same, viz, construction and repairing public buildings.
94	Quarters in kind for officers.....	" <i>Provided, further,</i> That section nine of an act approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (Twentieth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and fifty-one), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: 'That at all posts and stations where there are public quarters belonging to the United States officers may be furnished with quarters in kind in such public quarters, and not elsewhere, by the Quartermaster's Department, assigning to the officers of each grade, respectively, such number of rooms as is stated in the following table, namely: Second lieutenants, two rooms; first lieutenants, three rooms; captains, four rooms; majors, five rooms; lieutenant-colonels, six rooms; colonels, seven rooms; brigadier-generals, eight rooms; major-generals, nine rooms; lieutenant-generals, ten rooms: <i>Provided further,</i> That at places where there are no public quarters commutation therefor may be paid by the Pay Department to the officer entitled to the same at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per month per room.'"
95	Civilian employees (pay and number of).	The number of and total sum paid for civilian employees in the Q. M. Dept., including those paid from funds appropriated for Regular Supplies, Incidental Expenses, Barracks & Quarters, Army Transportation, Clothing, and Camp and Garrison Equipage, shall be limited to the actual requirements of the service, and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive more than \$150 per month, except upon approval of the Secretary of War.
96	Land.....	For the acquisition of land, near or adjoining Fort Taylor, at Key West, Fla.

Item.	Supplies or service.	Purpose for which supplied.
APPROPRIATION "MILITARY POST EXCHANGE."		
97	Construction.....	Of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium, to be expended in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War.
98	Equipment.....	
99	Maintenance.....	
APPROPRIATION "TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY AND ITS SUPPLIES."		
100	Transportation of the Army.....	Of the troops when moving either by land or water.
101	Transportation of baggage.....	
102	Transportation of recruits.....	
103	Transportation of recruiting parties.	Heretofore paid from appropriation for "Expenses of recruiting."
104	Transportation of applicants for enlistment.	Between recruiting stations and recruiting depots.
105	Transportation of persons.....	On their discharge from the United States Military Prison to their homes (or elsewhere as they may elect), provided the cost in each case shall not be greater than to the place of last enlistment.
106	Transportation of supplies to the militia.	Furnished by the War Department for the permanent equipment thereof.
107	Transportation of necessary agents.	
108	Transportation of employees.....	
109	Transportation of clothing.....	
110	Transportation of camp and garrison equipage.	From army depots, or places of purchase or delivery to the several posts and army depots and from these depots to the troops in the field.
111	Transportation of other quartermaster stores.	
112	Transportation of horse equipments.	From the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent.
113	Transportation of subsistence stores.	
114	Transportation of ordnance.....	From the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots.
115	Transportation of ordnance stores.	
116	Transportation of small arms ..	
117	Freights.....	The purchase and hire of. Limited to such numbers as are actually required for the service.
118	Wharfage.....	
119	Tolls.....	
120	Ferriages.....	
121	Draft animals.....	
122	Pack animals.....	
123	Harness.....	
124	Wagons.....	
125	Carts.....	
126	Drays.....	Purchase and repair of—required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for garrison purposes.
127	Ships.....	
128	Other vessels.....	
129	Boats.....	
130	Drayage.....	
131	Cartage.....	At the several depots.
132	Teamsters.....	Hire of.
133	Other employees.....	
134	Enlisted men driving teams.....	Extra duty pay of.
135	Enlisted men repairing means of transportation.	
136	Enlisted men employed as trainmasters.	
137	Enlisted men employed in opening roads.	
138	Enlisted men employed in building wharves.	
139	Transportation of funds.....	Of the Army.
140	Sailing public transports.....	The expenses of sailing of public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
141	Procuring water.....	For procuring and introducing same to buildings at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance.
142	Introducing water to buildings...	
143	Sewage.....	For the disposal of.
144	Drainage.....	For the disposal of.
145	Roads.....	For the construction of.
146	Wharves.....	For the construction of.
147	Payment for army transportation.	For the payment of army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds, etc., as provided by law.
148	Boats for the seacoast artillery service.	

Item.	Supplies or service.	Purpose for which supplied.
APPROPRIATION "BARRACKS AND QUARTERS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS."		
149	Shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men.	Continuing the work of providing for the proper — of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands.
150	Building sites.	Acquisition of title to, when necessary.
151	Shelter for animals and supplies.	Necessary for post administration purposes.
152	All other purposes.	
APPROPRIATION "CLOTHING, AND CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE."		
153	Cloth.	For the Army, for issue and for sale at cost price, according to Army Regulations.
154	Woolens.	
155	Materials.	
156	Clothing, the manufacture of.	
157	Altering.	Clothing when necessary.
158	Fitting.	
159	Washing.	
160	Cleaning.	
161	Equipage.	For purchase of.
162	Packing.	Expenses of.
163	Handling.	
164	Similar necessities.	To cost not exceeding \$10, to be issued upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving a dishonorable discharge.
165	Citizens' outer clothing.	
166	Indemnity for clothing, bedding, etc.	To officers and men of the Army for clothing and bedding, etc., destroyed since April 22, 1898, by order of medical officers of the Army for sanitary reasons.
APPROPRIATION "CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS."		
167	Construction.	Of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.
168	Repair.	Employed on same (construction and repair of hospitals at military posts, etc.).
169	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men.	
170	Construction, expenditures for.	Required at Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.
171	Repairs, expenditures for.	
172	Construction.	Of general hospitals.
173	Repair.	
174	Expenses.	Incident thereto (construction and repair of general hospitals).
175	Additions (to hospitals).	To meet the requirements of increased garrisons.
176	Modern and sanitary hospitals.	The erection and completion of, as per appropriation act.
177	Power house.	For the construction and repair of the, pertaining to the General Hospital on the Presidio Military Reservation, San Francisco, Cal.
APPROPRIATION "QUARTERS FOR HOSPITAL STEWARDS."		
178	Construction of quarters.	For hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied.
179	Extra duty pay.	Of enlisted men employed on same.
APPROPRIATION "SHOOTING GALLERIES AND RANGES."		
180	Shelter.	For small-arms target practice.
181	Shooting galleries.	
182	Ranges for small arms.	
183	Repairs.	Incident thereto.
184	Expenses.	
APPROPRIATION "MAINTENANCE OF THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE."		
185	Fuel.	For heating the Army War College building at Washington Barracks.
186	Lights.	For lighting the building (Army War College) and grounds.
187	Chief engineer.	
188	Assistant engineer.	For pay of.
189	Fireman.	
190	Elevator conductor.	

The first item is care and protection of regular supplies, second is stoves, the third is heating apparatus, and so on, picking out the items as indicated in the appropriation act. Under each item I prepared an estimate for its particular purpose. Those were consolidated and revised, and the result of the revision is the estimate which was submitted to the Secretary of War.

This estimate is based on the supply of the Army, consisting of 4,085 officers, 4,733 enlisted men, and 32,700 animals. The troops and animals are stationed at 153 posts in the United States, and at 62 posts in the Philippines. They are quartered in or are using a large number of different buildings.

The total number of owned buildings occupied in the United States is 9,632, nearly 10,000 structures, including wharves, etc., at 153 different stations, posts, or depots, not including rented buildings.

At 101 of these posts, the principal buildings are heated by steam or hot-water plants, or by furnaces. The others are heated by stoves; 80 posts are lighted by electricity or gas, and the others by mineral oil. The cost for forage, heating, and light are the principal items in this estimate under the appropriation, regular supplies.

I have a summary of estimates under this appropriation and also the details of each item.

Under item 1, for care and protection of regular supplies, we have estimated for \$155,917. This is based on the cost for previous years of articles and materials required for this purpose, such as drainage, paulins, cargo covers, lime, borax, lumber for temporary shelter, etc.; \$65,000 is for this class of supplies; \$35,000 is for the construction of fences for the protection of regular supplies and other things that need protection; \$55,700 is for employees. That makes up the total of item No. 1. We can not get employees for any less than we pay them now.

Since making this estimate there has been an order issued by the President in reference to the eight-hour law which will require additional funds for the payment of watchmen and other employees.

Mr. HAY. What order was that?

General ALESHIRE. Here is a copy of the President's letter to the War Department. Later the question arose as to whether the order applied to certain employees of the Quartermaster's Department, and the matter was referred to the Judge-Advocate-General for opinion.

Mr. HAY. Those employees heretofore were paid for overtime?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir. During the fiscal year we had several requests for additional employees which could not be met because of lack of funds. This effects also the appropriation for incidental expenses and transportation of the Army, extra watchmen, etc.

Mr. STEVENS. It is not held by the Judge-Advocate-General that watchmen were covered by the eight-hour law? Did not the Comptroller make a decision in reference to that? I think the decision says "mechanics and laborers."

General ALESHIRE. The Judge-Advocate-General's decision even includes teamsters, and we are guided by his opinion in legal matters.

Mr. STEVENS. They would be laborers.

General ALESHIRE. I have a list here of such employees as we should provide on account of this order. I can take it up now or later in connection with one of the other appropriations.

Mr. PRINCE. You can take that matter up as you go along.

General ALESHIRE. I have no funds in the estimate for it. In answer to Mr. Stevens, I have here a list which includes watchmen, teamsters, stablemen, laborers, messengers, firemen, and engineers.

Mr. YOUNG. How many watchmen are there?

General ALESHIRE. There are 20.

Mr. PRINCE. Those are a class of employees under the civil-service act to which that eight-hour ruling applies?

General ALESHIRE. Yes; in accordance with the decision of the Judge-Advocate-General.

Mr. PRINCE. Based upon that rule you are asking—

General ALESHIRE. I have not asked for it. This came up after the estimates were prepared.

Mr. STEVENS. You make reference to the opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General. Have you a copy of that?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; I will submit it.

[Official copy furnished to the Quartermaster-General, United States Army.]

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., *September 11, 1907.*
WHITE HOUSE, *Washington, September 12, 1907.*

To the WAR DEPARTMENT:

I have just seen the draft of the regulations to carry out the provisions of the eight-hour act as regards the third class of exceptions from the operation of the rule. I direct that all persons employed as watchmen, lock tenders, and lock employees be considered as covered by the eight-hour law, and that exceptions only be made by the Secretary himself on the case being reported to him by his subordinates. I wish the number of such exceptions reported to me. I desire that this go into effect immediately, and in particular that all watchmen employed at St. Louis be immediately treated as under the eight-hour law.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 193. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 14, 1907.

I. Paragraph 734, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

734. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all mechanics, laborers, and workmen employed by the several staff departments. The service of mechanics and laborers employed by contractors in the execution of public works, including the construction of barracks, quarters, or other buildings on military reservations, is also limited and restricted to eight hours in each calendar day, and no officer or contractor shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency. There are excepted from the operation of this rule: (1) The officers and crews of vessels; (2) teamsters, packers, and other employees belonging to wagon and pack trains when engaged in field service or in the prosecution of military operations; (3) persons employed as cooks and cooks' helpers, overseers of labor of prisoners, and others who, owing to the nature of their employment being peculiar, may be decided by the Secretary of War, upon the facts being reported to him, to be neither laborers nor mechanics within the meaning of the eight-hour law. All exceptions on the ground of extraordinary emergency will be promptly reported to the Secretary of War.

All contracts for the execution of public works, including the erection of buildings for the use of the military establishment, will contain a stipulation restricting the service of mechanics and laborers to eight hours per day, and officers charged with the supervision and execution of such contracts will report all violations of such stipulation to the head of the bureau charged with the prosecution of the work. [1267829, A. G. O.]

* * * * *

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

WILLIAM P. DUVAL,
Brigadier-General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

BENJ. ALVORD,
Adjutant-General

CIRCULAR, }
No. 25. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, November 23, 1907.

The following opinion of the Acting Judge-Advocate-General of the Army as approved by the Acting Secretary of War is published for the information and guidance of all officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1907.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General.

The opinion of this Office is desired as to whether the teamsters employed by the depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., come under the provisions of paragraph 734 of the Army Regulations, as amended in General Orders, No. 193, War Department, current series, which conformably to the eight-hour act of August 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 340), restricts the hours of labor of "all mechanics, laborers, and workmen," except as provided therein, to eight hours in any one calendar day.

It is clear that the teamsters in question are not within any express exception of the regulation, but it is suggested that the employment of these men is peculiar within the meaning of the order; and, therefore, they may be decided by the Secretary of War not to come under its provisions.

As to some of them, it is said that—

"their services may be required at irregular periods, at times it not being possible without interfering with business to relieve them from duty until the completion of the particular business."

As to others, it is said that they—

"are teamsters and laborers employed on wagons hauling freight from and to railroad stations and steamboat wharves, and if their hours of labor are strictly limited to eight hours, an expense for demurrage will be incurred."

In respect to the exception of stevedores on similar grounds to those last stated, the Secretary of War, under date of August 16, 1907, said:

"I can not approve this change in the regulations. If a stevedore is not a laborer, it is difficult for me to understand who comes within that definition. The very fact that it is necessary for stevedores to work at odd hours justifies the employment of two shifts and a preparation for two shifts. The eight-hour law by its provision with respect to an emergency has application only to something that can not be anticipated by the employment of men enough to do the work within eight hours a day for each man, and the emergency is not created by anticipated difficulty in securing two shifts. For that reason I must decline to approve the change in the regulations."

And as to the exception on the ground of the occasional nature of the employment, the President, under date of September 11, 1907, directed that—

"all persons employed as watchmen, lock tenders, and lock employees be considered as covered by the eight-hour law."

In other words, his ruling was that the fact that "their services may be required at irregular periods," did not justify their exception from the provisions of the law; that they could not be held on duty longer than eight hours in any calendar day to answer calls for their services.

It may be added that the eight-hour law does not restrict the work to any specified hours; nor does it provide that it shall be done in one continuous tour. If divided into two or more tours, these must be separated by periods when the employee is master of his time and is not required to respond to calls for services. It is thought that a proper arrangement of the hours of labor, as here suggested, may avoid any serious inconvenience; and, of course, any employee may properly be called upon to respond to a call for duty out of regular hours in case of extraordinary emergency. It may be further added that increased cost to the Government of conforming to the requirements of the law does not justify its violation.

In the opinion of this Office, therefore, no exception can properly be made as to the employees in question.

JNO. BIDDLE PORTER,
Acting Judge-Advocate-General.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

The next item (No. 2) is heating stoves required for heating offices, hospitals, barracks, and quarters, recruiting stations, and the United States Military Prison.

From a consideration of the property returns of officers of the Quartermaster's Department was ascertained approximately the number of heating and laundry stoves on hand. The life of a stove is taken at five years, and the cost estimated at \$20. The amounts stated here were arrived at from that basis.

The amount estimated for is less than was expended last year by nearly \$6,000, due to the fact that we have installed a number of heating plants which have done away with the necessity for stoves.

The next item is 203, heating apparatus. For this we have estimated \$678,775, \$25,000 of which is for the installation of heating plants in the buildings already constructed at posts where we have been extending heating systems, or where we have commenced the installation of heating plants. The bulk of this \$678,775 is required for the installation of heating systems in buildings estimated for under the head of barracks and quarters, and construction and repair of hospitals in this estimate, and also under military posts, in the estimates for the sundry civil bill.

The amount allotted during the current fiscal year for this purpose was \$565,840, of which \$79,000 was for work carried over from the fiscal year 1907, because the full amount of a deficiency estimate which we submitted for that year was not allowed, making it necessary either to stop construction work of this character or curtail supply of fuel, forage, light, etc., for the Army.

We stopped this work last year for want of funds, and took it up again this year. There was no specific appropriation for this particular work. We did not use this year anything appropriated for the last fiscal year. The increase of this estimate over the allotment for 1908 is \$87,935, due to larger projects in the way of construction, and it is contingent on what we do in the way of building.

For installing heating apparatus in new buildings at posts throughout the United States, other than coast artillery posts, we estimate \$276,955; for the coast artillery posts, \$315,160, and for hospitals, \$61,660; making the total estimated for this purpose, \$653,775. As already stated, there are 101 posts provided with heating plants.

Mr. PRINCE. Have you a list of the posts heated other than by plants as you have enumerated?

General ALESHIRE. I have a list of posts in the United States heated by plants, and those not heated by plants are heated by stoves. Some of the posts will appear on the list as heated by plants when they are only partly heated in that way; so that, of the 101 posts, I think 80 are heated by plants entirely. There are 101 posts which are heated entirely or partially by plants.

The next item (No. 4) is ranges and cooking stoves. Our estimate for that is \$70,740. I arrive at this amount in the same manner as for the heating stoves. Determining the number of ranges to be required for all purposes, taking the life of them at the same period, and multiplying the cost by the number of new stoves required for replacements, gives this result.

Mr. PARKER. How much was that last year?

General ALESHIRE. It was about \$60,000 last year. This estimate conforms to the allotment of last year. We make allotments of the appropriations to the branches of the office for each quarter. I was in charge of the regular supply branch last year, and, when I received the apportionment, allotted it to these particular items, so that I com-

pare the estimate for the fiscal year 1909 with the amount available for similar purposes under the corresponding items for the fiscal year 1907.

In all of these items we still feel the effect of the losses at San Francisco, especially as to the supplies for the Philippine Islands. We had no appropriation for regular supplies to replace that loss, amounting to nearly \$400,000.

The next item (No. 5) is cooking stoves, \$5,000. Those are the stoves used for detachments, subposts, etc.

The next item (No. 6) is for appliances for cooking and serving food, \$38,724. I consider that these outfits would last about three years, and have figured on replacing one-third of them. We have to supply 4,085 officers and 74,733 enlisted men. I base this on the contract price and the number of ranges in use. It is practically the same amount as was allotted for the current year.

The next item (No. 7) is repair and maintenance of cooking and heating appliances, \$190,768.40. Of this amount \$56,788 is for supplies, spare parts, etc., necessary for the repair of the heating stoves, ranges, and cooking outfits, to which I have referred. The number of heating stoves is 8,480, and of ranges and cooking stoves 6,380. For the latter are provided proper cooking outfits.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they for officers and men, or both?

General ALESHIRE. They are for both officers and enlisted men.

The CHAIRMAN. It includes all the stoves. The officers have stoves in their houses.

Mr. KAHN. I think you said there were 4,085 officers.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. This estimate includes repairs of a range for each one, and repairs to ranges used for enlisted men.

Mr. PARKER. How much is for repairs?

General ALESHIRE. \$190,768.40 is for repair and maintenance of cooking and heating appliances. That includes repairs to heating apparatus which amounts to \$71,400, and \$62,580 for operation and maintenance, not including fuel. One engineer and three firemen not included in the estimate have been asked for in connection with heating apparatus in certain posts, on account of the eight-hour law decision previously referred to.

Mr. STEVENS. If you have the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, we would like to have it for examination.

General ALESHIRE. The estimate for fuel (item No. 8) is \$1,576,881. Under this item I have included fuel for enlisted men, including recruits, guards, storehouses, a supply for sale to officers, and also fuel which is provided for the operation of modern batteries—coast artillery batteries—and for fuel for officers as provided for in last year's act for the support of the Army. The total estimate for fuel for enlisted men is \$1,574,381. Fuel for the batteries is \$229,000, and for heat for officers, \$680,854. That makes the total for fuel for all purposes, \$2,484,235, of which I have included under this item \$1,576,881 for enlisted men, guardhouses, and hospitals only. The other items I will take up a little later. This fuel is all purchased from the same appropriation.

Mr. DAWES. How much did you spend for these items last year?

General ALESHIRE. The Committee on Appropriations has just reported a deficiency appropriation for last year on account of fuel, amounting to \$880,236.16, due in part to the larger quantities used,

but particularly due to the increase in price. The cost for the fiscal year 1907 was \$1,854,005. In that year, however, officers paid \$3 per cord for that which they used and the increase in the artillery has not yet been made. These, with the increase in the cost, will account for the larger sums now asked.

Mr. DAWES. In these estimates, do you figure on the same price?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; because when the estimates are prepared I do not know the prices for the current year. I had to take the prices for the fiscal year 1907 and make allowances for increase in prices.

Mr. DAWES. The 1907 prices are higher than those of 1906?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAWES. These are for the 1907 estimate?

General ALESHIRE. They are those of the 1907 contracts. That was the basis used in making the 1909 estimates. In connection with the deficiency estimate for this item for 1908 the prices for the latter year were determined and have since been compared with those upon which this estimate for 1909 is based. From these it is found that the estimated increase in cost of fuel was too low. An increase of 5 per cent on coal and 10 per cent for wood was used, whereas it now appears that the increase was 20 per cent for coal and 17 per cent for wood. Should the prices now paid prevail when contracts are made for the fiscal year 1909 the fuel required will cost \$330,571 more than was estimated.

Mr. STEVENS. In what part of the country is wood used?

General ALESHIRE. At some of the western posts. We have an equivalent table of coal to oak wood, and figure these estimates in cords of wood because we can better average the quantity of coal (considered as an equivalent) that we would require.

Mr. STEVENS. Does your system of providing wood and coal inure to the advantage of the officers and the men or to the advantage of the Government?

General ALESHIRE. Wherever we have installed a plant that requires coal we furnish coal, and wherever we have no such plant we burn wood.

The CHAIRMAN. That equivalent was effected before we supplied the officers with fuel. The equivalent now, under the method of your estimate, would not cut very much figure. In other words, under the old law, we supplied each man with so much wood or its equivalent; to-day we heat the quarters.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; provided it does not take beyond a certain quantity of fuel. The Secretary rules upon that. They were allowed to purchase a certain quantity at \$3 per cord under the old law, and now the law provides that the quarters shall be heated under such regulations as the Secretary of War may make. In that way they arrive at a certain allowance for each officer, depending on the appliances that can be used in heating the quarters. If it exceeds that amount he must provide it.

The CHAIRMAN. The idea being that the allowance would be added to the amount.

General ALESHIRE. I thought that it was perhaps the idea that a public building occupied by a quarters, whether by higher officers or by second lieutenants, should be heated. If the officer occupies rented quarters, it occurred to me that he should be limited as to the amount.

The CHAIRMAN. So as not to waste it?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. Have you ever considered which was the cheaper as fuel, the modern plan of installing a central heating plant and furnishing steam heat with the whole affair, or furnishing fuel, attendants, and stoves, as you do to-day?

General ALESHIRE. I have not taken that up as yet. I am going to, but have not as yet had a chance.

Mr. PRINCE. Do any officers commute fuel allowance?

General ALESHIRE. No; that is not allowed by law. Do you wish me to read the allowances which have been fixed?

Mr. PRINCE. I wish you would. If you estimate the amount of it, it gives us a fair idea.

General ALESHIRE. It depends upon the time of the year to a certain extent and the latitude, but the allowance is in hard-wood cords, as follows:

	Rooms.		Cords of wood per month.	Increased allowance from September 1 to April 30.		For quarters.		For office.
	As quarters.	As office.		May 1 to August 31. Tropics, year round.	September 1 to April 30.	Between 36th and 43d degrees N. latitude, one-fourth.	North of 43d degree, one-third.	
Lieutenant-general.....	10	.....	1½	6½	1½	2½	9	1
Major-general or officer of higher rank occupying 9 rooms as quarters.....	9	.....	1½	6	1½	2	8	1
Brigadier-general or officer of higher rank occupying 8 rooms as quarters.....	8	.....	1½	5½	1½	1½	7	1
Colonel or officer of higher rank occupying 7 rooms as quarters.....	7	.....	1½	5	1½	1½	6	1
Lieutenant-colonel or officer of higher rank occupying 6 rooms as quarters.....	6	.....	1½	4½	1½	1½	5	1
Major or officer of higher rank occupying 5 rooms as quarters.....	5	.....	1½	4	1	1½	4	1
Captain or officer of higher rank occupying 4 rooms as quarters.....	4	.....	1½	3½	½	1½	3	1
First lieutenant or officer of higher rank occupying 3 rooms as quarters.....	3	.....	1	3	½	1	2	1
Second lieutenant or officer of higher rank occupying 2 rooms as quarters.....	2	.....	1	2½	½	½	1	1
Officer of any rank occupying 1 room as quarters.....	1	.....	1	1½	½	½	1	.....
The Chief of Staff of the Army.....	3	.....	3	½	½	.....	.....	3
The commanding general of a territorial division or department.....	2	.....	2	½	½	.....	.....	2
An assistant to the Chief of Staff of the Army, the aides to the commanding general of a territorial division or department, and the general staff officers serving thereat.....	1	.....	1	½	½	.....	.....	1
An assistant or deputy quartermaster-general, an assistant commissary-general, an assistant surgeon-general, the assistant and deputy paymaster-general, and the chief quartermaster and chief commissary at the headquarters of a territorial division or department, each.....	2	.....	2	½	½	.....	.....	2
The commanding officer of a regiment, post, or battalion of engineers or field artillery, a paymaster, quartermaster, commissary, and adjutant, each.....	1	.....	1	½	½	.....	.....	1

* The allowance of fuel for officers and enlisted men in the Philippines Division for each month in the year will be that now fixed for each month between May 1 and August 31.

	Rooms.		Cords of wood per month.		Increased allowance from September 1 to April 30.		For quarters.		For office.
	As quarters.	As office.	May 1 to August 31. Tropics, year round.	September 1 to April 30.	Between 36th and 43d degrees N. latitude, one-fourth.	North of 43d degree, one-third.	Heating stoves.	Cooking stoves or ranges.	Heating stoves.
An adjutant-general, an inspector-general, an acting inspector-general, an engineer, an ordnance officer, a signal officer, a judge-advocate or an acting judge-advocate, and the senior medical officer, when stationed on duty at any place not in the field, a each.....		1		1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			1
Noncommissioned officers above grade number 15, paragraph 9, each.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		
Noncommissioned officers below grade 14, paragraph 9, and privates, when on detached service or assigned to special duty of such a nature as to necessitate the hiring or leasing of quarters, each.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		
Superintendent national cemetery.....			$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		1	
Each noncommissioned officer, musician, private, and hospital matron.....			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			
Each necessary fire for the sick in hospital, each dispensary and hospital mess room at a military post or station, to be regulated by the surgeon and commanding officer, not exceeding.....			$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		
For general hospitals, when necessary, not exceeding, for each bed.....			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			
Each guard fire, to be regulated by the commanding officer, not exceeding.....				3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1		
Each necessary fire for military courts or boards, at a rate not exceeding.....				2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		
Storehouse of a commissary and quartermaster, when necessary, not exceeding for each.....				1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		
Each employee of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, or Medical Departments to whom subsistence in kind is issued by the Government.....			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			
For library, reading room, schoolroom, chapel, and gymnasium, 1 heating stove for each, and when the garrison exceeds 150 enlisted men, 2 heating stoves, and such quantity of fuel for the same as may be certified to as necessary by the officers in charge and approved by the commanding officer.....									
For a company: 2 large stoves in dormitory, 1 large stove in each mess room and day room, 1 small stove for each of the two rooms for noncommissioned officers, 1 small stove for the library, and 1 cooking stove or range sufficient to cook its food.....									
Each hospital kitchen.....								1	
For each authorized room as quarters for civilian employees.....							1		
For each six civilian employees to whom fuel is allowed.....							1		
For mess of civilian employees.....								1	
For telegraph office.....							1		
For each blacksmith, carpenter, and saddler shop.....							1		
For a bakery and post exchange such quantity of fuel for the same as may be certified to as necessary by the officers in charge and approved by the commanding officer.....									

a Except at Military Academy.

When buildings, except officers' and noncommissioned officers' quarters, for which fuel is furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, are heated by steam by separate plants, they will be allowed per month for each foot of direct radiating surface, from September 1 to April 30, one one hundred and fortieth cord of wood and for each foot of direct-indirect radiating surface one one hundred and thirteenth cord of wood; between 36th and 43d degrees north latitude one-fourth increase; north of 43d degree north latitude, one-third increase. Buildings heated by hot water will be allowed two-thirds of the steam allowance. [1218178, M. S. O.]

Mr. SLAYDEN. Have you any estimate showing, in the judgment of the administrative officers, how much of a saving it is to the commissioned officers of the Army by reason of the fuel and heating allowances?

The CHAIRMAN. He made the statement that the estimate was based on the fuel furnished them.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. This is the estimate of the cost of fuel for officers.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$680,000.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I want to get this sort of information: How much is the saving for a lieutenant, captain, major, etc.?

The CHAIRMAN. You want it in detail. I thought you could get the total by dividing it by the number of men.

Mr. HAY. It is about \$150 as an average.

General ALESHIRE. For officers of the rank of captain or higher, from May 1st to August 31, it would be \$4.50. The authorized allowance is a cord and a half during that period—that is, by the month. They would save \$4.50, because now they get it without payment. Therefore I should say the savings would be to the officers above the grade of captain, \$4.50, and to the lieutenants, \$3 per month. During the winter months, from September 1st to April 30th, for lieutenant-general it would be \$19.50; for major-general it would be \$18; for brigadier-general it would be approximately \$16.50; for colonel it would be \$15; for lieutenant-colonel it would be \$13.50; for major it would be \$12; for captain it would be \$10.50; for first lieutenant \$9, and for second lieutenant \$7.50. The saving would be a little more for officers serving between the thirty-sixth and forty-third degrees of north latitude, and still more for those serving north of the forty-third degree north latitude because of increased allowances.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is per month.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. For lieutenant-colonel it would be \$13.50; for major it would be \$12; for a captain \$10.50; for a first lieutenant \$9, and for a second lieutenant it would be about \$7.50. This is supposing an officer to use his full allowance of fuel, where a less quantity is used the savings would be less. The advantage is to the Government where an officer uses less than his allowance, as many do, in messes, bachelor quarters, etc.

Mr. SLAYDEN. In the practical application of the law, an officer stationed at a post in the Tropics or at a point on the southern border of Florida would not have the same saving?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. He would get the same as we fix for the Philippines and all the Tropics. That is the same amount as is fixed for officers in this country from May to August.

The CHAIRMAN. It adds nothing to the officer's salary. In the Tropics he gets no commutation.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Captain Hagood states on page 20 of his circular letter that under the provisions of the appropriation bill the value of the allowance of a captain is \$25, or an increase of \$12 a month over what it was before. It adds practically \$12 to the income of a captain.

General ALESHIRE. This estimate is based upon fuel contracts executed during the last fiscal year. Since this estimate was prepared, I find that the estimate of the increased cost for fuel was too low. The average cost of coal on contract for the current fiscal year is 31.13 per hundredweight. I took it at 25.92. The average cost of wood is \$6.28. I took it at \$5.63. The increase is 20 per cent for coal instead of 5 per cent, and for wood the increase is 9 cents per cord more than was estimated. If these prices prevail a year from now, they will add \$330,571 to the appropriation more than we calculated. I found that, as I stated a moment ago, when I prepared the estimate for the deficiency for the current fiscal year and compared the actual prices taken from the current contracts with those upon which the estimate for 1909 were based

Mr. STEVENS. Did you anticipate before you made the allotment that there would be a deficiency for the next year in the item of fuel?

General ALESHIRE. If the prices remain as they are now, I think there will be a deficiency.

Mr. STEVENS. Why did you not estimate for more, knowing that prices would be higher?

General ALESHIRE. I did not know it.

Mr. DAWES. Don't you think that prices are going to be lower?

General ALESHIRE. I do not know. We have watched the contract prices pretty closely. When we come to the item of forage, I would like to call the attention of the committee to the question of forage. I think we can do better on prices later on.

In this statement of fuel, the total for enlisted men was \$86,860 on account of the Philippines. That is based on an enlisted strength of 15,000 men and 200 noncommissioned officers, and 500 civilian employees to whom fuel is furnished for cooking purposes. There would be an allowance of 500 cords of wood for the hospitals. In determining the quantity of wood, the estimate is based on the allowance as fixed by the regulations. It is one-half of a cord for each noncommissioned officer above a certain grade, and it is one-twelfth of a cord for other enlisted men and civilian employees, who are entitled to fuel; 17,200 cords are required and the price is \$5.05, making a total cost of \$86,860. With the officer's allowance given a while ago for the Philippines, it would make a total of 13,680 cords, or \$69,084. That is included in the amount I gave as \$680,000 for the whole number of officers.

Under this item is also \$2,500 for sawing wood for fuel. This is for repairs, and for purchase of sawmills for this purpose. We have a number, approximately 50, of those mills which it is necessary to maintain at the western posts. The estimated cost of them is \$250 each. We are not buying many now. That is part of the total for fuel, because to my mind it pertains to fuel and should come under that item.

The next item (No. 9) is for lights for enlisted men, including recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and for sale to officers.

Mr. PRINCE. Officers are furnished light at posts now without any expense.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; without any charge to them.

The CHAIRMAN. We put that in the bill last year.

General ALESHIRE. The total estimate is \$1,239,293.60, made up in this way: For mineral oil, lamps, lamp chimneys and shades, burners, wicks, and so on, for the United States, it is \$176,853, and for the Philippines, \$84,881, a total of \$261,734, under that estimate. For gas and electric light for the United States, \$287,769.60; no estimate for gas and electric lights for the Philippines. This makes a total for the foregoing of \$549,503.06. For the installation of new lighting plants, the estimate is \$260,000; for repairs to those already installed, \$80,000; for wiring and lighting fixtures for new buildings, \$305,810; for employees for operating plants, \$43,980, which makes in excess of the allotment for 1908, because of the increased number of projects and the insufficiency of the 1908 appropriation.

Mr. PARKER. Would it be possible for you to say how many posts are now illuminated with electric light?

General ALESHIRE. There are 26 garrisoned posts in the United States lighted by mineral oil, and practically all those in the Philippine Islands are lighted by mineral-oil lamps. Of the remainder of the garrisoned posts, 80 are lighted by either gas or electricity; but lamps for mineral oil are used more or less at all of the posts.

The committee would perhaps better understand this estimate if I should put it in this way: For lamps and mineral oil, \$261,734, of which \$34,957 is for officers and \$226,777 is for enlisted men and all other purposes. For gas and electric light the estimate is for officers \$98,840, and for enlisted men and all other purposes \$188,929.

For the installation of new plants in new buildings, electric-light wiring, gas piping, and lighting fixtures, we have the following subdivisions: For new buildings at posts other than Coast Artillery the item is \$145,605. For new buildings at Coast Artillery posts we estimate \$157,580; for new hospital steward's quarters, \$2,625. The estimate for wiring and fixtures is \$22,891.

Item 10, fuel for operation of modern batteries, \$229,000. We have 143 power plants used in the operation of modern batteries. The allotment for 1908 was \$146,181. This estimate for 1909 is in excess of the last year's allotment by \$82,819. If the plants in question are to be continued in operation we will be compelled to have an additional amount, because of the increase in prices and also because of the additional number of plants that it is contemplated will be installed in carrying out the general fortification plan. The engine supplies for these power plants (item 11) are estimated at \$20,000. That is about \$140 each per year.

Mr. PRINCE. We have before us a bill, upon which we would like all the information we can get, in reference to the increase of the pay of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Have you any means of telling us how much light is worth to the officers as you have divided them on the fuel question?

General ALESHIRE. I can tell you the total we have estimated on account of officers.

Mr. STEVENS. Did not the General state the saving per month?

Mr. PRINCE. That was for fuel. I think he divided the class of officers and gave the amount of fuel saving. Can you do that, so far as the light question is concerned?

General ALESHIRE. The estimate is \$133,797 for lights for officers.

Mr. PRINCE. Is there any means of telling the amount for each officer?

The CHAIRMAN. It could be estimated from the number of rooms and lights.

Mr. PRINCE. The General's statement is very excellent and comprehensive, so much so that I have not felt like asking any questions. I have never seen such an excellent statement presented to this committee.

General ALESHIRE. That is very encouraging, sir.

The next item (No. 12) is for bakeries, and I have an estimate of \$75,000. Of this \$62,500 is for the construction of new bakeries at posts and bakeries at posts to be constructed, including the Coast Artillery, and \$12,500 for repairs. For construction and repair of bakeries in the Philippines, the estimate is \$7,500. We have 130 bakeries in the United States. Some of them are in very poor condition and should be replaced. The cost of 30 of these is unknown. The cost of the remaining 100 is approximately \$326,310. I think this a close estimate.

Ice machines (item 13) we have estimated for \$50,000. This is based on the installation of four ice machines in the United States and three in the Philippine Islands. On account of the low state of the appropriation for the regular supplies for the current fiscal year, of the four ice machines required in the United States, two only can be supplied, leaving two to be provided for in the next fiscal year.

Mr. STEVENS. You did not give us a statement of the amount spent for bakeries for the present year.

General ALESHIRE. I do not believe I have it. I can look that up.

Mr. KAHN. You can put that in the hearing when you revise your remarks.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Bakeries, fiscal year 1908.

Fort Morgan, Ala. (new).....	\$4, 128.00
Jamestown, Va. (completion) ^a	426.00
Total.....	4, 554.00
Repairs.....	1, 768.60
Total.....	6, 322.60

Construction of new bakeries was approved by the Secretary of War from funds of the fiscal year 1908 as follows:

Fort Andrews, Mass.....	\$9, 600.00
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	10, 500.00
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	5, 500.00
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	10, 000.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	12, 500.00
Fort Terry, N. Y.....	11, 000.00
Washington Barracks, D. C.....	10, 000.00
Total.....	69, 160.00

The buildings are needed, but construction has not been begun because funds appropriated for regular supplies are not sufficient for this purpose.

^a Construction of this bakery for use of troops at the exposition was begun from 1907 funds, \$215 being allotted, and completed from 1908 funds at an additional cost of \$426; total, \$641.

As to the different posts in which ice machines are to be installed, I have prepared quite a lot of data. We have estimated for this year for a total of seven machines; \$20,000 is for the United States, where it is expected to install the machines in buildings already constructed, and \$30,000 is for the installation of machines in the Philippines. I have taken the cost of an ice machine, including the building, at approximately \$10,000. That is the figure for a 3-ton machine, which is about the average size used. There are in operation in the United States 10 and in the Philippines 25 ice machines.

The next item (No. 14) is for maintenance of ice machines, \$79,220—\$14,220 for the United States and \$65,000 for the Philippine Islands.

The CHAIRMAN. You are authorized by law to sell ice when not in competition with private parties. Has there been anything realized from that source?

General ALESHIRE. I was going to bring that before the committee. The law provides we should hold the funds. It was provided that the cost of operation and maintenance should be paid from the receipts when they sold this ice. We tried that and we found they were inclined to be more extravagant under that system, and on that account my predecessors gave instructions that the funds should be turned into the Treasury and he would allot funds for that purpose. The record showed that approximately there was turned into the Treasury from the sale of ice in the Philippines \$30,000 and \$6,000 in the United States. We could sell more ice, but the capacity of the machines is not sufficient to warrant it. We found that approximately the cost of operating, exclusive of employees, in the United States was \$12,868 and in the Philippines, \$74,248.

Mr. STEVENS. You have given the location of plants in your report?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. I will make a note of it and put it in the record.

Machines of the Philippine Islands are located at:

Bumpus (1).	Malabang (1).
Baguio Banquet (1).	Camp McGrath (1).
Calamba (1).	William McKinley (2).
Corregidor Island (1).	Camp Overton (1).
Cottabato (1).	Camp Wallace (1).
Camp Connell (1).	Warwick (1).
Camp Daraga (2).	Camp Wilhelm (1).
Camp Downes (1).	Zamboanga (1).
Iloilo (2).	Camp Stotsenberg (1).
Jolo (1).	Parang (1).
Camp Jossman (1).	Mindanao (1).

Machines in the United States are located at:

Apache (1).	McIntosh (1).
Bayard (2)—one very old.	Morgan (1)—destroyed.
Clark (1).	Presidio of San Francisco (1).
Huachuca (1).	Sam Houston (1).
Hot Springs (1).	

We have employees connected with these machines which cost \$21,220, of which \$15,000 is for the Philippines and \$6,720 for the United States. I have a list of the machines, their location, and the rate of pay of employees.

Cold storage is the next item (No. 15), which is estimated at \$88,000. It is all in the Philippines. It is for storage at Manila of subsistence stores. One hundred and eighty-three thousand eight hundred and

sixty-six cubic feet of cold storage are rented for use of the Subsistence Department, of which 141,448 cubic feet are for storage of meat, and 42,418 cubic feet for other perishable stores.

The next item (No. 16) is construction (or purchase) of twelve laundries in the United States at an estimated total cost of \$100,000 and three in the Philippines at an estimated total cost of \$25,000. There are some private laundries being operated at posts under revocable licenses, and in some cases it may be desirable to secure them. They are in good shape and could be acquired at an advantage. The cost of new laundries varies from \$3,500 to \$5,000, and a building costs about \$5,000, which is also paid from this appropriation. No particular make of laundry has been adopted.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Are these laundries that you speak of to be at posts?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAWES. Are they operated by steam?

General ALESHIRE. They would be so operated. The Quartermaster's Department operates two laundries now, one at Fort Leavenworth, at the military prison, and one at the branch prison at Alcatraz Island, California.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do they do the washing for the Army gratuitously?

General ALESHIRE. No; not for the officers.

Mr. SLAYDEN. But they do for the men?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; for the prisoners. The quartermaster's department is not now operating laundries except at these prisons.

Mr. SLAYDEN. They now pay for their own laundry?

General ALESHIRE. Officers and enlisted men pay for their own laundry.

Mr. PRINCE. Do the officers now pay for the ice just as they do for other supplies?

General ALESHIRE. The officers pay for ice.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not part of the supplies?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. You say the officers purchase their own ice?

General ALESHIRE. They do.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How do you arrive at the selling price for ice? Do you estimate it at cost?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; it is sold at cost.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do the enlisted men pay for the laundry work as the system is now operated?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. We have only two laundries that we are operating.

Mr. ANTHONY. One is at Leavenworth. It does work for the officers and enlisted men?

General ALESHIRE. That is a private laundry operated under a revocable license.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is operated by the Government?

General ALESHIRE. No; it is a private concern.

Mr. ANTHONY. I understand there is a small charge made. Do you know whether they do work for civilians?

General ALESHIRE. I do not.

Mr. ANTHONY. I have received complaint from some laundries that work was being done there for civilians. They thought it was unfair for the Government to compete with them.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Being a purely Government laundry I think they are authorized to do work for the Medical Corps.

General ALESHIRE. under the terms of the act laundries operated by the Quartermaster's Department may do work for other branches of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The argument was that they could do it for the hospitals.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I can see why a laundry would have to do work for prisoners or else make them do it themselves.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is this laundry at Fort Leavenworth operated in the prison.

General ALESHIRE. The laundry is operated at the prison.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Inside the walls?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. It is inside the prison grounds. This other laundry at Fort Leavenworth is at the post, and I believe it is operated under the supervision of an officer.

Mr. ANTHONY. How is it financed?

General ALESHIRE. General Bell can answer that. He is acquainted with all the facts. I believe he loaned the money for its establishment.

Mr. ANTHONY. Can you ask your secretary to furnish me information as to whether work is done there by civilians?

General ALESHIRE. We will endeavor to answer that. The Quartermaster-General's office has no definite information as to the operation of this laundry.

The next items (Nos. 17 and 18) are for operation and maintenance of laundries. There are private laundries at Fort McKinley, Fort Perry, Madison Barracks, Fort William H. H. Harrison, Fort Leavenworth, Vancouver Barracks, and Jefferson Barracks, but the United States bears no part of the expense of operating these, the prison laundries at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and Alacatraz Island, Cal., using prison labor.

No laundries have been constructed or equipped under the appropriation of 1908, because of the lack of funds. The estimate for maintenance and operation of laundries is \$100,000. This amount will be required if you appropriate money for the construction of laundries. If the money for the construction of laundries asked for under former item is not appropriated, then we will only want about \$7,500 for the operation of prison laundries.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear you further to-morrow morning at 10.30.

(Thereupon at 11.50 o'clock the committee adjourned until Friday January 24, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

JANUARY 24, 1908.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE—(Continued).

The CHAIRMAN. We are still on the first item. You can now conclude your analysis of the appropriation.

General ALESHIRE. The next items (Nos. 19 to 22, inclusive) are for the necessary furniture, text-books, paper, and equipment for the post schools and libraries, \$51,000. That is for the enlisted men. Of that amount \$37,000 is for the United States and \$14,000 is for the Philippines. This is based on last year's estimate increased about one-third on account of the greater cost of supplies and the increased use of schools and libraries.

The amount for the Philippines is about one-third that for the United States. The reason of that is, the post schools and libraries are in process of establishment and there is no furniture for that purpose. The increase for the United States is due to the increase of the coast artillery schools and in the number of post schools. There was a depletion last year on account of the reduced appropriation. In the estimate for the United States there is \$6,000 and for the Philippines \$1,000 for newspapers, periodicals, etc.

The next item (No. 23) is for tableware and mess furniture for kitchen and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits. The total of that is \$27,832.71. In making this estimate we allow 6 cents per man per quarter for breakage, and considering the enlisted strength of the Army at 74,733 men, it gives \$17,935.92. This has been increased by 5 per cent to cover the increase of prices, making the total of \$18,832.71. To this has been added \$9,000 required to provide tableware for the additional 6,000 men for the Coast and Field Artillery.

The next item (No. 24) is mess furniture for kitchens and mess halls. The total of that is \$28,682. Of that amount \$24,406 is for the United States and \$4,276 for the Philippines. That is based on the allowance of kitchen utensils for 74,733 enlisted men for one year, as per General Order 81 of the year 1906 and on the prices as published for 1907. It is estimated that these articles will last five years, and that one-fifth of them should be replaced each year. On that basis we have an estimate of \$20,364, increased by 5 per cent to cover increases in cost, making \$21,382. One-fifth of that is to go to the Philippines. Here, as in the case of tableware, I have added the amount of \$7,300 to cover cost of new outfits for the increase of the Coast Artillery.

Mr. PRINCE. At what did you state the strength of the Army?

General ALESHIRE. The total enlisted strength including the 3,500 Hospital Corps men is about 79,000 men. That includes also the Porto Rico provisional regiment and approximately 5,000 Philippine Scouts.

Mr. PRINCE. The report of the Secretary of War puts the number of enlisted men at 69,861, and yet you give it as 74,000 men. How do you make that up?

General ALESHIRE. I am taking my data from the report of the Adjutant-General, dated September 20. This includes the Porto Rican regiments and the Philippine Scouts.

MR. PRINCE. Will you please put that in the record so there will be no dispute as to how that estimate is made?

General ALESHIRE. I will take pleasure in doing so. I think the Secretary does not include the Porto Rican regiments nor the Philippine Scouts. I was confused by that. I think the Secretary does not include the Philippine Scouts nor the Hospital Corps.

Authorized strength of the Army.

[Army List and Directory, December 20, 1907.]

	Lieutenant-general	Major generals.	Brigadier generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Assistant surgeons.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Chaplains.	Total commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
General officers.....	1	6	15									22	.....
Adjutant General's Department.....		1	1	5	7	10						24	.....
Inspector General's Department.....			1	3	4	9						17	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			1	2	3	6						12	.....
Quartermaster's Department.....			1	6	9	20	60					96	200
Subsistence Department.....			1	3	4	9	27					44	200
Medical Department.....			1	9	12	60	240					322	(b)
Pay Department.....			1	3	4	20	25					53	.....
Corps of Engineers.....			1	10	16	32	43		43	43	1	189	2,002
Ordnance Department.....			1	6	9	19	25		25			85	710
Signal Corps.....			1	1	2	6	18		18			46	1,212
Bureau of Insular Affairs.....			1			1						2	
Fifteen regiments of cavalry.....				15	15	45	225		225	225	15	765	13,196
Chief of Artillery.....			1									1	
Six regiments of Field Artillery.....				6	6	12	66		78	31	6	205	5,245
Coast Artillery Corps.....				14	14	42	210		210	79	14	583	19,321
Thirty regiments of infantry.....				30	30	90	450		450	450	30	1,530	25,650
Military Academy.....													440
Miscellaneous.....													1,620
Indian scouts.....													75
Total Regular Army..	1	7	27	113	135	381	1,149	240	1,049	828	66	3,996	69,871
Additional force:													
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.....							11		10	10		31	574
Philippine scouts.....									58	58		116	5,208
Grand total.....	1	7	27	113	135	381	1,160	240	1,117	896	66	4,143	75,653

* Assistant surgeons have the rank of first lieutenant for the first five years of service and the rank of captain after five years of service.

^b Under the act of Congress approved March 1, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 435), the enlisted men of the Medical Department (Hospital Corps) are not to be counted as part of the strength of the Army. The authorized strength of the Hospital Corps is 3,500 enlisted men.

MR. PRINCE. In the appropriation we would have to make provision for these, which makes about 75,653 men.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; including the Philippine Scouts; and including the Hospital Corps and officers 83,296.

The next item (No. 25) is forage for horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster Department, etc. The estimate for forage for the United States is \$2,373,000 and for the Philippines \$1,152,305, a total of \$3,525,305.

MR. PRINCE. On page 5 of the report of the Secretary of War it is stated that the enlisted strength of the Army on October 15, 1907, including the Porto Rican provisional regiment and the Philippine Scouts, is 75,643. That is the number of men for which we have to make provision in this bill?

General ALESHIRE. That does not include the Hospital Corps.

Mr. YOUNG. Does it include the officers?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. If you add the officers and the full enlisted strength of the Army, how much will it make?

General ALESHIRE. The exact number would be 83,296 men.

Mr. PRINCE. That number we would have to provide for.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. I refer to the enlisted strength in the case of the articles for which an allowance is fixed. In the matter of fuel it is for officers as well.

The estimate for forage is based on the allowance of animals of all kinds. There are, approximately, in the United States 25,000 and in the Philippines 7,700 animals.

Considering the prices paid during the past fiscal year, the cost of allowance of forage for animals for one day is taken at 26 cents, which gives \$2,373,000 (including \$500 for possible claims) as the estimate for forage for the animals used.

The CHAIRMAN. It costs about as much for a horse as for a man?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. When the above estimate was prepared in July, 1907, the cost of foraging animals in the United States was 26 cents per animal per day. It was based on the contract at that time, the contract prices for 1908 not having been determined. Since the preparation of this estimate the prices of forage have advanced and the cost of feeding animals in the United States has gone up to 33 cents instead of 26 cents per animal per day. That figure is the contract for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that the price of grain, hay, and other articles of forage has increased in the past two or three months.

General ALESHIRE. This estimate of 33 cents per day is what we pay now in the United States. These contracts were made early in this fiscal year, after the receipt of proposals in response to the advertisements last spring.

The CHAIRMAN. You use oats almost entirely, do you not?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; generally.

The CHAIRMAN. And very little corn.

General ALESHIRE. A very little corn. About forage, I want to bring to the attention of the committee at this point the fact that last year and the year before the appropriation for regular supplies, under which forage is purchased, was not enough to carry us through the fiscal year. Last year we had to reduce the allowance of forage for animals all over the United States, and the amount we received carried us only to the 30th of June. It was therefore necessary to have deliveries on the contracts for the fiscal year begin immediately on the 1st of July, and this will also be necessary for the coming fiscal year. In order to do that we had to advertise for forage in March and April. That was before the crops were in. The bidders knew nothing of the prospects of the forage crops and the prices were high, so much so that in a great many instances we rejected bids and bought forage in the open market for the first quarter. We readvertised after the crops were in and got a little better prices. Considering all these circumstances the average price of forage per animal is 33 cents per day.

If the appropriation were such as to provide sufficient money to carry us over say one quarter into the ensuing year, we could then

defer advertising until the bidders knew something of the prospects of a crop and we would possibly get better prices.

The CHAIRMAN. This year there has been an almost total failure of the oats crop, but the hay is larger than last year.

General ALESHIRE. That may be. I have the average prices for forage here.

Mr. PRINCE. Give us the prices you are paying for corn and hay.

Mr. HAY. Can not you use corn?

Mr. SLAYDEN. It is not good food for horses.

Mr. HAY. It is mighty good for my horse.

Mr. CALE. Corn is not considered a good food in a hot climate.

General ALESHIRE. The objection urged against it is that troop commanders generally believe it to be heating. The average price of hay is \$1.18 per hundred pounds. The price of oats is \$1.61 per hundred pounds. Bear in mind that this is the average contract price under the circumstances. I have explained the reason for that. If we had made contracts when we first opened the bids prices would have been higher, but we rejected those bids. These are the prices resulting from the second advertisement.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What is the practice of the Department as to that? When you get bids in the spring time I believe you have the privilege of holding them. You can make the contract or wait for two or three months, and in the meantime if prices advance you accept the bid, and if not you can reject the prices.

Mr. CAPRON. After they reject the bids, there are no bids to accept.

Mr. SLAYDEN. On that point I have a case in mind.

General ALESHIRE. I may say that instructions to bidders usually provide that we shall have sixty days from the opening of the bids, and I suppose that is what Mr. Slayden refers to, during which period we may accept or reject the bids, depending on conditions.

If this price of 33 cents per day per animal is to prevail during the fiscal year of 1909, then the estimate submitted is too small by \$638,750. I may remark, just as an indication of how the increases in the prices of forage run into money, that an increase of 1 cent per day per animal for forage, means an increased cost of approximately \$91,250 per year. Last July, when these estimates were made up, the prices of forage purchased on the Pacific coast for the Philippines were \$25 per ton for hay and \$35 per ton for oats, which would make the cost of foraging animals in the Philippines \$0.39 per day each. I did not believe such high prices could be maintained, as they were due to local conditions, and estimated the cost at \$0.35 per day per animal. Although prices have dropped somewhat, that is hay to \$21 and oats to \$32, they have not fallen sufficiently to bring the cost down to \$0.35 as calculated. If they do not drop still more \$0.36½ per day per animal will be needed, and this estimate will be insufficient by \$49,670.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is that California hay?

General ALESHIRE. It is the average price in Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, and San Francisco.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is that the price delivered on board the Government transport?

General ALESHIRE. It is the price on the dock at the port of shipment, but not on board the ship.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you leave the question of rations for animals, why is it that the Quartermaster Department does not buy more

for delivery to the different posts instead of having the depots supply them. Fort Des Moines is right in the heart of a rich agricultural country where the grain and hay dealers might make delivery. It seems to me that transportation charges could be saved by delivering to the posts, whether at Indianapolis, Des Moines, Chicago, or St. Paul. If the people within that radius would deliver to the posts it seems to me it would save transportation.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. Forage and fuel are, by army regulations (paragraph 555), purchased by the department authorities. The chief quartermaster of the department advertises for proposals for these supplies. I do not think it is to the advantage of the Government to deliver at the post in every case. In fact, the instructions are not only for delivery, but for storage in granaries. It frequently happens that dealers in Chicago and other large cities will submit bids much lower than the bids of local dealers. City dealers will bid f. o. b. at the market price. We can usually get bids cheaper f. o. b. I would take pleasure in looking that up. I only suggest this as a possible explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. My attention has not been called to it recently. It seems to me that it might work economy on the part of the Government, and that there might be a great reduction in the articles that you want, such as hay, oats, corn, straw, etc. I should think it would be a great saving to have it delivered rather than to have them make requisitions on the depots and have it drawn and shipped back and forth.

General ALESHIRE. We frequently take advantage of land-grant roads. That makes our cost of transportation less.

Last year my predecessor asked (H. Document 443, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session) for a deficiency appropriation in regular supplies of \$1,200,384.68, due, as I remember, to the extra pay of the Army while in Cuba, amounting to \$649,578.34; and for maneuvers, \$250,806.34; and approximately \$300,000 to cover deficiency in the United States. Only \$700,384.68 was appropriated.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It was \$500,000 less than the amount asked for?

General ALESHIRE. Yes; and of course that had to be applied on the extra cost of Cuban pacification and maneuvers. This left us absolutely without any money to buy forage and other necessary supplies from the appropriation for regular supplies. As I recollect, the available balance on March 3 was something like \$14,000. As a consequence we had to reduce the allowance of forage, and stop the installation of lighting and heating, except those plants that were under contract. We curtailed expenses in every possible way. General Humphrey turned that task over to me, and that is why I can give you the facts and figures. To do this we bought only so much forage for the Philippine Islands as would supply them up to the 30th of June. General Humphrey found it necessary to have the Philippine authorities arrange with dealers there to furnish sufficient forage to last from the 1st of July to the 1st of September. That forage cost a little more, of course, as we had to pay the freight as well as first cost of forage from appropriation regular supplies. Had it been bought in this country, it would have been sent over on transports and therefore the cost to appropriation regular supplies would have been less. We want to avoid anything of that kind at the end of the fiscal year 1909.

The estimate for forage for the Philippines is for 7,700 animals at 35 cents per day per animal, as previously explained, which amounts to \$983,675, to which I have added \$168,630, which is approximately the cost of sixty days' forage, to carry us over about sixty days into the ensuing fiscal year, to avoid just such emergency and expensive transactions as I have mentioned. It takes thirty days to get forage from the United States to the Philippines, and when they receive it it must be distributed to about 80 posts.

Mr. SLAYDEN. While you have your mind on the Philippines, I want to ask you if they buy hay or grain for cavalry in the Philippines?

General ALESHIRE. They buy native grass. The allowance of forage is usually 9½ pounds of hay and 11 pounds of grass, 12 pounds of oats for horses and 9 pounds for mules.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How is the quality of the supply?

General ALESHIRE. In the Philippines they bring the grass in fresh each day.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Hay does not cure very well there?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir. During the time that I was in the Philippines, they were experimenting in the growing of some kind of corn fodder. I believe they are having some success in Mindanao.

We have \$500 in this item for the payment of claims. They are for bills contracted when troops are on practice marches, etc.

The next item (No. 26) is bedding for animals, \$305,352 based on the authorized allowance. The price is 75 cents per hundredweight.

Mr. PRINCE. What class of bedding is that?

General ALESHIRE. Straw.

Mr. PRINCE. What kind of straw?

General ALESHIRE. Usually it is either oat or wheat straw, or perhaps rye straw. We do not get much rye straw.

The CHAIRMAN. Is rye straw used much for that purpose?

General ALESHIRE. Not largely. Sometimes we buy in the West for delivery at western posts, what we call "wild hay," which is really fine bedding.

Mr. PRINCE. Do they use shavings or any such things, as is usually done in livery stables?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir.

The next item (No. 27) is \$5,000 for the purchase of straw for bedding of soldiers on practice marches. This is an increase of \$850 over the allotment for the current fiscal year, made necessary to meet the needs of troops on practice marches, etc. Straw is frequently necessary for use as bedding while troops are on these marches or on similar duty.

The next item (No. 28) is stationery. Under this heading I have an estimate of \$196,272.30. For the United States, \$129,872.30, and for the Philippines, \$33,400.

We supply stationery for approximately 1,300 offices, as follows: One hundred and twelve offices at division and department headquarters; 7 general depots; 86 offices of constructing quartermasters' or independent posts; 96 offices at artillery district headquarters, and 1,000 offices at post headquarters. In addition we supply 830 orderly rooms of troop, battery, and company organizations; 2,983 officers, and such quantities as are required for all boards, surveying officers, courts-martial, and recruiting stations.

The estimate is based upon the actual cost of stationery for the several offices and purposes enumerated, increased slightly to cover possible increases in quantities required and prices of purchase.

In addition to stationery, there is included in this item \$33,000 for typewriting machines. At the present time we have in use 2,610 typewriting machines. The average life of a machine is about ten years, and we replace 261 per year. The average cost of machines is \$86, making \$22,446. The item of repairs will average for each machine \$2 per year, making \$5,220. I have included in this estimate for new machines an increase of \$5,332 to purchase 62 machines required because of the increase in the artillery.

The next item (No. 29) is blank books, \$28,000; \$19,000 for the United States and \$9,000 for the Philippine Islands. These consist of cash books, letters-received and letters-sent books and indexes therefor, property-received books, memorandum and time books, press-copy books, and the miscellaneous blank books required about offices.

The next item (No. 30) is for certificates of discharged soldiers, \$1,918.14, of which \$1,534.51 is for the United States and \$383.63 for the Philippines, based on the number of certificates of discharge. One-third of the Army is discharged each year and these certificates cost 7 cents each.

The next item (No. 31) is \$37,000 for blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's departments, \$30,000 for the United States and \$7,000 for the Philippines, based on the cost for the fiscal year 1907; \$5,600 is for the Pay Department and \$31,400 for the Quartermaster's Department. During 1907 there were printed for the Pay Department, which uses 58 forms, 763,900 blanks, costing \$5,600. The Quartermaster's Department uses 168 forms and there were printed 7,392,136 blanks, costing \$18,839. The cost for printing forms in the Philippines was \$7,000.

This estimate is \$5,561 in excess of the ascertained expenditures for the fiscal year 1907. This is because under recent rulings a considerable quantity of this work formerly paid from appropriations of the War Department has been determined to be properly payable from appropriations for the support of the Army; and further because of changes in accounting by the Treasury Department many old forms have been rendered obsolete and new ones provided.

The next item (No. 32) is for printing Department orders and reports, \$55,558, of which \$43,058 is for the United States and \$12,500 for the Philippines.

The cost of printing under this item for the United States during the fiscal year 1907 was \$40,892.13, and for the Philippines approximately \$12,500. Included in the estimate is \$2,058 for extra-duty pay to 14 enlisted men employed as printers, at 13 posts where necessary in this connection—generally at out-of-the-way posts where it is impracticable to have printing done by contract.

This printing consists of Department orders, circulars, reports, specifications, and circulars to bidders for supplies purchased from this appropriation.

The next item (No. 33) is for heat actually necessary for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers, \$680,854, of which \$611,770 is for the United States and \$69,084 for the Philippines.

This is based on the allowances as fixed by the Secretary of War in accordance with the provision in the Army appropriation act for the fiscal year 1908. Estimate is made for 3,144 officers in the United States, requiring 98,832 cords of wood at \$6.19 per cord, and for 941 officers in the Philippines, requiring 13,680 cords, at \$5.05 per cord.

The table of allowances has already been given and this estimate discussed under item No. 8.

In addition to the foregoing items the estimate includes \$219,663.25 for maneuvers.

This is submitted by authority of the Secretary of War, and is the same as the actual cost of the maneuvers during the fiscal year 1907 (summer and autumn of 1906).

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell what the extra cost is for all items? For the militia we appropriated specially, but for the Army we appropriated on the ground that the Commander in Chief has the right to order the Regular Army where he pleases. We have had no information as to the total cost of the maneuvers for the reason that it goes into the Regular Army, without being specified as to how much is the cost for the Regular Army.

General ALESHIRE. I have here the cost of the maneuvers as a whole for the fiscal year 1907. For regular supplies it was \$219,663.25; incidental expenses, \$19,002.76; barracks and quarters, \$16,480.65; army transportation, \$493,156.65; clothing and equipage, \$626.85, making a total of \$748,930.36.

The CHAIRMAN. That is exclusive of the pay we give.

General ALESHIRE. This was the expenditure by the Quartermaster Department on account of the Regular Army.

Mr. SLAYDEN. (to the chairman). Does a man get his expenses in addition to the outlay if maneuvers are not held?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I suppose that includes clothing, because he would have to be clothed and supplied.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an extra expense on account of maneuvers.

General ALESHIRE. The extra charge to the appropriation for clothing and equipage on account of maneuvers was largely for marking flags for provisional brigades, divisions, and corps; flags for umpires, judges, etc., marks to distinguish the sides to which the troops participating belonged, and for miscellaneous extra articles of equipage.

The CHAIRMAN. We have had none of those items enumerated, aggregating some \$700,000.

General ALESHIRE. I do not know as to previous estimates.

Mr. HAY. How much was the deficiency last year under this item for regular supplies?

General ALESHIRE. The total deficiency estimate for the appropriation for regular supplies for the current fiscal year is \$1,365,388.05.

Mr. HAY. That has been allowed in the urgent deficiency bill now pending in the House?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I did not know that you would be prepared to speak about that. That was foreshadowed by General Humphrey at the time of the hearing.

General ALESHIRE. I tried to bring it out. I called the attention of the committee to it. Take the price of forage. If the price of

forage as shown by the contract of the current year prevails in 1909, the estimate is not sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an estimated shortage of \$600,000?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; for forage of about \$688,510, and for fuel \$330,571, if prices continue as they are now.

Mr. HAY. If this committee should allow this year \$7,365,000 on this item, which is the appropriation and the deficiency for last year, would you then have any deficiency?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAY. How much do you think you would have.

General ALESHIRE. We would have \$2,500,000 or more deficiency. This estimate has been carefully prepared and all the money asked for is needed.

Mr. HAY. We would allow you \$7,865,000, and you would have a deficiency of \$2,500,000?

General ALESHIRE. I should think so; yes, sir. In this connection, I would say that we have had to stop buying animals that are wanted for the cavalry until it can be learned what the final action will be on the deficiency estimate submitted under this appropriation. We have no funds with which to purchase forage for them.

Mr. HAY. Can any of the purchases which you have on hand or which you expect to purchase in carrying out this appropriation be postponed until some future time without injury to the Army or the service?

General ALESHIRE. We could put off purchase of the laundries. Of course, as to so much of this appropriation as goes into construction, if we did not get the money we could not construct buildings, so long as it is included in this appropriation. I do not see why funds for heating and lighting apparatus installed in buildings, as a part of them should be appropriated for under this head.

In connection with this estimate, I would like to invite your attention to the following extract from my annual report for 1907, viz:

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

Consideration of the purposes of this appropriation as set forth in the army appropriation acts will show that it is one very directly affected by market conditions. Aside from the portion used in installing lighting fixtures and heating plants and fixtures in connection with construction of buildings and the extension of existing plants, the bulk of it is used for the purchase of supplies that are consumed from day to day, as in the purchase of fuel for heating, cooking, and operation of machinery, purchase of engine supplies, purchase or supply of lights, purchase of forage for all animals in the service, and the authorized issues to mounted officers, stationery, blank books, payment for printing, etc. The demands would remain to all intents and purposes the same so long as the strength of the Army was not materially reduced and there was neither expansion of needs nor increase of purchase prices. But there has been an increase in the artillery arm of the service; there is expansion in the operation of power plants, searchlights, etc., at coast artillery posts, and more posts are being lighted by electricity, which draw heavily upon fuel and engine supplies; the number of animals necessarily increases, requiring more forage; the class of barracks and quarters, hospitals, administration buildings, etc., now constructed according to modern sanitary requirements require more heat and light than those of the obsolete, small, cramped, illy ventilated style, heated by stoves and lighted by oil lamps; while the increasing prices of the past few years are of public knowledge. During the past year this office has urged economy to an extent that must almost have become an irritation to those compelled to listen to it, and has limited issues and purchases almost to the point of deny-

ing necessities in an effort to keep expenditures within appropriations, particularly this one, and is convinced that not only provision for the future but best results as well as imperative necessities demand an increase in this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is purchase of the necessary furniture, stationery, \$12,000, which is an increase of \$2,000.

General ALESHIRE. This estimate (item No. 38 to 41, inclusive) includes \$7,000 for the United States and \$5,000 for the Philippine Islands. The increase of \$2,500 is on account of increased quantity of supplies used for officers' schools in the Philippines. There have been no officers' schools in the Philippine Islands until recently. The increase is on that account. This estimate is for instruments, office furniture, stationery and other authorized articles of equipment for officers' schools at military posts, not for service schools or staff colleges.

The CHAIRMAN. Incidental expenses, cost of postage, etc. That is a long item and it is increased.

General ALESHIRE. There is an increase of \$484,221.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is there a deficiency in that item?

General ALESHIRE. There was a deficiency of \$204,240.79, of which \$104,240.79 was on account of the extra expenses of Cuban intervention and \$100,000 because of the necessity for extraordinary effort to secure recruits. General Ainsworth asked that I include that item. Postage is \$3,500 for the purchase of registry stamps, large numbers of which are used in transmission of small packages of supplies weighing 4 pounds or less, the method being much cheaper than shipment by express; also for special-delivery stamps when necessary. Estimates based on expenditures for fiscal year 1907, approximating the sum estimated for.

Mr. YOUNG. I think if the General would leave out the general statement we could get on faster. I think an abstract could be made and published which would shorten it substantially.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like an abstract to go into the hearing. I suppose everything on which he has based estimates has been submitted to the Secretary of War.

General ALESHIRE. I submitted to the Secretary of War a summary of the data on which I based the estimates. I can shorten this and put an abstract of it in the record.

The next item (No. 43) is for cablegrams, telegrams, and telephone expenses. The estimate is \$77,075 for the United States and \$16,000 for the Philippines, making a total of \$93,075. That is based on the actual expense for 1907, with an increase of \$12,000 due to increase in the number of commercial telephones installed at posts and in offices where their use is necessary.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How much arises from the cost of cabling to the Philippine Islands?

General ALESHIRE. The cost of cables and the amount estimated for cables is \$11,000 for the United States and \$10,000 for the Philippines, making \$21,000 estimated.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is that for cablegrams between the Philippines and the United States?

General ALESHIRE. It is all the cable service. Most of it would be between the United States and the Philippines, although there is some to Porto Rico and Hawaii.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a deficiency of \$204,000?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; \$204,240.79.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not catch your remark as to the cause of the deficiency.

General ALESHIRE. It is \$104,240.79 on account of intervention in Cuba and \$100,000 for recruiting service.

The next five items cover extra-duty pay to enlisted men and amount to \$198,174. The purposes for which this money is used are as follows:

Item 44.—Extra-duty pay to soldiers employed on extra duty in the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses.

For the United States ----- \$15, 000

Fifty mechanics, 6 overseers, 117 laborers. Employed generally at all posts. Rates of pay, 35 cents and 50 cents per day.

Item 45.—Extra-duty pay to soldiers employed on extra duty in the construction of roads and other constant labor for not less than ten days (including school-teachers).

For the United States ----- \$160, 735

For 139 school-teachers, 250 mechanics, 230 overseers, and 619 laborers. Employed generally at all posts. Rates of pay, 35 cents and 50 cents per day.

Item 46.—Extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty as clerks, for post quartermasters at military posts.

For the United States ----- \$13, 752

This is to cover extra pay for 116 soldiers on extra duty as clerks. Employed generally at all posts. Rate of pay, 35 cents per day.

Item 47.—Extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty for prison overseers, at posts designated by the War Department for the confinement of general prisoners.

For the United States ----- \$3, 577

For extra-duty pay of 28 overseers. Rate of pay, 35 cents per day.

Item 48.—Extra-duty pay for noncommissioned officers, of the United States Military Prison guard.

For the United States ----- \$5, 110

For 40 prison guards. Rate of pay, 35 cents per day.

Mr. STEVENS. If extra-duty men were not employed, and mechanics were secured to do that work, what difference do you think it would make?

General ALESHIRE. I could not tell that exactly.

Mr. STEVENS. It would make a substantial difference.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEVENS. Do you get satisfactory work out of your extra-duty men?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir; we do not. A man usually has to attend to drills, and if he is a cavalry man he must go to the stable to attend to his horse.

Mr. STEVENS. From the standpoint of getting efficient labor, it is best to depend on the civilian?

General ALESHIRE. A better arrangement would be a service corps.

Mr. CAPRON. That service corps would be enlisted for how long a term?

General ALESHIRE. Just as long as the other troops are. In my annual report for 1907 I expressed, at some length, my views as to the establishment of a service corps and submit them here for your consideration.

The men of such a corps would occupy a certain and determined position in the Army; be without question subject to its laws and regulations, both as to their duties and their privileges; and the matter of selection, duties, quarters, and rations furnished, separation from the service, etc., would be placed entirely upon a military basis. Nor is it believed serious difficulty would be encountered in selecting and enlisting competent and reliable men of the trades and callings required to form such a corps. It is well known that there are already to be found among the enlisted men of the Army skilled mechanics and artisans, whose abilities are largely utilized, and for which considerable sums are annually allowed them as extra-duty pay. By transferring such men the nucleus of a most efficient corps could be formed, which there is little doubt could be so organized, developed, and distributed as in time to remove the necessity for any considerable number of civilian employees under normal conditions.

In time of war such a corps would be capable of expansion and its trained and skilled personnel be available for teaching new members their duties with the least possible delay. Most of the trouble heretofore experienced in securing qualified civilian employees in emergencies would be eliminated, especially where connected with transportation. Altogether, more efficient service would be secured for the outlay involved than is possible under the present practice. As an indication of what might be done in this respect, the post quartermaster-sergeants are an instructive example. No better, more reliable, or competent body of men of like rank can be found, and their duties and responsibilities are by no means light. Recommendation for the establishment of such a corps, with outline for its organization, was made to the Secretary of War by my predecessor in a communication dated February 16, 1904; and in his annual report for 1904 it was renewed and the advantages of such an organization briefly discussed. Attention is invited to that discussion and also to the discussion of this subject by several department commanders in recent years, notably that of Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, for the fiscal year 1905.

In times of actual service there are certain civilian employees—for example, teamsters and packers—whose duties may and frequently do take them into the same positions of danger as troops, and to place all such on the same footing as enlisted men would be only fair to them, in addition to the advantages accruing to the service.

The establishment of such a corps for the Department would, this office is convinced, remedy a recognized weakness in our military system, result in an actual saving of funds, and increase the efficiency of the enlisted men of the line by leaving all of them absolutely free to attend to purely military duties. While the pay of its members would have to be, for nearly all grades, higher than privates receive, the advantages of quarters, allowances, and prospective retirement would allow marked reductions from the salaries now paid civilians. There would also be eliminated much of the correspondence now necessary in making selections, transfers, separations, reporting the status, etc., of civilian employees in the classified service, effecting a saving in clerical work at posts and stations and in this office.

Since the adoption of the new rules for garrison and field training, practice marches and instruction camps, etc., little time is left enlisted men for extra duty. This condition has also increased the demand for civilian employees to perform many of the duties formerly done by enlisted men as extra duty. In the interests of efficiency, economy, discipline, and readiness for prompt action in emergency, this Department considers the establishment of a general-service corps one of the most urgent needs to be met, and it is hoped provision therefor will be made during the coming session of Congress along the line of the bill introduced in the last, with a possible modification so as to recognize post electricians, enginemen, and stokers.

Mr. STEVENS. In what cases do you use extra-duty men. What is the policy of the Department in regard to that?

General ALESHIRE. It depends a good deal on the character of the work. Take a soldier and give him extra-duty pay as a teamster, and

he will do very well, except for interruptions in performing his duty as a soldier. He never performs work as well as a civilian, because a civilian has nothing else to do. It is the same in mechanical work.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Can you get enlisted men to do mechanical work?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir; we have not been able to do that, except in a few instances. We have not been able to get clerks from the enlisted men that were satisfactory.

Mr. ANTHONY. Whenever a soldier is assigned to any labor on a post, does he receive this extra-duty pay. Suppose he is assigned to haul cinders, for instance?

General ALESHIRE. I think not. Not for ordinary policing of grounds.

Mr. ANTHONY. I have seen soldiers who would be sent with wagons with six mules and six soldiers. If they employed civilians to do that, it could be done with one team and one good man. That shows the economy of Government labor.

General ALESHIRE. Possibly only one man got extra-duty pay, and he was the teamster. If he was a civilian, I do not think any of the others would get it. In order to be entitled to extra-duty pay an enlisted man must be employed continuously not less than ten days. This is regulated by Revised Statutes, 1287.

In this connection, I believe that the law prohibiting extra-duty pay to enlisted men on foreign service should be repealed and so recommended in my annual report for 1907, page 53. I would respectfully invite your attention to the reasons there given.

Item 51.—Interments: Expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts or on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of noncommissioned officers and soldiers.

For the United States.....	\$4, 275
For the Philippine Islands.....	1, 425
Total	5, 700

This estimate is based upon the amount expended during the fiscal year 1907.

Item 52.—Reimbursement of expenses of burial and transportation of remains.

And in all cases where such expenses would have been lawful claims against the Government, reimbursement may be made of expenses heretofore incurred by individuals of burial and transportation of remains of officers, including acting assistant surgeons, not to exceed the amount now allowed in the cases of officers, and for the reimbursement in the cases of enlisted men not exceeding the amount now allowed in their cases, may be paid out of the proper funds appropriated by this act.

For the United States.....	\$500
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This is based on the amount expended during the preceding fiscal year for reimbursements of burial expenses of officers and enlisted men incurred by relatives, when such expenses would have been lawful claims against the Government.

Item 53.—Office furniture authorized.

For the United States.....	\$65, 000
For the Philippine Islands.....	20, 000
Total	85, 000

Estimate is based on the allotment for fiscal year 1908, \$60,706. The excess, \$4,294, is to provide the allowances incident to the increased strength of the Army and meet increase in prices. The estimate for the Philippines is to provide suitable equipment not heretofore supplied. Some furniture becomes unserviceable from year to year and must be replaced. There are approximately 1,830 offices to be supplied, some of which, such as department headquarters, have several rooms, a large number of clerks, and voluminous records.

The next items are for the hire of civilian labor, concerning which (and extra-duty pay for enlisted men) it may be said in general that the allotment for extra-duty pay of enlisted men for the fiscal year 1908 was \$145,880, and for wages and salaries of civilian employees, \$1,168,964, a total of \$1,214,844. The estimate for 1909 is \$1,348,993, an increase of \$134,149. The increase is due to the higher wages demanded by civilian mechanics and laborers throughout the country, which it is necessary to pay in order to retain their services. It is the practice to pay the wages current to the locality. Civil engineers and superintendents of construction now receive higher salaries than formerly. It has also been necessary to employ civilian clerks and laborers at posts, on account of being unable to procure extra-duty men for the work heretofore performed by them. This is due to the fact that men of clerical ability among the enlisted men are scarce, as compared with former periods, and also because the practice marches and other duties now required of soldiers prevent their being detailed on extra duty as laborers and mechanics to the same extent as formerly.

Item 54.—Laborers, hire of, in the Quartermaster Department.

For the United States	\$213, 720
For the Philippine Islands	35, 000
Total	248, 720

For the hire of 372 laborers employed at posts and depots. Rates of pay are from \$360 to \$900 per annum.

Item 55.—Interpreters, hire of, for the Army.

For the United States	\$7, 760
For the Philippine Islands	15, 000
Total	22, 760

This includes interpreters for military attachés in foreign countries, as well as those employed directly with the Army; guides who act also as interpreters and translators of documents. The rates of pay vary from \$540 to \$1,800 per year.

Item 57.—Guides, hire of, for the Army.

For the United States	\$2, 200
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These guides are employed with troops in the United States when required.

Item 58.—Clerks, compensation of, to the officers of the Quartermaster Department.

For the United States	\$580, 620
For the Philippine Islands	165, 000
Total	745, 620

In the United States there are 446 clerks, civilians, employed at posts, depots, chief quartermaster's and constructing quartermaster's offices. The rates of pay are \$720 to \$1,800 per year.

Item 59.—Other employees, compensation of, to the officers of the Quartermaster Department.

For the United States (8 inspectors, 64 superintendents of construction, 4 assistant superintendents of construction, 2 foremen, 12 storekeepers, 13 janitors, 2 chief watchmen, 39 watchmen, 42 messengers, 15 gardeners, 8 scrubbers, 4 foresters)-----	\$224, 035
For the Philippine Islands (based on requirements for those islands)-----	10, 000

Total -----	234, 035
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These are employed in building and other construction and at depots, chief quartermasters' offices, and at posts.

Since the above estimate was prepared, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, explained under item 1, regular supplies, necessitates the employment of the following additional employees at depots and posts, viz, 13 watchmen, 1 laborer, and 1 janitor, whose wages amount to \$9,120. This was not estimated for, as it could not be foreseen. Undoubtedly there will be an increased number of additional employees required on this account during the fiscal year 1909, which can not now be anticipated.

Item 60.—Clerks, for the United States Military Prison.

For the United States-----	\$8, 100
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There are 6 clerks employed at the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth and the Pacific Branch thereof. The rates of pay are from \$1,000 to \$1,800 per year.

Item 61.—Foremen, for the United States Military Prison.

For the United States-----	\$7, 200
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There are 6 foremen of mechanics employed at Fort Leavenworth United States Military Prison and Pacific Branch thereof.

Item 62.—Watchmen, for the United States Military Prison.

For the United States-----	\$4, 080
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There are 6 watchmen, who are paid from \$600 to \$720 per year employed at Fort Leavenworth United States Military Prison and Pacific Branch thereof.

Item 63.—Organist, for the United States Military Prison.

For the United States-----	\$104
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Employed Sundays only at \$2 per Sunday at Fort Leavenworth United States Military Prison.

Item 64.—Recruiting, incidental expenses of.

For the United States-----	\$129, 210
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Based on allotment for fiscal year 1907, increased on account of increased expenses necessitated by efforts to recruit men for all arms of the service, including the increased artillery. This item includes advertising in newspapers, advertising by bill posting, and in street cars; baths, laundry, street-car tickets, etc. Allotment for 1908 is \$54,545; estimate for 1909, \$129,210; increase, \$74,665. Excess \$74,665 due to the large expenses incident to recruiting number of men by which the strength of the Army is short. A deficiency esti-

mate of \$100,000 under this item has been made for the current fiscal year and was reported in the urgency deficiency bill.

Item 65.—Deserters, apprehension, securing and delivering of, including escaped military prisoners, and the expenses incident to their pursuit, and no greater sum than \$50 for each deserter or escaped military prisoner shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid to any civil officer or citizen for such services and expenses.

For the United States (average expenditure of \$5,000 per month).....	\$60,000
For the Philippines (average expenditure of \$275 per month).....	3,300
Total	63,000

There is an average of 100 captures per month in the United States.

Item 66.—Donation of \$5 to each dishonorably discharged prisoner, upon his release from confinement, under court-martial sentence, involving dishonorable discharge.

For the United States.....	\$9,600
For the Philippine Islands.....	1,200
Total	10,800

This estimate is based upon the average of such donations in past years.

Item 67.—Hire of veterinary surgeons for * * * such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for trains.

For the United States.....	\$18,875
For the Philippine Islands.....	7,000
Total	25,875

Includes for United States, hire of veterinary services at posts where no regular veterinarians are stationed. For the United States: 14 regular, at \$1,200, \$16,800; occasional hire, \$2,075; total, \$18,875. For the Philippines: Regulars, \$6,000; others, \$1,000.

Item 68.—Purchase of medicines for horses and mules. For (the following expenditures required for) the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for trains.

For the United States.....	\$30,000
For the Philippine Islands.....	8,700
Total	38,700

Computed on basis of 25 cents per quarter per animal for 25,000 animals, with \$5,000 added for veterinary instruments, bandages, etc., making approximately \$30,000.

For the Philippine Islands, the same basis is used for 7,700 animals, with the addition of \$1,000 for veterinary supplies not on supply table, such as microscopes, operating tables, etc., approximately \$8,700.

Item 70.—Blacksmith's tools and materials. For (the following expenditures required for) the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts

as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for trains.

For the United States.....	\$20, 000
For the Philippine Islands.....	4, 000
Total.....	24, 000

This estimate is for tools used by 178 employees; for blacksmith's coal, and iron. The allotment for 1908 was \$22,741, and the increase of \$1,259 is to meet increased demands and prices.

Item 71.—Horseshoes: For (the following expenditures required for) the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for trains.

For the United States.....	\$62, 600
For the Philippine Islands.....	18, 890
Total.....	81, 490

United States: Estimate is based on 25,000 animals at 48 pounds of shoes per year at \$4 per hundredweight, \$48,000, to which has been added 10 per cent of weight of shoes for nails, at \$8 per hundredweight, and \$5,000 for calks; total, \$62,600. Philippines: Estimated on same basis for 7,700 animals, \$18,890.

Item 72.—Blacksmith's tools for the cavalry service.

For the United States.....	\$2, 500
For the Philippine Islands.....	500
Total.....	3, 000

This is required for renewals of tools (including forges, tuyere irons, etc.) for the 180 horseshoers and farriers enlisted in the cavalry and to replace tools lost in the field.

Item 73.—Shoeing of horses and mules.

For the United States.....	\$104, 800
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Includes pay of civilian farriers where required and shoeing of draft and pack animals, infantry and hospital corps horses, etc., by contract, viz, two-thirds of 11,570 animals, at \$12 per year, United States furnishing shoes. Philippines: Draft animals in the Philippines are shod by quartermaster's employees, United States furnishing shoes. This estimate is for shoeing all animals authorized (except cavalry and artillery horses, shod by their own farriers and artificers). Of the 11,570 noted it is estimated that one-third are shod by farriers and blacksmiths of the Quartermaster Department.

Item 74.—Additional expenditures. Such as are necessary and authorized by law in the movements and operations of the Army, and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other Department.

For the United States.....	\$240, 810
For the Philippine Islands.....	28, 500
Total.....	269, 310

This includes, among other items, crude oil for destruction of mosquitoes, brushes, brooms, mops, lye, sapolio, articles for destruction of vermin, files, ladders, coffins, polishing supplies, dictionaries, maps, numbering machines, mail boxes, check protectors etc., and supplies

for this and other Departments which emergencies might require to be purchased, not elsewhere appropriated for.

For the United States.....	\$75, 000
For the Philippine Islands.....	25, 000
Total.....	100, 000

Increase over allotment for 1908, \$2,273, due to increase in prices and demand.

For the care and improvement of grounds at military posts, etc.

For the United States.....	\$63, 250
For the Philippine Islands.....	3, 500
Total.....	66, 750

Sufficient funds have never been available to fully provide for this class of work, and probably five times the sum here estimated could be used to advantage.

For drawing instruments, flagstuffs, trunk lockers, and refrigerators.... \$80, 850

It is desired to continue the equipment of the Army with trunk lockers, 15,600 of which, costing \$70,000, were furnished in the fiscal year 1906, but none in the fiscal year 1907, and probably none in 1908, because of insufficient appropriations.

The excess, \$39,850, is due to necessity of completing equipment of the Army with trunk lockers, of which there remains to be purchased 45,000, costing about \$4 each.

Subscription to trade journals and periodicals, technical books, railroad guides, atlases, directories..... \$3, 260

Estimate is the same as for the fiscal year 1908.

Based on the amounts expended during the preceding fiscal year in meeting various obligations necessarily incurred in the proper administration of the Army, being authorized by law, but not expressly assigned to any other Department, e. g., payment of authorized rewards for recovery of lost and stolen public property belonging to the Army, payment of fees of notaries public for administering oaths required in transaction of the business of the Army, etc..... \$450

This amount is made up as follows:

(a) Payment of miscellaneous accounts pertaining to movements and operations of the Army and at military posts, not expressly assigned to other departments, \$100.

(b) Payment of rewards for recovery of lost and stolen Government property, paragraphs 695 and 696, Army Regulations, \$300.

(c) Notary fees for administering oaths in the transaction of public business, \$50.

For the care and maintenance of post cemeteries..... \$9, 000

This estimate is based on the amount expended for this purpose during the fiscal year 1907, \$2,032.47, and on the estimated cost of establishing post cemeteries in the district of New London, Conn., district of Boston, Mass., and at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Maneuvers: Appropriation incidental expenses..... \$19, 002. 76

This estimate is submitted in accordance with the authority of the Secretary of War, dated July 15, 1907, and is based on expenditures for the fiscal year 1907.

General ALESHIRE. The increase in the estimate over the appropriation has been explained under the different items above. Briefly,

it is due to increase in needs due to expansion of the service and increased cost of materials and labor. As with the appropriation "Regular supplies," the estimate has been very carefully considered and the entire sum asked is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. There will probably be the same expenditure in Cuba this year as there was last year?

General ALESHIRE. I should think so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to be paid by the Cuban Government.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. This Government must advance it first.

General ALESHIRE. There is nothing in this estimate for that. Nothing is included here for Cuban intervention. That amount we get back as a deficiency for this and all other appropriations. It is the excess cost of maintenance of the Army in Cuba, as I understand it. We do not submit an estimate for the fiscal year 1909 for this excess cost, because we do not know that the troops are going to be there.

The CHAIRMAN. There will be the same expense?

General ALESHIRE. There will be excess expense next year if the troops stay there, which the Cuban Government should pay.

Mr. STEVENS. A time has been fixed for the withdrawal of the troops, has it not?

General ALESHIRE. I do not know.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are the expenses of keeping our army in Cuba paid by the Cuban Government?

The CHAIRMAN. They are paid by this Government, but the arrangement seems to be that the excess cost which we are compelled to meet is to be charged to the Cuban Government and to be paid by that Government.

General ALESHIRE. As I understand it the excess cost to this Government is to be paid by the Cuban Government, and the President of the United States has been authorized by Congress to receive funds in payment therefor. (See act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for prior years, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1907.)

Mr. YOUNG. I understand that they have over \$15,000,000 surplus now.

Mr. PRINCE. On page 5 of your report you state that the total cost in the expenditure of your office, ever since 1907, in addition to the expenses which have been necessary by reason of Cuban pacification, has made an appropriation through your office of a total of \$2,554,970.27. That is what we have expended in Cuba?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; that is the excess expenditure on account of service of the troops in Cuba.

Mr. PRINCE. Please copy that in your part of the hearing.

General ALESHIRE. I will copy this report showing the cost of Cuban intervention:

COST OF CUBAN EXPEDITION.

[Annual report, Quartermaster Department, fiscal year 1907, p. 5.]

Expenditures from funds of the fiscal year 1907, additional to those which would have been necessary if the force comprising the army of Cuban pacifica-

tion were employed in their ordinary places of duty, have been made from appropriations of the Quartermaster Department, approximately, as follows:

Regular supplies	\$288, 012. 77
Incidental expenses	103, 250. 86
Barracks and quarters	24, 399. 01
Army transportation	1, 915, 383. 31
Clothing and equipage	85, 799. 32
Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers	32, 500. 00
Emergency fund, War Department	105, 625. 00
Total	2, 554, 970. 27

Like expenditures for the fiscal year 1908 as ascertained to January 18, 1908, are as follows:

Regular supplies	\$164, 797. 45
Incidental expenses	49, 235. 75
Barracks and quarters	3, 257. 21
Army transportation	620, 504. 83
Clothing and equipage	67, 801. 01

Mr. STEVENS. Suppose that the President has decided, as the newspapers say he has, to have our troops leave Cuba in February. When, in the ordinary course of business, would that information reach your Department, so that your business could be governed by it?

General ALESHIRE. I should think in a very short time.

Mr. STEVENS. Would not that make a good deal of difference?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir; I have included nothing in these estimates for the excess cost of the Army while in Cuba, as nothing whatever was known as to the withdrawal of the troops.

Mr. STEVENS. You have no excess cost here?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers. You have increased that sum.

General ALESHIRE. The estimate is for \$514,678, an increase over the appropriation for fiscal year 1908 of but \$20,954.63, to provide for an increase in the number of mounts authorized. This estimate is, with the exception of horses for the service school and staff colleges and expenses of purchase, based on the replacing of horses which become useless from age and other causes and which are inspected and condemned, sold or destroyed.

Horses required for replacements.

Item 75. 1,806 cavalry	\$316, 000
Item 76. 595 artillery	130, 900
Item 77. 26 engineer	4, 550
Item 78. 100 school and staff colleges	17, 500
Item 80. 76 mounted infantry	13, 416
Item 81. 127 Hospital Corps	22, 312
Item 82. Expenses of purchase	10, 000
	514, 678

Divided:

For the United States	394, 412
For the Philippines	120, 266
	514, 678

The CHAIRMAN. As to the item of horses, I have here a communication from the Secretary of War, submitted perhaps through you by the Secretary, for remount stations. To my mind, those remount stations carries the idea that we are going into such things as breeding of horses. There is no proposition of that kind.

General ALESHIRE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to buy them, train them, and keep them?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; that is the idea. We find that when we go into the market to buy aged horses of the sort that we must have, sufficiently well broken to use immediately for troops, we come into direct competition with every man who wants to buy a carriage horse or a horse for general purposes. For that reason we have to pay a high price and we do not get a satisfactory horse. In other words, if we should insist, and we are going to insist in the future, on requiring contractors to deliver only such horses as we really want and advertise for, the price would be much higher than we now pay, and the numerous disputes between the contractor and the inspecting officer or officers would, it is believed, be increased. In my opinion the proposed plan would avoid such contentions by enabling the Quartermaster Department to make the bulk of the purchases from the farmers and raisers first hand; the horses would cost no more, and I believe much less than at present, would be infinitely better and more satisfactory, last longer, and therefore it would be a matter of economy to adopt the proposed plan. All this, I am satisfied, can be accomplished by this plan, and we can purchase carefully selected young horses from 3 to 4 years old, send them to the remount depots and hold them for six to nine months, train, or rather break and gentle them. In this way they would be prepared to receive the military training which they need at posts, when they are sent to the organizations to fill vacancies.

I have given this subject much study, and am sorry to say that I have been called before another committee, because I would like to go into this subject quite fully.

I went over the record and took a period of twenty years, not including unusual conditions like the Spanish war, and found the average use on period of duration in service of a cavalry horse was six and four-tenths years. The average period of duration in service of a mule was ten and six-tenths years. I figure that by the proposed plan the life of a young horse issued to the troops will be increased four years, possibly more, with proper handling. This would make their life in the service at least ten years or possibly over instead of about six and five-tenths, as now. The yearly issue required would then be one-tenth of the authorized mounts for cavalry troops, on considering the present authorized strength of a cavalry troop, about six horses one year, seven horses the next year. Each troop would yearly receive so few new horses that they would be trained and handled the way they ought to be, and the same would be true for horses for other branches of the mounted service. In that way we could get better cavalry horses for less money than we are now paying, and there would be no delay in supplying them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to go to another committee this morning?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. I am asked to go in fifteen minutes. At the next hearing I wish to say something more in regard to these mounts.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. I do not wish you to be hurried on it now.

Thereupon, at 11.50 a. m., the committee adjourned to meet Monday, January 27, at 10.30 a. m.

JANUARY 27, 1908.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE—Continued.

The CHAIRMAN. When we adjourned the other day you were just entering upon the matter of remount stations.

General ALESHIRE. I believe I explained to the committee that the object was not to breed horses for the military service, but to purchase young horses of the proper age, conformation, and quality, and of the proper breeding to make cavalry horses. These young horses would be sent to the remount station and held for six to nine months, or until they are 4 years old past, and in a proper condition to be sent to the posts, where they would receive proper training for the military service. I explained to the committee that the average life of a horse, under the present system, has been about six and one-half years. Under the proposed system I think we could make the average life of a horse at least ten years; therefore we would send to the posts mounts for only one-tenth of the authorized strength of an organization each year. We would purchase no more than the number issued, and no organization should have more than six or seven horses to train each year, and they could be given more time and better attention. I am confident that in time of peace it would reduce the number of horses now being purchased by from 30 to 50 per cent and would, when thoroughly established, result in economy to a like extent.

Mr. SLAYDEN. In the long run it would be a considerable saving to the Government?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. I am only figuring on ten years of service for a horse, and I think it would be more than that.

Mr. PARKER. Why so?

General ALESHIRE. Because the horses will be carefully selected, and would be horses of the right sort of conformation and breeding. They will have careful handling at these stations by experienced men and will not be spoiled by improper and careless handling. The horses will have better care during the winter and will be better developed horses, as they will not really go into the work until they are practically 5 years old, since the first year in the organization would be devoted to light training.

Mr. PARKER. Even with light training is it not your experience that horses break down with the most careful handling?

General ALESHIRE. These horses during their first four years of life are going to have nothing but light exercise.

Mr. PARKER. Do not they even get broken down when they have no exercise? Is it not a critical age with a horse?

General ALESHIRE. Not if they get careful handling. The average horse at 3 years of age might break down, but these are to be selected horses.

Mr. CAPRON. Could you get them cheaper at that age?

General ALESHIRE. I was about to mention that. I think these young horses could be purchased under contract or in the open market in the way we are now authorized to do. If they are purchased under contract, my idea would be that the place of delivery should be fixed so as to avoid the regular horse markets, because a young horse is so susceptible to diseases likely to prevail in stock

yards. To purchase them in the open market would be a more satisfactory way. That could be done by advertising in the local newspapers or by circulars that a purchasing officer would be at a certain place at a certain time. I would also have an officer designated as a purchasing officer at all posts located in the principal horse sections of the country, so that he could purchase from the farmers in the immediate vicinity.

I have no doubt we could secure much better horses than we are now receiving. Under the present method we issue specifications for the class of horse wanted and advertise for bids under these specifications for the number required. In conformity with the law the offer of the lowest responsible bidder must be accepted and contract awarded him. The vital conditions are fixed by the contract—the kind of horse and time in which to furnish him by the Quartermaster's Department; the price by the contractor. It signifies nothing to the inspecting officer what the price may be. His duty is to procure the specified horse, and that is what the Department expects him to do and insists that he shall do. The contractor often forgets or overlooks the fact that we have fixed the class or kind of horse we require and he the price at which he will furnish it, and if he can not furnish horses conforming to the specifications at his offer expects us to accept such as he can furnish at a profit. In other words, he either wants to interpret the specifications to suit the animals he can furnish at a profit for the price he bids or practically disregard them, and to that end will use all possible contention and bring to bear on the Department all the influence he can command. This trouble could be eliminated and horses to conform to specifications secured by open-market purchases direct from farmers and breeders.

I have an idea that a large percentage of the horses could be bought by officers at the principal posts in the horse sections. It would be the duty of every officer assigned to this duty to inform himself of the kind of horses in his section. This data could be compiled, and in that way we would be informed as to the class of horses bred in the different sections of the country and we would know where to send a purchasing officer at any time. We would also be collecting data of value in case of emergency demand for unusual supply of horses.

The CHAIRMAN. You would be compelled to stimulate the breeding of the horses to have a reserve supply. You know now where the horses are.

General ALESHIRE. My idea is, after we learned something of the mares in the several sections the Government should send to those sections in which are found well-bred mares of quality, confirmation, and action such as desired in cavalry horses, stallions suitable for breeding superior cavalry horses, the farmers to be given the free service of these stallions for all mares that possess the qualities so essential to high-classed cavalry horses and the Government to reserve the option of purchasing the colts when from 3 to 4 years old. Mares that are not suitable should not be bred to these stallions.

Mr. PARKER. I want to ask you some questions as to cost.

General ALESHIRE. Under this system the farmer, to my mind, would be greatly benefited because he could sell almost entirely direct to the Government. He would get for a young horse of 3 or 4 years of age almost as much as he now does for a matured horse

which he sells to a dealer, and he would save the cost of wintering the animal during two winters, since, generally speaking, he does not sell the horse until he is 5 years old unless it be at a sacrifice.

The advantages which I believe would result from this method are fully set forth on page 35 of my annual report. The price would be much less than if we bought matured horses, because the matured horse is bought from the farmer by the dealer, who sells him to the contractor, and the contractor sells him to the Department. Assuming these young horses cost as much as they cost now, which I can not believe, the supplying of horses under this system would result in a saving of from 30 to 50 per cent, because we would buy fewer horses.

Mr. PARKER. I think we need better horses in the Army. Would you keep them one or two years in the remount stations?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir; we would buy a horse when he is 3 years old possibly, and take him to the remount station to be—

Mr. PARKER. About how long would you keep him at the station?

General ALESHIRE. From six to nine months.

Mr. PARKER. How much do you think it would cost per horse, including everything, in the remount station?

General ALESHIRE. As to the number we have at the remount stations?

Mr. PARKER. What is your estimate of the cost per horse at the remount stations, feeding the horse and including the losses of animals by death, etc. Have you made an estimate of that?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. Is it a complete estimate? I do not want the details.

General ALESHIRE. The cost of employees and forage per animal per month at a remount station where we have 300 animals I estimate at \$8.65.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you previously estimated forage at 33 cents per day.

General ALESHIRE. We would feed these horses but half rations.

Mr. PARKER. Your estimate does not include interest on the cost of the investment on your remount stations?

General ALESHIRE. No; but we would start out by using old buildings at abandoned posts.

Mr. PARKER. But you would use buildings. You have not estimated the interest on that nor the repairs.

General ALESHIRE. No, sir.

Mr. PARKER. Have you estimated the loss that would take place in horses between the age of 3 and 5 years—what the proportion of loss would be?

General ALESHIRE. We would not take account of anything that was incidental to the service, because we have other uses for these horses.

I have not estimated for any losses, as these horses will be carefully selected, have the best of care, and when it is considered that we supply horses to the cavalry, artillery, engineers, Hospital Corps, Signal Corps, infantry, etc., I am of the opinion that all of the horses can be made use of.

Mr. PARKER. You have not estimated anything for the loss of horses.

General ALESHIRE. No, sir. I do not believe there would be any appreciable losses. The horses would be selected so that at time of purchase they would be of the best. They would have excellent care and handling and the service has use for so many types of horses that none would be useless for want of adaptability.

Mr. PARKER. I understand that our difficulty is that while we get horses with the proper back strength, we can not get the speed in our cavalry that some other armies get.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. The horses of Germany and Austria are supposed to be superior to our horses for fast maneuvers, but not for carrying capacity for long marches. I think that is a fair statement.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. As to the estimate of losses on these young horses, I did not take that into consideration for the reason that I think we can use all our horses. We must supply horses to the cavalry, to the artillery, and to the mounted hospital corps men, and to the infantry 20 horses to a regiment; and we must also supply them to engineers, to officers engaged in different parts of the country making maps, and for many other kinds of service, which will take quite a number of horses and permits the utilization of horses of different qualities.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you handle your horses so they are well cared for?

General ALESHIRE. They would be kept in loose pens and in paddocks and pastures.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is it not true that horse breeding has been recently prosecuted with more vigor, say in the last five years, than it was in the five to seven years prior to that time?

General ALESHIRE. I think so.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I know that that is true of Texas. Our horse supply was depleted by reason of the English war in South Africa, but our people are now replenishing their horse supply very rapidly.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. And they are improving the breed, I think.

General ALESHIRE. I understand they are.

The CHAIRMAN. These remount stations in the United States would be of no use whatever unless we add the cost of furnishing stallions.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; they would be. Properly bred horses can be obtained for our service, but we can not get them now, because they are bought by people who can afford to pay two or three times our prices. I think I explained that the other day. We just can not get the horse we want unless we buy him when he is young. My idea is to create a market for a horse that nobody wants but ourselves, and buy him from the farmer to a great extent. I would like to state that the remount system which I have briefly outlined has been discussed in the journal of the cavalry association for January, 1908, and is approved of generally by officers of the mounted services.

Mr. STEVENS. How far would the farmer be compelled to travel in order to sell horses to your stations?

General ALESHIRE. The buyer would have to take advantage of what are called fair days, or market days, and the farmers would on those days travel quite a distance—from 10 to 15 miles—and bring in quite a large number of horses.

Mr. STEVENS. Would not you be compelled to send an officer around, just as the horse dealers do?

General ALESHIRE. I do not think we would be compelled to do that, because these people would bring the horses in. The farmer does not want to winter a young horse if he can get out of it, and especially so if he can get as much for it as he could for a matured horse 5 years old or over.

Mr. PARKER. Is it not true that the introduction of these quick-firing rifles has been found to expedite drills at a fast gallop?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. Do you not think it is absolutely necessary for the good of the Army to have horses that will handle themselves well as to speed?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAY. Is there any deficiency in this item for cavalry horses?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir.

Mr. HAY. I see you ask for an increase for horses for remount stations, \$21,000.

General ALESHIRE. That increase is due to the fact that we have to buy more horses this year than we did last year; not for remount depots. It is because of the increase of the artillery and the increased number of vacancies in all branches of the service that must be filled.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item of barracks and quarters, I see you have an increase over what we allowed you last year of nearly \$1,000,000.

General ALESHIRE. The increase is \$940,187.85. Following is a general statement of the purposes for which the sum estimated for is required:

For rentals for recruiting service	\$200,000
For all other rentals.....	200,000
For claims.....	500
For employees and extra-duty pay.....	89,320
For repairs.....	865,000
For furniture.....	350,000
For new construction.....	2,968,887
For maneuvers.....	16,480
Total.....	4,690,187

Taking the estimate by items, as indicated by the analysis of the appropriation act, its uses are explained as follows:

Item 83.—Barracks and quarters for troops other than seacoast artillery.

For the United States..... \$2,209,762

1. For construction of buildings for officers and enlisted men, including shops, wagon and gun sheds, etc., not otherwise provided for in the estimate..... 2,005,462
2. For rentals for quarters for noncommissioned officers (staff) and enlisted men on special duty..... 44,300
3. For wall lockers for enlisted men in barracks to enable them to care for their clothing..... 65,000
4. For storm doors and sash for protection against cold and economy in consumption of fuel, and for screens for protection against insects and consequent infection..... 75,000
5. For sawmills. \$10,000 for construction of new sawmills and \$10,000 for repairs and maintenance of those already in operation..... 20,000

Item 84.—Storehouses, for the safe-keeping of military stores.

For the United States.....	\$238,050
For new construction of those most urgently needed at posts.....	138,000
For rentals based on amounts expended during the fiscal year 1907.....	100,050

Item 85.—For officers.

For the United States.....	\$107,750
For new construction of administration buildings required at posts.....	66,750
For rentals of offices for military attachés.....	1,000
For rentals of offices in cities.....	40,000
Present rental, \$38,408.20.	

Item 86.—Recruiting stations.

For the United States.....	\$200,000
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Rentals of offices and payment of temporary lodgings for recruits.

Extraordinary efforts to secure recruits have already caused expenditures and obligations under this item to the amount of \$189,295.70, with probability of an increase. Unless conditions materially change, demands for this purpose are likely to increase rather than diminish.

Item 87.—Furniture.

To provide such furniture for the public rooms of officers' messes.....	\$30,000
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Item 88.—Heavy permanent furniture.

For officers' quarters at military posts as may be approved by the Secretary of War.....	320,000
	350,000

Item 87.—Dining-room tables and chairs, library tables, sideboards (where not built in) are estimated for to be supplied to all posts where there are bachelor officers' messes.

Item 88.—Following is a list of the heavy furniture it is proposed to supply:

To each set of quarters:	Estimated cost, each.
1 dining table.....	\$35.00
8 dining chairs {side.....	3.50
{arm.....	6.00
1 desk.....	35.00
1 sideboard, where not built in.....	38.00
Curtain poles for each window.....	Not determined.
2 bedsteads.....	4.36
1 chest of drawers.....	35.00
1 bookcase.....	25.00
1 hatrack.....	9.00
1 parlor table.....	15.00
1 Morris chair.....	Not determined.
1 kitchen table.....	Not determined.

To be supplied to all posts so far as funds permit, such articles as are supplied to one post to be supplied to all.

If the \$350,000, asked for herein is allowed, it is thought that an additional \$300,000, to be estimated for, for the fiscal year 1910 will complete the work of supplying heavy furniture for the public quarters. Three hundred thousand dollars was allotted from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1908. The total cost of all this fur-

niture is calculated at \$946,054, or approximately \$300 per set of quarters to be supplied.

Mr. HAY. We did not have to provide that a year ago.

General ALESHIRE. Provision for furniture for officers' quarters was made in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1908. We have \$300,000 of the current fiscal year's appropriation allotted to provide furniture.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I want to ask a question as to furniture. Does not the inclusion of that heavy furniture mean that they will have wardrobes for the storage of clothing, or will the wardrobes be built into the quarters?

General ALESHIRE. We have not included wardrobes. Quarters as now built are provided with closets. We do not supply sideboards where they are built in the dining room as is generally the case with the newer quarters.

Mr. STEVENS. Would it make any difference in the cost of transporting furniture for officers?

General ALESHIRE. I do not so understand.

Mr. PRINCE. If an officer is ordered to a foreign service and he stores his furniture in a Government storage establishment, does he pay storage for that or does the Government give it to him free?

General ALESHIRE. If he stores it in a Government storehouse he has nothing to pay, but officers frequently store their furniture in commercial storehouses.

Mr. PRINCE. You have such storage places?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. If an officer is ordered away, that furniture which they do not take is put in storage and he has no expense on it?

General ALESHIRE. That is the case sometimes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Does that refer to officers in Washington or to all other officers?

General ALESHIRE. It is true of all officers. Where they have excess baggage, which they do not want to take over to the Philippines, for instance, if we have space, it is to our advantage to store it, because it saves the trouble and expense of transporting it and the crowding of the transport. It gives us a chance to ship forage and to use the space for supplies, which we might otherwise be compelled to leave behind.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Take the case of a regiment going from Fort Sam Houston to the Philippines. The officers who wanted to store their goods would be provided with storage at Fort Sam Houston if you had room.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no liability for it when it is lost?

General ALESHIRE. We seldom lose anything. Under certain circumstances the Government is liable. (See par. 729, Army Regulations; act of March 3, 1885, and decision of Comptroller of the Treasury dated January 8, 1908.)

Item 89.—Buildings and grounds, hire of, for summer cantonments.

For the United States..... \$9,150

This estimate is based upon amounts expended during the fiscal year 1907 for summer cantonments and rent of camp sites for troops on practice marches. No buildings are rented under this item.

Item 90.—Temporary buildings at frontier stations. There is no estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Have we any temporary buildings at frontier stations?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir. Those we are now building are permanent.

The CHAIRMAN. There are no frontier stations any more?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir; not so called. At the very old posts some of the old buildings are still in use. We are rebuilding them now.

The CHAIRMAN. It has just simply been carried from the time that we had frontier stations.

Item 91.—Construction of temporary buildings and stables.

For the United States..... \$615,575

This estimate is for the construction of permanent stables at military posts, as shown in general project submitted herewith, \$593,675; for new fences at seven posts where they are needed, \$15,000, and for repairs to fences, \$5,000; and for employees, \$1,900.

Item 92.—Repairing public buildings at established posts, including interior and seacoast.

For the United States..... \$923,160

This includes repairs for all buildings, including those damaged by use and by fire and storm, and replacing those destroyed from the latter causes. There is also included wages of 82 employees (carpenters, masons, and painters) at from \$1,800 to \$720 per year, \$73,160.

Mr. HAY. Did you have any deficiency in that item last year?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir. In this connection I desire to invite your attention to the following from my annual report for 1907, concerning the cost of construction:

The tendency toward increased cost of construction, mentioned in previous reports still continues. * * * This increase is especially manifested in case of lumber of all kinds used for structural purposes. Prices of labor have also advanced. Carefully prepared statistics published in periodicals of the building trades conclusively show that the prices of nearly all the lumber used in ordinary construction have advanced fully 100 per cent since 1904, and the higher grades of finishing lumber even more than that. The cost of skilled and common labor in the building trades has also advanced, but not to so large an extent as that of lumber and other structural material.

The Government can no more hope to escape these conditions than can individuals, and under them estimates of cost of construction prepared a year in advance of beginning of the work, and based on contract prices at the time, will not hold good unless allowance is made for a considerable percentage of increase.

General ALESHIRE. Some of the employees estimated for in the above item would be at times employed on new construction as would also some of the extra-duty men estimated for in the next following item. That expense is included under this item because there was no better place for it.

I have ascertained that about 8,500 buildings of an approximate value of \$43,000,000 are to be kept in repair from funds of this appropriation. About 50 per cent of these buildings are over 20 years old, were of inferior construction at first, and considering their cost the repairs amount to a considerable sum. I have estimated that these old buildings, which we are replacing as fast as we can, cost for repairs about 3 per cent of their valuation. The valuation

of the newer buildings is about \$23,000,000 and repairs to them amount to only about 1 per cent of their value. I only mention this so that the committee may know that the amount estimated for repairs is a reasonable one when considered as a percentage of the cost of the buildings.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What is the reason that buildings constructed only twenty years ago should be considered old?

General ALESHIRE. They were generally hastily constructed of inferior material. Take, for instance, the buildings at Fort Mead; they were built of cottonwood. Half a dozen such posts were established after the Custer massacre, and the buildings were built of cottonwood.

Mr. SLAYDEN. And the wood was put in when it was not properly seasoned?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; probably green.

Really permanent and systematic construction under direction of the Quartermaster-General's Office began in 1890, since which time the buildings constructed have been of a substantial character, and require the minimum expenditure for repairs.

In 1898 and 1899, however, there was a great deal of inferior construction at coast artillery posts, which has been and is being replaced; and which for the buildings yet standing and necessarily used considerably increases the expense of repairs.

This inferior construction was due to a provision in the appropriation (sundry civil appropriation act, approved July 1, 1898) for buildings at coast artillery posts, limiting their cost to \$60,000 for a one battery post and \$20,000 for each additional battery. Under this provision it was not possible to construct substantial buildings, and as a consequence those erected were practically temporary ones.

Item 93.—

Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on construction and repairing public buildings..... \$14,260

This estimate is based upon the employment of extra-duty men as mechanics at 50 cents per day and laborers at 35 cents per day, the rates established by law, and is based upon the cost of similar duty for preceding years.

Item 94.—Quarters in kind for officers.

For the United States..... \$6,000

This is for rent of quarters for contract and dental surgeons, who are not entitled to commutation, at places where there are not sufficient public quarters, such as Presidio of San Francisco, Forts Constitution, Revere, and Banks, and at Washington, D. C. Present rentals paid amount to \$5,184.

Maneuvers.—

Appropriation, barracks and quarters..... \$16,480.85

This is in accordance with authority of the Secretary of War dated July 15, 1907, as explained in considering the estimate for regular supplies.

General ALESHIRE. Now, Mr. Chairman, may I call the attention of the committee to the item of construction in connection with the appropriation for regular supplies. In that estimate, which is in

excess of the appropriation for the current fiscal year, something like \$3,437,000, there is included \$1,217,380, for cost of work, for the construction and extension of heating and lighting plants in buildings constructed under authority of this act and the sundry civil act for use of the Army. At the interior posts the cost of heating and lighting systems in connection with new construction or for necessary extensions is estimated at \$394,355.

For the Coast Artillery posts the estimate is \$473,740. The latter amount we must expend to install heating and lighting systems in buildings for which usually this committee does not appropriate, but the cost of the installation comes out of the appropriation for regular supplies.

The estimate for heating systems for hospitals is \$61,660 and for wiring for electric lights in hospital stewards' quarters, \$2,625. Construction of these buildings is appropriated for in this bill, but the appropriation for construction does not include this expense which must be borne by the regular supplies appropriation.

I mention this that the committee may note the fact that part of the cost of certain construction is charged to the appropriation for regular supplies. It involves material, labor, and supplies which perhaps ought to be charged to the appropriation from which the buildings are constructed. Plumbing in all buildings is a charge against the appropriation for transportation of the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it could be taken out of the other item and placed in this one?

General ALESHIRE. It is included in that estimate, as is necessary as the law now stands. I mention it in this way in explanation of part of the increase. Should your committee authorize all the appropriation for barracks and quarters for which we have asked, we must take the cost of heating apparatus, lighting fixtures, etc., out of the appropriation regular supplies whatever may be the amount, or else we can not complete the work.

Mr. PARKER. You think the item for electric lighting and heating ought to be transferred to barracks and quarters?

General ALESHIRE. Anything that is for the construction of a building ought to my mind to be in the appropriation made for the building.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That sounds reasonable.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; in that connection I would say that in making this estimate; I gave considerable thought to the rearrangement of the appropriation act; that is to say, so far as the text is concerned, but I did not complete it to my entire satisfaction and I have nothing further to suggest now but hope to have something next year. I have not had opportunity to work it out sufficiently to present the changes desired to the committee at this time. You will find some further discussion of the subject on page 15 of my annual report for 1907.

Detailed estimate of funds required for construction of public buildings, rentals and repairs, and other purposes, covered by the annual appropriations military posts and barracks and quarters, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and including amounts required from the annual appropriations for army transportation, for plumbing and regular supplies for heating and lighting the buildings which contain plumbing, heating, and lighting appliances.

GENERAL PURPOSES.

	M. P.	B. & Q.	A. T.	R. S.
1. Annual rentals.....		\$400,000		
2. Annual repairs.....		350,000		
3. Special repairs and alterations and replacing and repairing damages caused by storms, floods, and fires.....		500,000	\$12,000	
4. Urgent new construction of a minor character at military posts.....		200,000		
5. Pay of civilian mechanics, permanently employed on construction and repairs, carpenters, painters, masons, tinner, etc.....		73,160		
6. Enlisted men so employed on extra duty.....		14,260		
7. Wall lockers for new barracks and for renewals and repairs of same at established posts.....		65,000		
8. For heavy furniture for officers' quarters and for public rooms of officers' messes.....		350,000		
9. Screens, storm sash and doors, awnings, window shades, etc.....		75,000		
10. Construction and repair of bakeries at military posts in the United States and island possessions.....			4,500	\$75,000
Total.....		2,027,420	16,500	75,000

BOISE BARRACKS, IDAHO.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Colonels' quarters.....		\$14,500	\$975	\$1,600
4 commissioned officers' quarters.....		38,800	3,700	4,250
6 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		24,000	2,450	950
Band barracks.....		17,600	2,100	3,000
4 cavalry stables.....		72,000	2,900	600
Quartermaster, field, staff, and band stable.....		16,500	850	270
2 cavalry stable guard buildings.....		6,600		250
Granary.....		11,500		
Hay shed.....		4,500		
Bakery.....				7,500
Quartermaster storehouse.....		20,500	650	1,250
Total.....		226,500	13,625	19,670

This is a very old post; the principal buildings now on hand date back to 1863; a few were added in 1888 and 1889. The old post had accommodations for two companies. The post had, a few years ago, reached such a condition that it would have to be either abandoned or rebuilt.

The War Department decided to rebuild and enlarge the post for a garrison of headquarters and 5 troops of cavalry, and the work of reconstruction was begun in January, 1907, when contracts were awarded for the following buildings, which are now under construction: One double set captains' quarters; 1 double set lieutenants' quarters; 1 double barrack; 1 guardhouse.

In addition to such of the buildings of the old post as can be utilized for some years to come and those under construction there will be required those included in list for which estimate is submitted for 1909.

The estimate submitted for 1908 included the buildings mentioned in estimate for 1909 except quartermaster storehouse and bakery.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Converting old hospital into barracks.....		\$12,500	\$1,200	\$1,800
Bakery.....			350	11,150
Total.....		12,500	1,550	12,950

This post has been made one of the three large recruit receiving depots in the United States, the other two being at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Additional barrack room is needed for recruits at the depot, and it is proposed to obtain room for about 200 more men by utilizing the old hospital now at the post for that purpose, which will be vacated as a hospital as soon as the new hospital now under construction is ready for occupation.

The new hospital was begun in June, 1907, and is the only new construction of importance provided for in estimates for the fiscal year 1907.

Buildings now under construction from appropriations for fiscal year 1908 are: Three double lieutenants' quarters; 1 quartermaster storehouse; 1 wagon shed.

CROOK, NEBR.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Addition to stable.....		\$7,500	\$650	\$150

This is a complete post for a garrison of headquarters and 8 companies of infantry, but needs additional stable accommodations for the draft animals and private horses of mounted officers of the command. A temporary shed was built in 1907 under an emergency, but it is not sufficient with the permanent stables at the post to house properly all animals.

The only new building now under way from appropriations for 1908 is a wagon shed.

D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
1 double cavalry barrack.....	\$54,000		\$5,750	\$12,750
1 administration building.....		\$15,000	1,150	2,500
4 cavalry stables.....		70,000	1,800	600
2 double stable guards buildings and shops.....		7,800		300
1 guardhouse.....		14,500	1,100	2,150
1 double captains' quarters.....		22,400	1,750	2,100
3 double lieutenants' quarters.....		56,250	2,350	5,550
1 post administration building.....		17,500	1,150	2,250
1 brigadier-general's quarters.....	25,000		1,000	3,500
5 sets quarters for brigade staff officers.....		75,000	6,000	10,500
Total.....	79,000	278,450	22,050	42,200

The present purpose of the War Department is understood to be to provide accommodations at the post for a command consisting of 1 regiment of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 of Field Artillery, 1 company Hospital Corps, and quarters and administration offices for a brigadier-general to command the post.

There are now at the post completed, in progress of construction and contemplated from current years appropriation buildings which will provide for: One regiment of infantry; 8 troops of cavalry, and the greater part of a regiment of Field Artillery.

The buildings in estimate submitted for 1909 are those which are required to complete the accommodations for: The regiment of cavalry (4 troops); the Field Artillery; quarters and office buildings for brigadier-general and his staff officers.

There was constructed at this post from appropriations for the fiscal year 1907 buildings as follows: Root cellar; 4 field officers' quarters; 1 double noncommissioned staff officers' quarters; 4 Field Artillery stables; 4 Field Artillery shops; 2 double Field Artillery stable guard buildings; veterinary hospital; hay shed; fire-engine house; 2 double Field Artillery barracks for 480 men; 1 granary; 3 double captains' quarters; 3 double lieutenants' quarters; 6 sets bachelor officers' quarters; 4 Field Artillery gun sheds; hospital corps barracks.

Allotments were made from appropriation for fiscal year 1908 for construction of following new buildings, for which bids have been invited: One band barrack; 1 field officers' quarters; 2 double captains' quarters; 2 double lieutenants' quarters; 3 double noncommissioned staff officers' quarters; 3 double artillery barracks; 1 band barrack; 6 artillery stables; 1 field, staff, and band stable; gun sheds, shops, and stable guard buildings; 1 double captains' quarters; 2 double lieutenants' quarters; 1 double noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.

Also for the following, for which bids have not yet been invited, but plans and specifications for which are being prepared: Two sets colonels' quarters; 1 regimental administration building; 1 regimental guardhouse.

DOUGLAS, UTAH.

	Construction.		Plumbing—A. T.	Heating and lighting—R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
3 double barracks.....	\$164,000		\$19,000	\$22,000
Band barracks.....		\$17,600	2,100	2,500
Total.....	164,000	17,600	21,100	24,500

The present post was established about 1875, and was enlarged and added to in 1883, 1884, and 1891.

Owing to the broken down and dilapidated condition of the barracks and other buildings, the work of reconstructing the post on substantial permanent modern plans was begun in 1903, and has been continued as funds became available from year to year since then.

No new buildings were erected from appropriations for 1907, and the only ones for which allotments have been made from 1908 appropriations is a new bakery.

The new building construction plan for the general project of modernizing the post are: Three new barracks: 1 eight-company barracks of 1000 square feet; 1 four-company barracks; 1 eight-company barracks. The post is intended to accommodate a garrison consisting of 1 regiment of infantry.

Six of the old barracks erected about 1875 still remain and the estimate submitted for 1909 provides for repairing them and the old barracks will have barracks of modern type.

RECAPITULATION

	Construction	Plumbing—A. T.	Heating and Lighting—R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.	
For improvement of general appearance and etc.	\$11,000	\$200	\$750

The construction of a new post on the military reservation about 3 miles from the city of Honolulu was begun July 20, 1905, by award of contracts for construction of barracks and officers' quarters for 2 companies and other buildings for a 4-company post. These were completed in April, 1907.

Allotments made from appropriations for 1908 will provide for the additional buildings required to complete the post for its intended garrison of 4 companies of infantry.

An allotment of \$35,000 from the appropriation for military posts was also made for construction on a lot owned by the Government and situated near the water front of a large permanent fireproof office building and storehouse for the quartermaster and other supply departments of the Army.

The total estimated cost of a building that is needed to meet the requirements of the purposes for which it is intended is \$70,000. Of this \$35,000 has been provided from 1908 appropriations and estimates are submitted for 1909 of sufficient funds required to enlarge it to its ultimate capacity. The building will be so designed that it can be utilized in its present form and symmetrically enlarged when additional funds become available.

LAWTON, WASH.

	Construction.	Plumbing—A. T.	Heating and Lighting—R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.	
Administration building.....	\$17,500	\$1,250	\$1,780

This post was begun in 1899-1900, and was then built for a garrison of 2 companies, storehouses, office buildings, etc., being constructed for a garrison of that size. In 1904 additional officers' quarters, barracks, and a few other buildings were added for an increase of the garrison to headquarters and 4 companies of infantry, but the post administration building originally erected was altered to remain. It is wholly inadequate for the needs of the post and estimates for 1909 provide for a new building which is to contain a

large general assembly, lecture and recreation room for officers as well as enlisted men, very urgently needed and not provided for in any other building at the post.

The only building erected at this post in 1907 was a set of quarters for 6 civilian employees (teamsters) and in 1908 new quartermaster stable; also a temporary corral for holding and sheltering public animals awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS. (SCHOOL).

[For Signal Corps (2 companies), 1 double barrack for 2 companies.]

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Signal Corps.....	\$68,000		\$7,200	\$6,800
1 Signal Corps vehicle shed.....		\$17,500		350
1 storehouse.....	30,000		680	1,600
1 stable (Signal Corps).....		14,800	750	180
Total.....	98,000	32,300	8,630	8,930

The estimates submitted for this post have in view accommodations for an increase of the garrison by 2 companies Signal Corps. The post has now very inadequate barrack, stable, and vehicle shelter accommodations for only 1 Signal Corps company.

There were built at this post from 1907 appropriations: Addition to building No. 53 (laundry); 2 stables for public animals for Engineer Corps; 1 double stable guard building; 2 ponton sheds; 8 double noncommissioned staff officers' quarters; 1 vegetable storehouse; 1 cavalry drill hall; addition to engine house; addition to commanding officer's quarters; engineer workshop; quartermaster shops; quartermaster storehouse; enlargement of quartermaster storehouse; additional work on Sheridan Hall.

No allotments for new buildings at this post have been made from 1908 appropriations except addition to post hospital.

LOGAN, COLO.

If the garrison at this post is to be permanently a full regiment of infantry, then the following additional buildings should be supplied:

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
1 double barrack.....	\$55,000		\$6,250	\$6,500

This post was begun in 1889, when the principal buildings were constructed. It has been added to from time to time since then and is fairly complete for a garrison or headquarters and 1 regiment of infantry, except that it is short 2 barracks. When originally built the infantry regimental organization contained only 10 companies, but has since been extended to 12. The 2 barracks needed for a full regimental garrison have not yet been provided but are covered by estimates submitted for 1909. With a full regiment at the post 2 of the companies are without separate barrack accommodations and have to be crowded in with other companies.

There are now under construction at this post the following buildings: From appropriations for 1907—civilian employees' quarters, wagon shed; from appropriations for 1908—addition to hospital.

An allotment has been made from 1908 appropriations for a new bakery, for which plans are now being prepared and are nearly completed.

MCDOWELL, CAL.

[Headquarters and 6 companies infantry.]

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
1 double barrack.....	\$55,000		\$5,800	\$6,250
1 storehouse.....		\$17,500	750	250
Total.....	55,000	17,500	6,550	6,500

Owing to the dilapidated condition of all the buildings at Benicia Barracks, Cal., it was decided to abandon that post and provide for the signal corps companies stationed there at Fort McDowell, Cal.

With exception of a hospital constructed in 1905 and a few minor buildings erected in 1901 and 1903, all buildings at this post are so old that the record of their original construction has been lost and appears to be only a tradition. They have been kept together from year to year at considerable cost for repairs. It is intended to utilize them as long as possible, but to replace them with new buildings of modern construction as funds become available, and the estimate submitted for 1909 is intended to provide funds for beginning the inauguration of this plan.

No allotments for new buildings at this post were made from appropriations for 1907 nor for 1908.

FORT McPHERSON, GA.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
1 field officers' quarters.....		\$16,500	\$1,100	\$2,250
2 captains' quarters.....		22,500	1,650	2,500
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		39,000	3,200	4,500
Total.....		78,000	5,950	9,250

This is a complete post for headquarters and 1 regiment of infantry, but is short of the requisite number of officers' quarters for a command of that size.

The maximum number of officers belonging to the garrison of that size stationed at the post is 52. There are at present quarters for only 40 officers on hand. The estimates submitted for 1909 are intended to provide funds for this deficiency.

No allotments for new buildings at this post were made from 1907 appropriations.

There are now under construction from 1908 appropriations: One stable, 1 wagon shed.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Commanding officers' quarters.....		\$17,900	\$1,250	\$2,250
2 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		6,800	750	450
Total.....		24,700	2,000	2,700

This post has accommodations for regimental headquarters and 8 companies infantry. The quarters now occupied by the commanding officer are in one end of a row of stone buildings erected about 1819. The new officers' quarters, built in 1894, are all double sets of quarters for captains. It is desired to provide for the commanding officer a separate set of field officers' quarters of modern type.

The additional quarters for noncommissioned staff officers are needed to replace old buildings, which have become uninhabitable.

No new buildings were built at this post from 1907 appropriations.

Allotments have been made from 1908 appropriations for the following: Stable for draft animals and mounted officers' horses; wagon shed; quarters for teamsters and other civilian employees.

MEADE, S. DAK.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
7 cavalry stables.....		\$126,000	\$5,950	\$1,050
Quartermaster's storehouse.....		17,500	650	1,250
Total.....		143,500	6,600	2,300

This post has accommodations for regimental headquarters and 8 troops of cavalry.

It was established in 1878 to 1881, original buildings being all frame. These have deteriorated to such an extent that it was decided to replace them with permanent buildings of stone and brick. The process of reconstruction on these lines was begun in 1900 and has been continued from year to year as funds became available.

All the company barracks are now brick and stone buildings, also a number of the quarters for officers and noncommissioned staff officers and one of the stables.

Allotment was made from 1907 appropriation for 1 brick barrack for the Eighth Troop of cavalry.

Allotments were made from 1908 appropriations for the following new buildings, for which bids have been invited: Cavalry drill hall; administration building; band barrack.

NIAGARA, N. Y.

[4 companies infantry.]

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Lieutenants' quarters.....		\$35,000	\$3,300	\$4,150
2 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		6,700	750	450
Total.....		41,700	4,050	4,600

This post is now being enlarged from a 4 to an 8 company infantry garrison. The funds for this enlargement were provided by a special appropriation made by Congress under the general deficiency appropriation approved June 30, 1906. (See p. 1, G. O. 135, War Department, July 25, 1906.)

Under this appropriation there are now under construction the following buildings: Two double barracks, for 4 companies; 2 captains' quarters; 1 set quarters for 6 unmarried officers.

No allotments were made from 1908 appropriations for new buildings at this post.

The buildings contained in estimate submitted for 1909 are required, in addition to those now on hand and under construction, to complete the post for its intended garrison of 2 battalions (8 companies) of infantry.

OGLETHORPE, GA.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Cavalry drill hall.....	\$55,000			
1 field-officer's quarters.....		\$14,500	\$950	\$1,500
2 captains' quarters.....		21,000	1,650	2,250
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		38,000	3,100	4,250
Total.....	55,000	73,500	5,700	8,000

This post was established in 1903-4, and is built for a garrison of regimental headquarters, band, and 12 troops—a full regiment of cavalry.

The number of officers' quarters on hand is not sufficient for the full complement of officers belonging to the garrison, and estimates submitted for 1909 are intended to supply in part this want, also to provide a cavalry drill hall for drills and exercises during the inclement season of the year.

Allotments were made from 1907 appropriations for following new buildings at this post: Morgue; school building for officers and enlisted men; stable guard for band stable; shelter for mounted guard.

Allotment was made from 1908 appropriation for construction at this post of 1 veterinary hospital.

OMAHA, NEBR.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
General signal storehouse.....	\$30,000		\$850	\$1,150
Bakery.....			350	7,500
Storage shed.....		\$2,500		
Wagon shed.....		12,500		
Total.....	30,000	15,000	1,200	8,650

This post, in its present form of a 4-company post for the Signal Corps, was begun in 1904, and its construction has been continued since that time as funds became available.

It is now fairly well provided with necessary accommodations in the way of barracks and quarters for officers and enlisted men, but is still in need of more storage space and working facilities for the special needs of the Signal Department.

No new buildings were erected from 1907 appropriations.

Allotments were made from 1908 appropriations for the following, which are now under construction: One wireless telegraph station, 1 hydrogen gas house, 1 balloon house, 1 coal shed.

Also for the following, for which bids have been invited: One wagon shed, 1 storage shed for bulky articles of signal property.

The buildings mentioned in estimates for 1909 are required to meet urgent needs of the Signal Service at the post. The general storehouse is intended to furnish shelter, also shop-working space and facilities for instruction of enlisted men in the care and use of the various instruments and appliances pertaining to the Signal Service, and the wagon shed is needed for shelter and storage of a large number of special vehicles and transportation appliances pertaining to the Signal Service.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Separate company mess.....	\$10,500	\$5,500	\$7,500

This post has accommodations for headquarters, band, and 12 companies—a full regiment of infantry.

It still has the general post mess system which has been found unsatisfactory and has been done away with at all posts where it was installed, as fast as funds could be supplied to provide separate company messes.

Estimates submitted for 1909 are intended to furnish means of providing the separate company mess rooms and kitchens.

No new buildings were erected at this post from 1907 appropriations.

Allotments were made from 1908 appropriations for the following new buildings, for which bids have been invited: Enlargement of stable for draft animals and mounted officers' horses; wagon shed.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
1 storehouse.....	\$150,000	.....	.....	.....

This is one of the largest manufacturing and supply depots of the Quartermaster's Department. Its storage spaces and facilities for manufacturing clothing, storing and handling supplies pertaining to this class of clothing and equipage have been enlarged from year to year as funds were available, but are still inadequate for the continually increasing demands of the service.

No new buildings were erected at this depot from 1907 appropriations.

Allotments were made from 1908 appropriations for the following, which are now under construction: Alterations and improvements in storehouse No. 2; alterations and improvements in storehouse No. 3.

The necessity for another new storehouse is explained in following letter from the officer in charge of the depot:

Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Twenty-sixth street and Gray's Ferry road.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 2, 1907.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that an allotment of \$150,000 be obtained for the construction of a fireproof storehouse at this depot.

Sheds No. 11-A and No. 13, located at the lower end of the depot grounds, were constructed of corrugated iron in 1899. They were then considered temporary structures only, and not intended to be permanent. The demand for storage space has necessitated keeping them in use, and there is no prospect that any less space will be required in the future. They should, therefore, be replaced with a permanent storehouse. Clothing, hats, tentage, etc., amounting in value to many hundreds of thousands of dollars are stored in these temporary structures at the constant risk of destruction by fire, and their use should be continued no longer than is necessary to construct a suitable fireproof building.

If the allotment is granted it is the intention to build a fireproof storehouse of brick, iron, concrete, and tile, with two shipping platforms, one for the Pennsylvania and one for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which pass the grounds, the Pennsylvania on the north side and the Baltimore and Ohio, at a different level, on the west side. Spurs from the tracks of each of these railways can be run into or alongside the new building. This will greatly reduce the cost of trucking, and also enable shipments to be made much more satisfactorily.

It is also the intention to connect this building with the other storehouses, all of which are now connected with each other, and shipments may be expeditiously concentrated at the shipping platforms with the least amount of handling.

This storehouse, with modern methods of handling freight, and the sidings to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, have been urgently needed at this depot for many years, and I can not too strongly recommend that this improvement be made at the earliest time practicable.

Respectfully,

F. G. HODGSON,

Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[6 troops cavalry, 3 battallions light artillery, 10 companies Coast Artillery.]

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
1 double barrack.....	\$55,000		\$5,000	\$6,250
1 band barrack.....		\$17,800	1,650	2,750
1 Commissioned officers' quarters.....		15,500	1,150	1,500
2 field officers' quarters.....		27,500	1,750	3,850
3 double captains' quarters.....		70,000	4,250	6,500
4 double lieutenants' quarters.....		35,800	3,000	6,800
6 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		21,000	2,800	1,100
Total.....	55,000	188,600	19,600	28,750

The conditions at this post in so far as pertains to accommodations in the way of barracks, and especially officers' and noncommissioned officers' quarters are anomalous and very unsatisfactory. The post proper, in connection with some of the adjacent temporary cantonments which were established under emergencies incident to military operations of 1898, and since then, is now occupied by a mixed command of cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery.

It is understood to be the intention to establish, when funds are supplied, a separate post for all the Coast Artillery, thus making the post available as a garrison for other arms of the service.

The plans of the War Department in regard to ultimate strength and composition of the garrison for the present post do not appear to have yet been fully determined, although it is known that provision is to be made for a garrison of a full regiment of infantry at least.

On this basis the estimates for 1909 have been prepared and submitted.

With the exception of barracks for 10 companies—brick buildings erected in 1895—a number of new storehouses built about the same time, a set of quarters for 16 unmarried officers erected in 1904, and a new post exchange built in 1904, practically all other buildings at this post are in the last stages of decay and dilapidation, discreditable in appearance, uncomfortable, and unsanitary.

The funds called for in the estimate for 1909 will provide the additional barrack space required for a full regiment and make a good beginning toward reconstructing the quarters for officers and non-commissioned staff officers.

No new buildings were erected at this post from 1907 appropriations and no allotments made from these for 1908.

PRESIDIO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
1 hospital corps barracks	\$70,000	.....	\$6,500	\$8,500
2 double noncommissioned staff officers' quarters .....	.....	\$14,500	1,500	500
Total	70,000	14,500	8,000	9,000

The necessity for items included in estimate submitted for 1909 for this place is fully explained in quotations from correspondence on the subject, which are herewith, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 4, 1907.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

(Through military channels.)

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that 160 feet frontage be added to the grounds of the United States Army general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., on the west side, and that there be erected thereon a barrack for the company of Hospital Corps (B), now stationed in the post, and 2 sets of quarters for married noncommissioned officers of the company. On this additional area is a small shed, not in use, which will have to be removed and demolished.

The anomalous position of this company in the post has resulted, owing to military exigencies, in two moves since last October, and there is now prospect of another. As a consequence, the courses of instruction have been seriously impaired. It has never had quarters suitable for its special purposes, at present being housed in barracks in one of the cantonments intended for temporary shelter of troops in transit. This recommendation for the construction of a permanent barrack is a reiteration of several made by officers of the Inspector-General's Department during the past few years. I consider this company one of the most important organizations in the Army, supplying trained men to the Philippine Islands, the general hospital here, and posts on the Pacific coast and western interior.

By attaching the company as an autonomous body to the general hospital, to be part of the command of the commanding officer of the latter, there will be established

a medical unit in every respect superior to the present system. The company officers, being young, need the supervision, advice, and assistance of a medical officer of high rank, one who will have more interest in the technical organization than would be possessed by an officer of another branch of the service. Moreover, the enlisted personnel will then have advantages for practical instruction in the general hospital that can not be obtained elsewhere.

For the officers of the company 3 sets of officers' quarters will have to be constructed in addition to those now on the hospital grounds for medical officers.

Very respectfully,

C. L. HEIZMANN,
Colonel and Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 8, 1907.

Respectfully referred to the Commanding Officer, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for remark.

By command of Lieutenant-General MACARTHUR.

R. E. THOMPSON,
Colonel Signal Corps, Acting Adjutant General.

[Second indorsement.]

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, Cal., April 9, 1907.

Respectfully returned to the adjutant-general, Department of California.

It is suggested that the ground inside the fence and at the northeast corner of the ground now occupied by the general hospital is better suited for the contemplated barrack building. The ground has been examined by Colonel Heizmann, Lieutenant-Colonel Torney, and myself, and we all agreed upon this location and that the contemplated officers' quarters should be in prolongation of those already erected.

J. A. LUNDEEN,
Colonel, Artillery Corps, Commanding Post.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 13, 1907.

Respectfully forwarded to The Adjutant-General of the Army.

The necessity for the erection of a barrack for the hospital corps company now stationed at this post, as set forth by Colonel Heizmann, is quite apparent. I therefore recommend that the matter be considered in the War Department with a view to favorable action if the necessary funds are available. The location selected is probably the most desirable on the reservation, and it does not encroach upon the available drill ground of the Presidio, which is a matter of great importance considering the limited area now available for that purpose. This hospital company has never been suitably housed since it came to the department, and, as a consequence, its usefulness as an instructional organization has been most circumscribed and impaired.

It is also recommended that the question of providing requisite officers' and noncommissioned officers' quarters in connection with the barrack be considered.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 22, 1907.

Through the Surgeon-General to the Quartermaster-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
April 24, 1907.

Respectfully forwarded to the Quartermaster-General, United States Army, approved as recommended by the chief surgeon, Department of California, and the commanding officer, and recommending that a suitable barrack building and two sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters be erected for the hospital corps company, United States Army general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

V. HAVARD,
Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Acting Surgeon-General.

[Sixth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, April 26, 1907.

Respectfully submitted to The Adjutant-General of the Army.

The buildings within referred to were not included in estimates submitted to Congress for the fiscal year 1908, and if they are authorized funds for their construction would have to be taken out of those provided for purposes had in view when the estimates were made.

It is therefore recommended that the amount required for their construction be included in estimates to be submitted for the fiscal year 1909.

Considering the increased cost of material and labor at San Francisco above the average at other places the cost of buildings of standard type would be approximately as follows:

Hospital corps barracks (brick) including construction, plumbing, heating, and lighting.....	\$85,000
2 sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	12,500
Total.....	97,500

GEORGE RUHLEN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Acting Quartermaster-General.

[Seventh indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1907.

Respectfully returned, through the Surgeon-General, to the Quartermaster-General, approved by the Acting Secretary of War as recommended by the Quartermaster-General.

This paper to be returned.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War.

HENRY P. MCCAIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Eighth indorsement.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 2, 1907.

To Quartermaster-General: Noted.

RILEY, KANS., SCHOOL.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Artillery drill hall.....	\$165,000			

RILEY, KANS.

1 field officers' reservation.....		\$14,500	\$1,100	\$1,750
2 captains' quarters.....		24,000	1,750	2,700
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		18,900	1,650	2,100
2 U. S. noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		13,000	1,400	750
1 double barrack.....	\$68,000		7,250	6,800
2 stables (Signal Corps).....		28,800	1,250	350
1 double stable guard building.....		3,500		150
1 storehouse.....		17,500	650	1,450
1 shop.....		8,500	350	450
2 vehicle sheds.....		25,000		300
1 wireless telegraph station.....		3,500	250	175
1 administration office building.....		7,500	800	1,250
Total.....	68,000	164,700	16,450	18,225

The troops stationed at this post and for which accommodations are now on hand and under construction consist of: Headquarters and one regiment and one troop of cavalry; headquarters and one regiment of horse artillery; a company of blacksmiths and farriers under instruction; a company of cooks and bakers under instruction.

Aside from the barracks and quarters required for the garrison proper this post is a school of application for cavalry and field artillery and requires additional facilities for that purpose, which have thus far been provided in part only.

Among the needs of the service in that direction is a large inclosed and covered drill hall for field and horse artillery.

There are now two drill halls at the post, but both are required for the cavalry garrison, and neither of them is considered of sufficient size for the special requirements of the artillery service.

Estimates for 1909 for this post include a drill hall for this special service.

Estimates submitted for this post also cover barracks, quarters, and other buildings needed for two companies of the Signal Corps.

The buildings and improvements for which allotments were made from appropriations for 1907 at this post are as follows: Remodeling old post exchange into dormitory for student officers; remodeling old guardhouse into office building and post-office; remodeling old stables D and G into stables for school of equitation; 1 new stable for school of equitation for 100 animals; cavalry drill hall; veterinary laboratory; stable for medical department (for 48 horses); 1 double barrack for cooks and bakers (for 170 men); storehouse; granary; extension of coal shed.

Allotments were made from 1908 appropriations for the following buildings and improvements for which bids have been invited, namely: 1 band barrack; 1 field officers' quarters; 4 lieutenants' quarters; 4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters; extension of artillery stables; 1 stable guard building; annex to artillery administration building; alterations in present building; extension ordnance storehouse; 28 set bachelor officers' quarters; new stable, enlarging corral.

ROBINSON, NEBR.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating. and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
4 cavalry stables.....		\$70,000	\$3,000	\$600
1 field, staff, and band stable.....		16,500	650	150
2 double stable guard and shop buildings.....		7,500		150
Total.....		94,000	3,650	900

This post was established in 1887, when the greater part of the buildings now there were erected with a mixture of adobe and wood frame construction.

With buildings on hand and under construction there will be scant barrack and quarter accommodations for headquarters and one regiment of cavalry.

The old adobe and frame buildings have reached the limit of serviceability and it is intended to replace them with permanent brick buildings of modern type as rapidly as funds become available.

The new buildings now under way are intended to provide for an increase of the garrison to headquarters, band and a full regiment of cavalry, and the estimates submitted for 1909 have in view work of replacing the old frame and adobe structures.

There are now under construction at this post under allotments made from appropriations for 1907 the following buildings: 1 set field officers' quarters; 2 double captains' quarters; 1 double lieutenants' quarters; 1 ten-set bachelor officers' quarters; 2 double cavalry barracks for 340 men; 4 cavalry stables for 360 horses; 2 double stable guard and shop buildings; 1 veterinary hospital.

No allotments for new buildings were made from appropriations for 1908.

SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Provision is to be made under the approved plan for distribution of field artillery for regimental headquarters and three field batteries.

This will require the following buildings for field artillery part of the garrison in addition to those now on hand:

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
1 barrack.....	\$36,000		\$3,000	\$3,500
1 band barrack.....		\$17,000	1,750	2,550
1 colonel's quarters.....		15,000	1,050	1,450
3 captains' quarters.....		33,900	2,460	2,490
8 lieutenants' quarters.....		80,100	6,600	7,300
4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		14,200	1,600	600
1 stable field artillery.....		14,900	700	
1 shop field artillery.....		2,500		
1 stable guard building.....		2,100		150
1 gun shed.....		12,000		250
1 band stable.....		11,600	650	250
Quarters for brigade commander.....	21,000		1,400	3,000
5 quarters for brigade staff.....		64,000	5,200	9,200
Total.....	57,000	267,200	24,460	30,740

There are now on hand and under construction at this post barracks, quarters, and other accommodations for 1 full regiment of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, and 2 batteries of field artillery.

The plan for distribution of the field artillery approved by the Secretary of War requires that headquarters of 1 battalion—3 batteries—of field artillery shall be stationed at this post, and the estimate submitted for 1909 is intended to provide the additional buildings needed to carry out this plan.

The following buildings, for which allotments were made from 1907 appropriations, are now under construction at this post, namely: Addition to officers' club building; temporary sheds for sheltering public animals; shelter for machine guns and mules of machine-gun platoon; blacksmith shops for sixth and fifteenth batteries field artillery; 1 set colonel's quarters; 14 single sets officers' quarters; 8 single sets lieutenants' quarters; 1 ten-set bachelor officers' quarters; 7 single sets noncommissioned staff officers; 1 band barrack for 28

men; 8 single cavalry barracks for 680 men; 4 double company mess rooms and kitchens; 8 company lavatories; 1 combined mess room, kitchen, and lavatory for band; 2 stable guard buildings; 1 hay shed; 1 granary; 1 veterinary hospital.

Allotments have been made from 1908 appropriations for the following: 1 stable for quartermaster department; 8 cavalry stables; 1 field staff and band stable; 1 bakery.

FORT SILL, OKLA.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
4 barracks.....	\$144,000		\$14,000	\$22,000
1 colonel's quarters.....		\$16,800.00	1,350	1,970
4 captain's quarters.....		40,412.50	3,250	4,900
18-set bachelor officers' quarters.....		28,500.00	3,000	3,500
4 battery stables.....		70,400.00	3,000	600
4 battery shops.....		9,400.00		200
2 double stable guard buildings.....		5,100.00		300
1 band stable.....		15,750.00	550	200
4 battery gun sheds.....		49,400.00		600
1 guardhouse.....		19,800.00	1,750	1,900
1 administration building.....		16,750.00	850	2,050
1 storehouse.....		16,000.00	900	1,200
1 quartermaster's stable.....		16,775.00	550	175
Total.....	144,000	304,887.50	29,300	39,595

The approved plan for assignment of the field artillery to permanent stations has in view a post for a full regiment at Fort Sill, Okla.

It is intended to build a new post for this command on the Fort Sill military reservation near the present post.

Allotments have been made for beginning the construction of this new post from appropriations for the fiscal year 1908, and estimates submitted for 1909 are for the additional buildings required to carry out this plan.

The buildings to be erected from allotments made out of current year's appropriation at this post are as follows: 2 barracks, 1 band barrack, 1 field officers' quarters, 4 captains' quarters, 2 battery stables, 2 battery shops, 1 double stable guard building, 1 stable guard building, 2 battery gun sheds, 1 storehouse, 1 hay shed, 1 granary, 1 wagon shed, 1 coal shed.

The old post, Fort Sill, has barracks and quarters and other buildings for 4 companies. It was established in 1870, when, with few exceptions, all the buildings of the present post were erected.

They are wholly inadequate, out of date, and in such condition that the post, if kept up, would have to be wholly rebuilt. It is proposed to utilize these old buildings until the new ones are available, and then gradually withdraw troops and officers from the old post.

No new buildings were erected at this post from appropriations for 1907.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B & Q.		
1. Replacing old buildings at post:				
2 double barracks.....	\$87,500		\$12,500	\$14,400
4 officers' quarters.....		\$35,000	2,950	3,800
2 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters (Signal).....		7,500	1,400	420
Total.....	87,500	42,500	16,858	18,620
2. To make provision for field artillery:				
1 barrack.....	34,500		3,000	4,500
1 band barrack.....		12,650	1,750	2,100
1 colonel's quarters.....		15,700	1,050	1,700
3 signal captains' quarters.....		29,700	2,550	3,750
8 signal lieutenants' quarters.....		59,400	6,000	9,200
4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		11,600	1,400	1,000
1 stable.....		14,700	750	150
1 gun shed.....		12,600		150
1 shop.....		2,500		
2 stable guard buildings.....		4,200		300
1 band stable.....		11,550	550	150
Total.....	34,500	174,600	17,050	23,000
3. For construction of a new administration and office building for department headquarters (estimated).....	65,000		4,750	6,000

RECAPITULATION.

1. Vancouver Barracks, post.....	\$87,500	\$42,500	\$16,850	\$18,620
2. Vancouver Barracks, field artillery.....	34,500	174,600	17,050	23,000
3. Vancouver Barracks, department headquarters.....	65,000		4,750	6,500
Grand total.....	187,000	217,100	38,650	48,120

This post has now accommodations for headquarters and one regiment of infantry, two batteries of Field Artillery, and quarters and an office building for the commanding general of the Department of the Columbia and his staff officers.

The greater part of the buildings of the present infantry post and department headquarters date back to 1879-80 to 1885, and the material used in their construction is wood. Additions and alterations were made from time to time up to 1903, when the work of replacing the old buildings with new ones of modern type was begun on a systematic plan, and new barracks and gun sheds were built for the artillery.

Since then the work of replacing old buildings with new ones has been continued as funds became available.

The estimate for 1909 for this post consists of three parts, namely:

1. Continuing the work of replacing old buildings at the infantry post with new ones.

2. Constructing the additional barracks, officers' quarters, and other buildings needed to provide for an increase in the field artillery command by regimental headquarters, and one battery.

3. Replacing the old department headquarters office building with a new one.

The records show that this building is not only inadequate in its present form but that its condition is very bad and dangerous.

The only new building erected at this post from 1907 appropriation was one set of quarters for a hospital steward, and from 1908 appropriation two coal sheds and a railway-track scale.

WALTER REED GENERAL HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Hospital Corps, barracks.....	\$67,000		\$5,000	\$8,200
2 sets officers' quarters.....		\$25,000	2,100	3,500
Stable and wagon shed.....		15,000	350	225
Storehouse for quartermaster, subsistence and medi- cal supplies.....		17,500	650	1,150
Total.....	67,000	57,500	8,100	13,075

In the act of Congress approved February 27, 1906, \$300,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a site and the construction of an army general hospital. A site for the building was purchased in the District of Columbia and contract awarded for its construction. The building will be completed in May, 1908, but can not be utilized to advantage because additional buildings and improvements are needed in connection with it, as more fully explained in letters from the Surgeon-General's Office, which are here quoted as follows:

UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1907.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that the necessity for the construction of a barrack for Company C, Hospital Corps, on the site of the Walter Reed U. S. Army General Hospital be presented to the Secretary of War with a view of obtaining the necessary money from the appropriation in the sundry civil bill for the construction and repair of military posts.

The necessity for a permanent provision for the company of the Hospital Corps attached to this hospital is pressing and arises from three causes: First, no regular provision has ever been made to house the company; second, the company is now occupying quarters which must soon be used for other purposes; third, with the completion of the new general hospital further reason for retaining the company at Washington Barracks will cease to exist.

This company is now temporarily occupying an uncompleted engineer barrack at the post of Washington Barracks, and when this barrack is required for the use of the engineers the company will have to be provided for elsewhere.

The whole history of provision for the company of the Hospital Corps attached to this hospital has been one of temporary expediency. The company was first quartered in old temporary wards erected for the use of the sick during the war with Spain. When these became uninhabitable the company was moved into some old, abandoned barracks near the site of the present War College. The construction of the post of Washington Barracks and the War College has necessitated the demolition of these quarters, and the company is now temporarily lodged in barracks belonging to the engineer post.

It is evident that this hand-to-mouth existence of an organized company can not continue indefinitely. I further wish to emphasize the fact that under such conditions the company can not do effective work, and that suitable provision for it is necessary to the interests of the service.

A company of the Hospital Corps is essentially a company of instruction. Recruits come to it from all vocations in civil life. Nearly all the men received are entirely unfamiliar with nursing, hospital-corps drill, and military duties. Many of them have never seen the interior of a hospital, and most of them know nothing of the military service and have not the faintest idea of how to care for the sick. It is from this material that nurses have to be made and noncommissioned officers educated. To this end a systematic course of instruction in nursing, first aid, and hospital-corps drill must be given by means of recitations, lectures, and drills in the company, and by practical work in the wards of the general hospital. This requires that the barrack occupied by the company should be suitably equipped for the instruction which it is necessary to give, and that the company should be situated near the general hospital. Such proper equipment can not be had when the company is being constantly moved about from

one temporary habitation to another, and as the Walter Reed U. S. Army Hospital will be completed in less than a year and a half from this date the company of the Hospital Corps should be placed in a properly equipped barrack, which barrack should be completed and be ready for occupancy at about the same time that the hospital is finished.

Since the establishment of the general hospital here in 1898 about 3,500 men have passed through the company of instruction. The training there received has greatly increased the value of these men for the service. The entire Army is benefited by having a properly trained Hospital Corps. I believe that the time has arrived when the necessities of the case in relation to the best interests of the service are such that action should be taken at once.

In presenting the case I am of the opinion that a barrack in every way suitable for the housing and training of the company of instruction, and of suitable architectural appearance in regard to its prominent location in the District, should be built. It would be false economy to construct an inadequate and inappropriate building. I have made some inquiries in this connection, and, considering the cost of the barracks constructed for the companies of the Engineer Corps at the post of Washington Barracks and the cost of the hospital-corps barrack recently built at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., I do not think that a proper barrack can be built, complete, including heating and lighting, for less than \$80,000.

Very respectfully,

W. C. BORDEN,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army,
Commanding Hospital.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
Washington, May 18, 1907.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *United States Army.*

SIR: Concerning the scheme of buildings to be erected in accordance with approved plans on the site of the Walter Reed U. S. Army General Hospital, I have the honor to submit the following remarks and recommendations for the consideration of the honorable the Secretary of War.

The hospital proper is actively progressing and unless delays occur will be completed within a year. This, however, is the only building of the whole scheme which has been provided for and actually begun. Such building will be of comparatively little use in the absence of other buildings indispensable for its proper service, namely, quarters for medical officers and noncommissioned officers, as well as stable and storehouse. It is therefore earnestly recommended and urged that enough money be allotted and steps at once taken for the erection of the following buildings, which form part of the approved plans of the general scheme:

1. Two single sets of officers' quarters. It is obviously necessary that at least one medical officer be constantly on duty at the general hospital, and quarters should be provided accordingly.
2. One double set of noncommissioned officers' quarters. The appropriation for this purpose being under the control of the Medical Department, a sufficient sum has already been allotted for this purpose.
3. A stable and wagon shed. Plans for this have already been prepared in harmony with the other buildings (on the reservation) fronting Brightwood avenue.
4. Storehouse for medical, commissary, and quartermaster supplies. As much of this structure may be built as is necessary for the first year or two; to be completed later.
5. One set of barracks for the hospital-corps company of instruction (Company C), now provisionally quartered in one of the engineer's buildings at Washington Barracks. For the necessity of this set of barracks I respectfully refer to the letter of the commanding officer, general hospital, of March 12, 1907 (on file in the Quartermaster-General's office). The transfer of the company of instruction to the site of the Walter Reed General Hospital is highly important for the proper instruction of the men.

Very respectfully,

R. M. O'REILLY,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

The estimates submitted for 1909 are intended to provide the additional buildings mentioned in correspondence above quoted.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Army War College.]

	Construction.		Plumbing—A. T.	Heating and lighting—R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
Officers' quarters.....		\$100,000	\$8,000	\$15,000

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, February 1, 1908.

[Memorandum for the Quartermaster-General.]

The \$100,000 appropriation was estimated for in order to construct as many double sets of captains' quarters (from 4 to 5 double houses, or 8 to 10 sets of quarters, according to bids received) as the appropriation would cover, for the occupation of officers on permanent duty at the War College, in pursuance of the plan originally prepared for the construction of the War College and engineer post at Washington Barracks (blue-print herewith). It will be much less expensive in the end to provide quarters for officers at the War College than to pay commutation for the same number of officers in the city. It will be far more convenient to have the officers serving there living at the War College than scattered all over the city, and will promote the efficiency of the service.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of the original plan, but concur in its wisdom and propriety.

Construction at the engineer post is nearly completed.

J. F. BELL,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

The officers' quarters now at Washington Barracks were built under the supervision of an officer of the Engineer Department upon plans prepared by a firm of architects in New York. They were built by purchase of material and hire of labor and not by contract.

The cost of the building complete is given at \$13,000. This was largely increased—by from 10 to 15 per cent probably—on account of the fact that in order to obtain safe foundations it became necessary to use concrete piles under the footings.

The condition of the ground on sites indicated on map for the officers' quarters for the War College section is the same as that where the present officers' quarters are built.

For symmetry of appearance and general harmony with the surroundings the new buildings should be of the same general form and style of architecture, although it is believed that cost could be reduced by decreasing the number of rooms, which appears to be unnecessarily large. Taking into account increase in cost of material and uncertainty in regard to good foundations without piling, new buildings, even with the change in interior arrangements suggested, would probably cost as much as those heretofore built, and not more than 8 single sets could be constructed with the \$100,000 estimated.

The exterior form of present buildings does not adapt them for construction as double sets. To build them double would necessitate a complete change in plan, with greater depth, but less front than is taken up by 2 single sets.

FORT WRIGHT, WASH.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
1 field officers' quarters.....		\$15,000	\$1,000	\$1,700
2 captains' quarters.....		22,500	1,850	2,700
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		38,500	3,100	4,250
4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		12,500	1,300	550
1 band barrack.....		16,500	2,100	3,500
Total.....		105,000	9,350	12,700

This post was established in 1893 when quarters, barracks, and other buildings were erected for a garrison of 2 companies of infantry. Under authority of the Secretary of War the post was enlarged in 1903 to provide accommodations for a full battalion.

Since then a further enlargement was authorized so that, with the exception of a few officers' quarters which are short, there is room at the post for 2 battalions of infantry.

Under present project of distribution of troops, Fort Lawton, Wash., and Fort Wright, Wash., are intended to provide for one regiment of infantry between the two posts. Fort Wright is the larger of the two posts and should therefore have regimental headquarters, but at present there are no barrack accommodations for the band nor quarters for the colonel and regimental staff officers and noncommissioned staff officers.

Estimate submitted for 1909 is intended to supply this deficiency and render it practicable to have the colonel with the greater part of his regiment.

The only new building for which allotments were made from 1907 appropriations at this post is an addition to the hospital.

An allotment has been made from 1908 appropriation for an enlargement of the guardhouse.

YELLOWSTONE, WYO.

[Memorandum relative to additional accommodations required at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for an increase of the garrison to one full squadron of cavalry.]

There will be required the following additional buildings and improvements:

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
1 double captains' quarters.....		\$22,500	\$1,750	\$2,500
1 set bachelor officers' quarters (for 5 officers).....		24,500	2,750	2,500
1 double barrack.....	\$47,000		6,750	6,600
2 cavalry stables.....		33,000	1,500	300
2 double cavalry stables.....				
Guard buildings.....		5,400		170
Enlarging 2 storehouses.....		4,500		
Enlarging guardhouse.....		3,750	750	250
Total.....	47,000	93,650	13,500	12,320

This post has now barracks, stables, and other buildings for a garrison of two troops of cavalry, but is one building short of the number of officers' quarters needed for a command of that size.

It has been found necessary to enlarge this post for the accommodation of a full squadron—4 troops of cavalry—and estimates sub-

mitted for 1909 are to furnish funds for the buildings required to carry out this purpose. Allotments were made from 1907 appropriation for construction of a cavalry stable to replace one destroyed by fire and of a wagon shed. No allotments for new buildings have been made from 1908 appropriations.

The necessity for additional troops is fully set forth in correspondence on the subject which has been furnished to this office and is quoted in full, as follows:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1908.

SIR: I inclose herewith for your consideration, copies of letters from General Young, acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, and Major Allen, the commander of the troops in the park. I approve the suggested recommendation to increase the garrison of Fort Yellowstone to 4 troops of cavalry of 100 men each, with a full complement of officers.

Respectfully,

JAMES R. GARFIELD,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Inclosure 411.]

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Yellowstone Park, Wyo., December 20, 1907.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have your kind letter of December 18, showing the necessity of continuing the present method of using troops in the park, and the President's letter on same subject.

* * * * *

After mature consideration of the subject in conference with Maj. H. T. Allen, commander of the troops—our views being in full accord—I have the honor to recommend that the War Department be asked to increase the garrison of Fort Yellowstone to 4 troops of cavalry of 100 men each, with the full complement of officers—the increase to be permanent.

There are substantial reasons for this enlargement which Major Allen has set forth in his letter to the War Department—in which I fully concur. The two additional troops necessary for this permanent enlargement of the garrison should arrive not later than May 15 next. It is proposed to establish 2 model camps of 1 troop each, in the Firehole Geyser Basin and at the Yellowstone Lake outlet. The other two troops to be kept at headquarters for discipline and instruction. Many visitors in the park during the tourist season have never seen United States soldiers in garrison or in camp. It is desirable to give such an object lesson in a manner that will court respect and admiration for the Regular Army.

In case the War Department shall agree to this plan, the 2 troops now constituting the garrison would be sent to camp as proposed and would furnish the necessary guards and patrols for the park during the season, and at the close would return to headquarters. The troops remaining at headquarters during one tourist season would occupy the camps the next season. It is advisable that the enlisted men of the force should remain as a permanent guard, and that the officers be changed on the recommendation of the commanding officer. If possible the men should receive foreign-service pay—they will surely earn it if properly commanded—and I feel sure they will be properly commanded by Major Allen, who is greatly interested in the welfare of the Army and also in the welfare of the park. I would also suggest that Allen be designated assistant to the superintendent.

During the past season we have on occasions felt it necessary to apologize for the action and appearance of some of the not properly instructed and untrained soldiers. The proposed method would soon remedy such matters.

It has been the experience of commanding officers who have asked for and received additional troops for temporary service only during the tourist season, that the service rendered has not been satisfactory nor beneficial to the park or the Army.

* * * * *

Very sincerely, yours,

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Lieutenant-General U. S. Army (retired), Superintendent.
HON. JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

FORT YELLOWSTONE, WYO., July 18, 1907.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minn.

SIR: I have looked over the situation at this post very carefully, have visited the Madison River region, and have conferred with various persons intimately acquainted with the winter and summer conditions in the park. In the course of time, with the construction of the Oregon Short Line to the western boundary, near Riverside, on the Madison River, it will be necessary to establish a subpost there; but, as regards facility of park supervision, that site possesses no greater advantages than does Fort Yellowstone.

In winter the limitations upon each site, due to snow, are about equal; and in summer the points that may be supplied from each, as regards distances and roads, favor Fort Yellowstone. At present time, however, four times more people enter via Gardiner than via the Madison River and the buildings here are, as far as they go, well suited to existing requirements. Owing to excessive snow, which completely closes the interior parts of the park in winter except to persons on skis or snowshoes, a post in the interior is not to be thought of.

The small stations, each with a noncommissioned officer and 2 to 6 men—Norris, Riverside, Fountain, Upper Basin, Thumb, Snake River, Lake, Sylvan Pass, Canyon, Tower Falls, and Soda Butte—are kept up throughout the year, and visits are made to them throughout the winter by officers on skis.

In my opinion Fort Yellowstone should be enlarged at once to a squadron post. In due time it may be necessary to make a subpost of one or more troops at or near Riverside, on the Madison River; but that time is not yet. The transportation company has not even begun the construction of a hotel there.

During the summer a troop should be put in camp at or near the Lower Geyser Basin, with a view of supplying men, etc., to the following stations: Riverside, Old Faithful (Upper Basin), Fountain, and Norris; and another troop at Lake with a view to likewise supplying the stations at Lake, Canyon, Sylvan Pass, Thumb, and Snake River.

The base would at all times continue to be Fort Yellowstone, which would also supply the stations at Tower Falls, Soda Butte, and the new station on Mammoth Springs—Bozeman road—and would provide a reserve to fight forest fires, to furnish the various escorts that are required, and to guard the post.

Two troops are continuously required on patrol—police work at the various stations. They would be changed from time to time with those at the post. Under these conditions it would be practicable to give proper military instruction which has been impossible in the post.

The enlargement of this command has been frequently recommended by military commanders acquainted with the conditions here. The Chief of Staff (Lieutenant-General Chaffee) under date of October 19, 1905, states the following:

"On account of the increase of the number of visitors to the park a large garrison at Fort Yellowstone is necessary. The present reservation is inadequate. Even with the proposed increase in the reservation, 4 troops of cavalry would be cramped, but the proposed increase is the best that can be done. The Chief of Staff and the Quartermaster-General went over the ground, and this recommendation is based on personal inspection.

The department commander (Major-General McCaskey) under date of July 14, 1907, telegraphed as follows:

"Have inspected Fort Yellowstone and outlying stations. The 2 troops now here can not properly perform duty required. Men constantly on duty. No relief. Recommend transfer of 2 troops belonging to this squadron from Fort D. A. Russell at once; can be taken care of in this Department as to shelter now or hereafter. Recommend this post be enlarged to accommodate full squadron. Fuller report by mail."

Writing concerning this same subject in his annual report of ten years ago, when conditions were less urgent than now, the acting superintendent of the park, S. B. M. Young (now Lieutenant-General, U. S. Army), stated, "It is impossible to accomplish this with the present small force (2 troops) at Fort Yellowstone."

General Young, now superintendent, informs me that his views have not changed.

Various other similar recommendations might be cited. The ground here is limited, but sufficient for all the necessary new buildings and the enlargement of the old ones in accordance, except as noted below, with the indorsed recommendations of the Quartermaster-General.

The hotel association assures me that it now has all the land here that it requires, and that when a new hotel is constructed here it will be upon the hill above the present building.

In order to give more room and at the same time provide greater immunity from fire, instead of two barracks and two stables there should be a double barrack and a double stable.

This measure would also be decidedly advantageous, for reasons which are clear, when only 2 troops or less remain in garrison.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HENRY T. ALLEN,
Major, Eighth Cavalry; Commanding.

RECAPITULATION.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	B. & Q.		
General purposes.....		\$2,027,420	\$16,500	\$75,000
Boise Barracks, Idaho.....		226,500	13,625	19,670
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....		12,500	1,550	12,950
Crook, Nebr.....		7,500	650	150
D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	\$79,000	278,450	22,050	42,200
Douglas, Utah.....	164,000	17,600	21,100	24,500
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	35,000		600	750
Lawton, Wash.....		17,500	1,250	1,780
Leavenworth, Kans. (School).....	98,000	32,300	8,630	8,930
Logan, Colo.....	55,000		6,250	6,500
McDowell, Cal.....	55,000	17,500	6,550	6,500
McPherson, Ga.....		78,000	5,850	9,250
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....		24,700	2,000	2,700
Meade, S. Dak.....		143,500	6,600	2,300
Missoula, Mont.....				
Niagara, N. Y.....		41,700	4,050	4,600
Oglethorpe, Ga.....	55,000	73,500	5,700	8,000
Omaha, Nebr.....	30,000	15,000	1,300	8,650
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....		10,500	5,500	7,500
Philadelphia Depot.....	150,000			
Presidio of San Francisco.....	55,000	188,600	19,600	28,750
Presidio General Hospital.....	70,000	14,500	8,000	9,000
Sam Houston, Tex.....	57,000	267,300	24,460	30,740
Riley, Kans. (school).....	233,000	164,700	16,450	18,225
Robinson, Nebr.....		94,000	3,850	900
Sill, Okla.....	144,000	304,887	28,300	39,595
Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (post).....	187,000	217,100	38,650	48,120
Washington, D. C. (Army War College).....		100,000	8,000	15,000
Walter Reed General Hospital.....	67,000	57,500	8,100	13,075
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....				
Wright, Wash.....		105,000	9,350	12,700
Yellowstone, Wyo.....	47,000	93,650	13,500	12,320
Total.....	1,581,000	4,631,307	308,715	469,355
Bakeries.....				75,000
Heating and lighting.....				394,355

The above is the estimate for the construction and repair branch of this office, and so far as the appropriation "Barracks and quarters" is involved, divides as follows:

	New con- struction.	Repair.	Em- ployees.	Total.
Rents.....	\$2,943,887	\$850,000	\$87,420	\$3,881,307.00
Furniture.....				400,000.00
Total.....				350,000.00
To the above add for fences, sawmills, and em- ployees, reservation branch estimate.....	25,000	15,000	1,900	4,631,307.00
Add miscellaneous charges.....	2,968,887	865,000	89,320	41,900.00
Add for maneuvers.....				500.00
Total of estimate.....				16,480.75
				4,690,187.75

The buildings in the foregoing list are required in almost every instance to replace old ones that are not worth repair, and where posts

are abandoned it is because the buildings, generally speaking, are not worth repair and must be reconstructed, and because of military reasons, in some instances, these old buildings are replaced by new ones constructed at other posts.

Estimate of buildings required for accomodation of the 170 companies of Coast Artillery, including the 44 companies added to that arm of service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

FORT ADAMS, R. I.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and light- ing— R. S.
	M. P.	M. P.		
1 band barrack.....		\$17,500	\$1,760	\$2,420
1 bachelor officers' quarters (4-set).....		15,120	2,020	3,208
4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		13,350	1,430	605
3 firemen's quarters.....		5,475	1,072	330
Total.....		51,445	6,282	6,563

FORT ANDREWS, MASS.

1 field officers' quarters.....	\$14,780	\$1,012	\$1,565
2 captains' quarters.....	23,490	1,694	2,992
1 bachelor officers' quarters (6-set).....	20,160	2,695	4,279
3 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	10,000	1,100	495
Enlarging guardhouse.....	8,100	715	825
Quartermasters' storehouse.....	15,200	495	990
Subsistence storehouse.....	14,500	495	990
Total.....	106,230	8,206	12,166

FORT BAKER, CAL.

2 barracks.....	\$90,000		\$9,354	\$10,340
1 field officers' quarters.....		\$14,780	1,012	1,565
1 bachelor officers' quarters (5-set).....		22,725	2,200	3,620
4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		13,450	1,430	825
1 ordnance, engineer, and signal storehouse.....		14,500	550	825
Total.....	90,000	66,455	14,546	17,105

BARRANCAS, FLA.

2 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	\$6,125	\$715	\$374
2 firemen's quarters.....	4,150	660	330
Guardhouse enlarged.....	7,600	715	275
Quartermasters' storehouse.....	14,000	495	220
Total.....	31,875	2,585	1,199

FORT CASEY, WASH.

4 noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	\$10,600	\$1,430	\$890
1 firemen's quarters.....	1,425	357	110
Total.....	12,025	1,787	990

FORT CASWELL, N. C.

1 barrack.....	\$37,800	\$4,620	\$5,140
1 captain's quarters.....		\$11,280	1,375
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		35,620	4,818
1 ordnance repair shop.....		6,500	
Total.....	37,800	53,400	11,333

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

DADE, FLA.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	M. P.		
1 barrack.....	\$37,550		\$4,620	\$1,980
1 captains' quarters.....		\$11,600	1,155	660
2 lieutenants' quarters.....		21,650	1,870	1,265
3 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		12,650	1,188	682
Quartermasters' storehouse.....		11,000	385	165
Total.....	37,550	56,900	9,218	4,752

DU PONT, DEL.

1 band barrack.....		\$17,300	\$1,925	\$2,420
1 band stand.....		1,200		
1 colonels' quarters.....		15,700	1,155	1,650
2 captains' quarters.....		19,990	1,695	2,992
4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		13,350	1,430	715
2 firemen's quarters.....		3,880	550	275
1 workshop.....		4,500		
Total.....		75,290	6,755	8,052

H. G. WRIGHT, N. Y.

2 barracks.....	\$82,500		\$8,800	\$9,400
1 band barrack.....		\$19,230	1,925	2,420
1 colonel's quarters.....		17,570	1,155	1,650
1 field officer's quarters.....		14,780	1,000	1,595
3 captains' quarters.....		35,550	2,420	4,125
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		35,620	2,920	4,330
6 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		21,100	2,145	1,320
6 bachelor officers' quarters.....		20,160	2,095	4,279
4 firemen's quarters.....		7,300	1,430	660
Enlarging guardhouse.....		8,950	825	880
Quartermaster storehouse.....		13,700	495	935
Ordnance repair shop.....		6,500		
Total.....	82,500	200,460	25,810	32,582

HOWARD, MD.

1 barrack.....	\$45,000		\$4,400	\$4,950
2 captains' quarters.....		\$23,490	1,694	2,992
1 4-set bachelors' quarters.....		15,120	2,000	3,212
4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		13,350	1,430	605
1 firemen's quarters.....		1,900	385	220
Guardhouse enlarged.....		8,150	660	825
Quartermaster's storehouse.....		13,900	385	275
Total.....	45,000	75,910	10,954	13,079

GREBLE, R. I.

1 barrack.....	\$45,000		\$4,400	\$4,950
1 field officers' quarters.....		\$14,780	1,000	1,595
2 captains' quarters.....		23,490	1,695	2,992
2 lieutenants' quarters.....		17,330	1,695	2,728
4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		13,350	1,430	715
New administration building.....		16,500	880	1,705
Total.....	45,000	85,450	11,100	14,685

HAMILTON, N. Y.

2 barracks.....	\$82,500		\$8,800	\$10,450
1 field officers' quarters.....		\$14,780	1,000	1,595
2 captains' quarters.....		23,490	1,695	2,992
2 lieutenants' quarters.....		17,330	1,695	2,728
6 noncommissioned officers' quarters.....		19,100	2,320	1,650
2 firemen's quarters.....		3,880	550	275
Total.....	82,500	78,580	16,060	19,690

HANCOCK, N. J.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	M. P.		
1 storehouse.....		\$14,950	\$495	\$1,210
2 officers' quarters.....		26,725	2,850	1,650
4 sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		13,350	1,430	715
4 sets quarters for firemen.....		7,300	1,430	715
Quartermaster storehouse enlarged.....		3,500		
Total.....		65,825	6,205	4,290

McKINLEY, ME.

15-set bachelors' quarters.....		\$20,160	\$2,700	\$4,279
Guardhouse enlarged.....		8,150	660	825
Quartermaster's storehouse.....		13,300	385	935
6 sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		20,000	2,320	1,650
4 firemen's quarters.....		7,300	1,430	660
Total.....		68,910	7,495	9,599

MONROE, VA.

3 captains' quarters.....		\$35,550	\$2,420	\$4,125
6 lieutenants' quarters.....		53,430	4,500	7,227
8 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		26,300	2,820	1,980
1 ordnance repair shop.....		6,500		
6 firemen's quarters.....		11,100	1,815	825
Extension to quartermaster's storehouse.....		15,000	715	825
Buildings for Engineer Department.....		25,000		
Quartermaster's shops.....		15,000		
Total.....		187,880	12,270	14,982

MORGAN, ALA.

2 barracks.....	\$70,000		\$8,250	\$9,350
1 field officers' quarters.....		\$12,880	1,010	1,585
2 captains' quarters.....		23,490	1,695	2,992
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		35,620	2,970	4,818
2 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		7,600	715	412
2 firemen's quarters.....		3,700	605	275
Total.....	70,000	83,290	15,245	19,442

MOULTRIE, S. C.

1 band barrack.....		\$16,500	\$2,310	\$2,750
2 lieutenants' quarters.....		17,810	1,485	2,409
4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		18,000	2,640	770
Quartermaster storehouse.....		15,000	495	275
Total.....		67,310	6,930	6,204

PICKENS, FLA.

1 noncommissioned officers' quarters.....		\$3,500	\$385	\$220
2 firemen's quarters.....		4,150	660	330
Total.....		7,650	1,045	550

RODMAN, MASS.

1 barrack.....	\$45,000		\$4,400	\$4,950
1 captain's quarters.....		\$12,350	880	1,485
2 lieutenants' quarters.....		22,210	1,485	2,409
1 quartermaster's storehouse.....		13,400	385	825
Total.....	45,000	47,960	7,150	9,669

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

ROSECRANS, CAL.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	M. P.		
Quartermaster's storehouse.....		\$14,100	\$385	\$275
4 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		13,350	1,430	770
Total.....		27,450	1,815	1,045

SAN JACINTO, TEX.

3 barracks.....	\$127,500		\$13,200	\$3,795
1 field officer's quarters.....		\$12,030	1,012	825
2 captains' quarters.....		30,000	2,972	1,980
2 lieutenants' quarters.....		66,400	7,216	4,400
8 noncommissioned officers' quarters.....		24,300	2,860	1,980
Other buildings.....		85,000	6,160	4,675
Total.....	127,500	217,730	33,420	17,655

SCREVEN, GA.

1 barrack.....	\$37,000		\$4,400	\$4,950
1 band barrack.....		\$17,300	1,925	2,420
1 colonel's quarters.....		15,250	1,155	1,650
2 lieutenants' quarters.....		17,810	1,700	2,409
1 bachelor officers' quarters (4 sets).....		15,120	2,020	3,208
2 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		7,600	715	412
Enlarging guardhouse.....		6,500	495	605
Quartermaster storehouse.....		11,125	275	137
Total.....	37,000	90,705	12,685	15,791

STANDISH, MASS.

1 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		\$4,000	\$385	\$220
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POST TO BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN FORT STARK AND FORT CONSTITUTION.

2 barracks.....	\$85,000		\$9,020	\$10,450
1 field officers' quarters.....		\$14,780	1,012	1,595
4 captains' quarters.....		45,000	3,300	5,500
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		35,620	2,970	4,818
7 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		23,000	2,530	1,023
Other buildings.....	25,000	75,000	8,250	11,000
Total.....	110,000	193,400	27,082	34,386

STEVENS, OREG.

2 field officers' quarters.....		\$27,760	\$2,024	\$3,190
1 bachelor officer's quarters (4 sets).....		15,000	1,980	3,190
8 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		25,880	3,080	1,903
2 firemen's quarters.....		3,650	715	385
Enlarging guardhouse.....		6,700	605	275
Quartermaster's storehouse.....		13,000	385	165
Total.....		91,970	8,789	9,108

STRONG, MASS.

1 barrack.....	\$45,000		\$4,620	\$4,950
2 captains' quarters.....		\$23,450	1,760	2,920
2 lieutenants' quarters.....		17,810	1,485	2,409
3 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		10,000	1,210	880
2 firemen's quarters.....		3,700	660	320
Enlarging guardhouse.....		8,200	605	825
Storehouse.....		13,900	385	275
Total.....	45,000	77,060	10,725	12,589

TAYLOR, FLA.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	M. P.		
2 barracks.....	\$75,000		\$8,250	\$1,650
1 field officers' quarters.....		\$13,000	1,015	660
2 captains' quarters.....		20,000	2,090	1,210
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		35,620	2,970	2,200
8 noncommissioned officers' quarters.....		24,300	2,860	1,980
2 firemen's quarters.....		2,700	660	385
Other buildings.....		100,000	8,250	5,500
Total.....	75,000	195,620	26,095	13,585

TERRY, N. Y.

3 barracks.....	\$135,000		\$12,375	\$14,850
2 field officers' quarters.....		\$29,560	2,024	3,120
2 captains' quarters.....		22,490	1,694	2,992
2 lieutenants' quarters.....		17,810	1,485	2,409
1 bachelor officers' quarters (5 sets).....		19,760	2,255	4,059
6 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		19,400	2,310	1,430
2 firemen's quarters.....		3,700	605	275
Enlarging guardhouse.....		8,250	660	825
Quartermaster storehouse.....		14,650	385	825
Total.....	135,000	135,620	23,793	30,785

TOTTEN, N. Y.

2 barracks.....	\$79,250		\$8,250	\$10,340
1 band barrack.....	23,050		2,145	3,850
1 colonel's quarters.....		\$17,570	1,155	3,025
2 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		6,000	770	550
4 firemen's quarters.....		7,400	1,320	660
Total.....	102,300	30,970	13,640	18,425

WARD, WASH.

2 barracks.....	\$76,800		\$8,250	\$9,020
1 field officers' quarters.....		\$10,530	1,012	1,595
2 captains' quarters.....		16,890	1,694	2,992
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		31,920	2,970	4,818
6 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		15,900	2,145	1,320
2 firemen's quarters.....		2,850	715	220
Other buildings.....		120,000	8,800	19,800
Total.....	76,800	198,090	25,586	39,765

WASHINGTON, MD.

1 colonels' quarters.....		\$17,570	\$1,155	\$1,650
1 field officers' quarters.....		14,780	1,012	1,595
1 captains' quarters.....		12,610	858	1,496
6 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		19,600	2,145	1,320
3 firemen's quarters.....		5,475	1,072	577
Total.....		70,035	6,242	6,638

WILLIAMS, ME.

1 colonels' quarters.....		\$17,570	\$1,155	\$1,650
1 field officers' quarters.....		14,780	1,012	1,595
3 captains' quarters.....		37,190	2,227	3,614
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		35,620	3,190	4,818
8 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		24,300	2,860	1,210
4 firemen's quarters.....		7,400	1,320	440
Administration building.....		18,500	990	1,650
Guardhouse.....		19,500	1,650	2,420
Storehouse.....		14,175	385	247
Total.....		189,035	14,789	17,644

WINFIELD SCOTT, CAL.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	M. P.		
2 barracks.....	\$89,970		\$8,338	\$9,020
2 field officers' quarters.....		\$30,060	2,024	3,190
2 captains' quarters.....		30,420	2,090	2,409
4 lieutenants' quarters.....		34,220	2,970	4,818
16 noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....		45,250	5,720	3,608
4 firemen's quarters.....		7,330	1,320	440
Other buildings.....		96,000	8,250	11,880
Total.....	89,970	243,280	30,712	35,365

WORDEN, WASH.

Bachelor officers' quarters (5 sets).....		\$18,140	\$2,320	\$3,850
4 noncommissioned officers' quarters.....		10,600	1,430	880
2 firemen's quarters.....		2,850	715	220
Total.....		31,590	4,465	4,950

WETHERILL, R. I.

1 barrack.....	\$45,000		\$4,592	\$4,950
1 captains' quarters.....		\$12,000	935	1,485
2 lieutenants' quarters.....		17,810	1,485	2,410
Total.....	45,000	29,810	7,012	8,845

Recapitulation of amounts required for construction, plumbing, heating, and wiring of new buildings at coast artillery posts, in the fiscal year 1909. Items of water and sewer systems, lighting systems, roads, walks, etc., pertaining to reservation branch, are not included.

	Construction.		Plumb- ing—A. T.	Heating and lighting— R. S.
	M. P.	M. P.		
Adams, Fort, R. I.....		\$51,445	\$6,282	\$6,563
Andrews, Mass.....		106,230	8,206	12,166
Baker, Cal.....	\$90,000	66,455	14,546	17,105
Barrancas, Fla.....		31,875	2,585	1,199
Casey, Wash.....		12,025	1,787	990
Caswell, N. C.....	37,800	53,400	8,382	11,333
Dade, Fla.....	37,550	56,900	9,218	4,752
Du Pont Del.....		75,920	6,755	8,052
Greble, R. I.....	45,000	85,450	11,100	14,685
Hamilton, N. Y.....	82,500	78,580	16,060	19,690
Hancock, N. J.....		65,825	6,205	4,290
H. G. Wright, N. Y.....	82,500	200,460	25,810	32,582
Howard, Md.....	45,000	75,910	10,954	13,079
McKinley, Me.....		68,910	7,495	9,599
Monroe, Va.....		187,880	12,270	14,982
Morgan, Ala.....	70,000	83,290	15,245	19,442
Moultrie, S. C.....		67,310	6,930	6,204
Pickens, Fla.....		7,650	1,045	550
Rodman, Mass.....	45,000	47,960	7,150	9,669
Rosecrans, Cal.....		27,450	1,815	1,045
San Jacinto, Tex.....	127,500	217,730	33,420	17,655
Scriven, Ga.....	37,000	90,705	12,685	15,791
Standish, Mass.....		4,000	385	220
New Post near Fort Stark.....	110,000	193,400	27,082	34,386
Stevens, Oreg.....		91,970	8,789	9,108
Strong, Mass.....	45,000	77,060	10,725	12,589
Taylor, Fla.....	75,000	195,620	26,095	13,585
Terry, N. Y.....	135,000	135,620	23,793	30,785
Totten, N. Y.....	102,300	30,970	13,640	18,425
Ward, Wash.....	76,800	198,090	26,586	39,765
Washington, Md.....		70,035	6,242	6,638
Williams, Me.....		189,035	14,799	17,644
Winfield Scott, Cal.....	89,970	243,280	30,712	35,365
Worden, Wash.....		31,590	4,465	4,950
Wetherill, R. I.....	45,000	29,810	7,012	8,845
Total.....	1,378,920	3,249,840	425,260	472,740

The estimate submitted to Congress is therefore:

For construction proper, buildings costing in excess of \$20,000.....	\$1, 378, 920
For construction proper, other buildings.....	3, 249, 840
Total for construction.....	4, 628, 760
For all plumbing (A. T.).....	425, 260
For all heating and lighting (R. S.).....	472, 740

Mr. CAPRON. This item of \$100,000 is additional to the War College.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; that is on the list.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been generally carried as a separate item for the Washington barracks improvement. What more is to be expended there?

General ALESHIRE. General Bell asked that that estimate be submitted for the construction of quarters for officers on duty at the War College.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not an addition to the War College?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir; it is for quarters for officers on duty at the War College.

Mr. HAY. Do they want to construct that at the War College?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAY. That item of \$100,000 is in this estimate?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do those officers at the War College get commutation of quarters?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; but they live at a great distance. It is difficult for them to get down to the War College.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Have you any idea as to the relative cost to the Government of the commutation of these officers' quarters at the War College and an estimate of the outlay for the construction of quarters at the War College?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir; but I can find that out. I had not thought of that comparison.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The House may want to know why these expenditures are so large and whether or not it is going to increase the charges on the people.

General ALESHIRE. I will make a note of that.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Whether it is cheaper to build quarters, and if it is I presume Congress would authorize it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many sets of quarters are you proposing to build?

General ALESHIRE. I think he has indicated 6 or 8. The amount was estimated for in a lump sum, but plans for the buildings have not been made.

Please see remarks in estimate under War College for explanation of necessity for these quarters.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Are the officers of the War College nearly all of high rank?

General ALESHIRE. Most of them are captains and majors. The commutation of quarters for a captain is \$48 and of a major \$60 per month.

The CHAIRMAN. In this country have you not more barracks and quarters now than we are able to get recruits to occupy? In other words, have you not completed posts, under "Barracks and quarters," in excess of the real needs of the Army?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir; I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not a large number of buildings and posts which are unoccupied?

General ALESHIRE. Yes; but it is because of the troops being in Cuba. I believe when the troops return from Cuba the posts will be filled.

Mr. YOUNG. All the posts?

General ALESHIRE. All the posts which are garrisoned.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Some small posts have been abandoned.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; I think all of the garrisoned posts would be filled up if the troops were here.

Mr. YOUNG. You stated how many posts there were?

General ALESHIRE. I think I stated it as 153.

Mr. YOUNG. About how many of those would be occupied under the present policy?

General ALESHIRE. Some of those are subposts, but I think they are used by Coast Artillery. I think they are all occupied. I could get that very readily.

Mr. HAY. How many are there of the posts outside of the coast artillery posts?

General ALESHIRE. I have here a list of the garrisoned posts, and I could abstract from it an answer to those questions. I will insert it.

GARRISONED POSTS OTHER THAN COAST ARTILLERY.

Alcatraz Island, Cal. (See Pacific Branch, U. S. Military Prison.)
 Apache, Ft., Ariz. (Dept. Colo.).—E, F, and G, 5th Cav.
 Army and Navy Gen. Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark.—Det. Hosp. Corps.
 Assiniboine, Ft., Mont. (Dept. Dak.).—Det.
 Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.—Det. Ord.
 Bayard, Ft., Gen. Hosp., N. Mex.—Det. Hosp. Corps.
 Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.—Det. Ord.
 Benicia Barracks, Benicia, Cal. (Dept. Cal.).—Det. Sig. Corps.
 Bliss, Ft., Tex. (Dept. Tex.).—Hdqs., and A, B, C, and D, 19th Inf.
 Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho (Dept. Col'ba.).—K and L, 14th Cav.
 Brady, Ft., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (Dept. Lakes).—I, K, L, and M, 7th Inf.
 Carey, P. R. (Dept. East).—D and E, Porto Rico Regt.
 Clark, Ft., Brackettville, Tex. (Dept. Tex.).—D and I, 1st, Hdqs., and 1st and 2d Squad., 3d Cav.
 Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio.—Recruit Depot.
 Crook, Ft., Nebr. (Dept. Mo.).—Hdqs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 16th Inf.
 D. A. Russell, Ft., Wyo. (Dept. Mo.).—Hdqs., C, D, E, and F, 2d F. Art.; E and H, 8th Cav., and I, K, L, and M, 11th Inf.
 Davis, Ft., Nome, Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.).—H and K, 10th Inf.
 Des Moines, Ft., Iowa (Dept. Mo.).—2d Cav.
 Douglas, Ft., Utah (Dept. Colo.).—15th Inf.
 Duchesne, Ft., Utah (Dept. Colo.).—M, 5th Cav.
 Egbert, Ft., Eagle, Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.).—Band M, 10th Inf.
 Ethan Allen, Ft., Vt. (Dept. East).—A, B, C, and D, 11th, and E, F, G, and H, 15th Cav.
 Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Det. Ord.
 Gibbon, Ft., Tanana, Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.).—K, Sig. Corps; C and D, 10th Inf.
 Huachuca, Ft., Ariz. (Dept. Colo.).—Hdqs., A, B, C, and D, 5th Cav.
 Jay, Ft., New York City, N. Y. (Dept. East).—Hdqs., E, F, G, and H, 12th Inf.
 Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Recruit Depot.
 Keogh, Ft., Mont. (Dept. Dak.).—Det.
 Lawton, Ft., Seattle, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.).—Hdqs., E, F, G, and H, 3d Inf.
 Leavenworth, Ft., Kans. (Dept. Mo.).—3d Batt. of Engrs., A, Sig. Corps; G, 9th, and I, K, L, and M, 13th Cav., A, B, C, 5th F. Art., and 13th Inf.
 Leavenworth, Ft. (military prison), Kan.—Prison Guard.
 Lincoln, Ft., Bismarck, N. Dak. (Dept. Dak.).—E, F, G, and H, 6th Inf.
 Lisicum, Ft., Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.).—A and L, 10th Inf.
 Logan H. Roots, Ft., Argenta, Ark. (Dept. Tex.).—A, B, C, and D, 16th Inf.
 Logan, Ft., Colo. (Dept. Colo.).—Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 21st Inf.
 McDowell, Ft., Angel Island, Cal. (Dept. Cal.).—Hdqs., A, B, D, I, K, L, and M, 22d Inf.
 McIntosh, Ft., Laredo, Tex. (Dept. Tex.).—E, F, G, and H, 19th Inf.
 Mackenzie, Ft., Wyo. (Dept. Mo.).—A, B, C, and D, 4th Inf.
 McPherson, Ft., Ga. (Dept. Gulf).—I, K, L, and M, 17th Inf.
 Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. (Dept. East).—D, 5th Inf.
 Mason, Ft., San Francisco, Cal. (Dept. Cal.).—Hdqs., and A, 1st Batn. Engrs.
 Meade, Ft., S. Dak. (Dept. Mo.).—Hdqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, 4th Cav.
 Missoula, Ft., Mont. (Dept. Dak.).—I, K, L, and M, 6th Inf.
 Myer, Ft., Va. (Dept. East).—Hdqs., and E, F, G, and H, 13th Cav., D and E, 3d F. Art.
 Niagara, Ft., Youngstown, N. Y. (Dept. East).—I, K, L, and M, 12th Inf.
 Oglethorpe, Ft., Dodge, Ga. (Dept. Gulf).—12th Cav.
 Omaha, Ft., Omaha, Nebr. (Dept. Mo.).—B, D, and H, Sig. Corps.
 Ontario, Ft., Oswego, N. Y. (Dept. East).—D, 12th Inf.
 Pacific Branch, U. S. Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal.—Prison guard.
 Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y. (Dept. East).—A, B, and C, 5th Inf.

GARRISONED POSTS OTHER THAN COAST ARTILLERY—continued.

Porter, Ft., Buffalo, N. Y. (Dept. East).—A, B, and C, 12th Inf.
 Presidio of Monterey, Monterey, Cal. (Dept. Cal.).—Hdqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, 20th, and C, E, F, G, and H, 22d Inf.
 Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Dept. Cal.).—E Sig. Corps, E, F, G, H, I, and M, 14th Cav.; D, E, and F, 1st F. Art.; 10th, 27th, 29th, 38th, 60th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 70th, 105th, 146th, 147th, 158th, 159th, and 160th Cos., C. Art.
 Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (general hospital).—B. Hosp. Corps.
 Reno, Ft., Okla. (Dept. Tex.).—I, K, L, and M, 19th Inf.
 Riley, Ft., Kans. (Dept. Mo.).—7th, and M, 10th Cav., and 6th F. Art.
 Robinson, Ft., Nebr. (Dept. Mo.).—Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, and L, 8th Cav.
 Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Det. Ord.
 St. Michael, Ft., Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.).—G and I, 10th Inf.
 Sam Houston, Ft., Tex. (Dept. Tex.).—H, 1st Cav.; Hdqrs., 3d Squad, 3d Cav., A and B, 3d F. Art., and 9th Inf.
 Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.—Det. Ord.
 San Juan, P. R. (Dept. East).—Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, and H, Porto Rico Regt.
 Shafter, Ft., Honolulu, H. T. (Dept. Cal.).—E, F, G, and H 20th Inf.
 Sheridan, Ft., Ill. (Dept. Lakes).—A, B, C, and D, 13th Cav.; E and F, 4th F. Art., and I, K, L, and M, 27th Inf.
 Sill, Ft., Okla. (Dept. Tex.).—Hdqrs., A, B, and C, 1st F. Art.
 Slocum, Ft., New Rochelle, N. Y.—Recruit Depot.
 Snelling, Ft., Minn. (Dept. Dak.).—E, F, G, and H, 4th Cav.; C, 3d F. Art., and I, K, L, and M, 28th Inf.
 Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.—Det. Ord.
 Thomas, Ft., Ky. (Dept. Lakes).—Hdqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 4th Inf.
 Valdez, Alaska (Dept. Col'ba.).—C, Sig. Corps.
 Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.).—Hdqrs., A, and B, 4th F. Art.
 Walla Walla, Ft., Walla Walla, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.).—Hdqrs., A, B, C, and D, 14th Cav.
 Washakie, Ft., Lander, Wyo. (Dept. Mo.).—M, 8th Cav.
 Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. (Dept. East).—E and H, Engrs.
 Washington Barracks (general hospital), D. C.—C, Hosp. Corps.
 Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Det. Ord.
 Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Det. Ord.
 Wayne, Ft., Detroit, Mich. (Dept. Lakes).—Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 7th Inf.
 West Point, N. Y.—Dets.
 Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz. (Dept. Colo.).—L, 5th Cav., and F, 21st Inf.
 Wm. H. Harrison, Ft., Ft. Harrison Station, Helena, Mont. (Dept. Dak.).—Hdqrs., A, B, C, and D, 6th Inf.
 W. H. Seward, Ft., Haines, Alaska, (Dept. Col'ba.).—Hdqrs., E and F, 10th Inf.
 Wingate, Ft., N. Mex. (Dept. Colo.).—H, I, and K, 5th Cav.
 Wood, Ft., New York City (Dept. East).—G, Sig. Corps.
 Wright, Ft., Spokane, Wash. (Dept. Col'ba.).—A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, 3d Inf.
 Yellowstone, Ft., Wyo. (Dept. Dak.).—F and G, 8th Cav.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 31, 1908.*

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have an abstract showing the number of barracks, the capacity of the barracks which are now complete, and the number of troops in this country, so that the committee will have before it an estimate as to the necessity for the large outlay for new barracks, for the reason that many members of the committee, and perhaps the country, believe that we have now ample facilities for the concentration of all of the troops kept in the United States. If that idea is wrong, the fact should be shown.

General ALESHIRE. Not only barracks, but I presume barracks and quarters also.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; barracks and quarters.

General ALESHIRE. I will have such a statement prepared and include it in the hearing.

Mr. SLAYDEN (to the chairman). Do you wish him to embrace in that reply the names of the posts which are abandoned and the reason why others have been abandoned?

The CHAIRMAN. Let the General state the reasons for abandoning those which have been abandoned, so that we will have it in the notes. I think a number have been abandoned. The one at Prescott, Ariz., was abandoned, but an outcry was raised and it was re-established.

[NOTE.—Data as to abandoned posts is being compiled and will be transmitted by letter. It has been impossible to complete it in time for submission herewith.]

Tabular statement showing accommodations now on hand and under construction at permanent posts for cavalry, Field Artillery, infantry, engineers, Signal Corps, and regimental bands for that portion of the Army stationed in the United States, January 29, 1908.

Posts.	Barracks for—					Officers' quarters.	N. C. S. O. quarters.	Remarks.
	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.			
Alcatraz Island, Cal.			4			9	7	Established 1859; brick and wood; military prison.
Apache, Ariz.	4					17	6	Established 1877; frame and adobe; old; to be abandoned.
Assinniboine, Mont.	6		4		1	36	9	Established 1881; brick; recently repaired; water supply very limited and insufficient for full garrison.
Bayard, N. Mex.						11	8	Used as general hospital; established about 1866; partially rebuilt as general tuberculosis hospital; mixed brick, frame, and adobe.
Benicia Barracks, Cal.					2	9	3	Established 1849; frame; very old; to be discontinued as signal corps post and transferred to the Ordnance Department.
Benjamin Harrison, Ind.			12		1	43	11	All buildings completed, but post not yet garrisoned.
Bliss, Tex.			4			14	7	Established 1893; brick.
Boise Barracks, Idaho.	4					9	4	Established 1873; mixed stone and frame; old; to be rebuilt.
Brady, Mich.			4			16	5	Established 1886; brick, modern.
Clark, Tex.	8				1	24	6	Established 1853; stone, log, and frame; very old; to be abandoned.
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.						32	10	Recruiting depot; established 1863 as ordnance depot and converted into a post 1875; modern brick, with few old frame buildings; barrack accommodations for about 927 men.
Crook, Nebr.			8		1	32	9	Established 1890; modern brick.
D. A. Russell, Wyo.	8	6	12		1	101	19	Established 1867 as a frame post and since entirely rebuilt; also barrack for 1 company Hospital Corps.
Davis, Alaska.			2			7	1	Established 1900; frame.
Des Moines, Iowa.	12				1	42	11	Established 1900; modern brick.
Douglas, Utah.			12		1	41	7	Established 1858; rebuilt 1875 in stone and frame; being rebuilt now in brick; 6 new and 6 old barracks on hand.
Du Chesne, Utah.	2					19	5	Established 1886; frame; to be abandoned.
Egbert, Alaska.			2			9	3	Established 1899; frame and log.
Ethan Allen, Vt.	12	2			1	45	9	Established 1892; modern brick.
Gibbon, Alaska.			2			7	4	Established 1899; frame and log.
Harrison, Benjamin H., Mont.			4		1	19	9	Established 1892; modern brick.
Honolulu, Hawaii.			4			14	5	Established 1905; frame and concrete.
Huachuca, Ariz.	4				1	16	5	Established 1877; frame and adobe; old.
Jay, N. Y.			4		1	17	6	Established 1875; stone, brick, and frame.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.						32	7	Recruiting depot; established 1804; rebuilt 1892; brick and frame, modern; barrack accommodations on hand for 656 men and under construction for 590, making a total of 1,256.
Keogh, Mont.	4					27	5	Established 1876; frame, log, and brick, old; post abandoned.
Lawton, Wash.			4		1	12	7	Established 1895; frame, modern.
Leavenworth, Kans.	4	3	12	4	1	196	27	Established 1827; brick and frame, entirely rebuilt, modern; additional quarters for 16 N. C. S. O. under contract.
Lincoln, N. Dak.			4			11	5	Established 1899; modern brick.
Liscum, Alaska.			2			6	2	Established 1899; frame.
Logan H. Roots, Ark.			4			15	5	Includes barracks for two companies under construction, to be completed Mar. 5, 1907; established 1892; modern brick.
Logan, Colo.			10		1	39	7	Established 1887; modern brick.
Madison Barracks, N. Y.			8		1	28	7	Established 1815; first built in stone, enlarged and rebuilt in brick and frame, 1888.

Tabular statement showing accommodations now on hand and under construction at permanent posts for cavalry, Field Artillery, etc.—Continued.

Posts.	Barracks for—					Officers' quarters.	N. C. S. O. quarters.	Remarks.
	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Bands.			
Mason, Cal.				1		5	3	Established 1863; frame; very old.
McDowell, Cal.			4			13	7	Established 1865; frame; very old.
McIntosh, Tex.			4		1	11	7	Established 1849; frame, stone, and brick; old.
Mackenzle, Wyo.			8		1	27	7	Established 1899; modern brick.
McPherson, Ga.			12		1	43	7	Established 1885; modern brick.
Meade, S. Dak.	8				1	31	11	Established 1878; first built in frame, now being rebuilt in stone and brick.
Missoula, Mont.			4			15	5	Established 1877; log and frame.
Myer, Va.	4	3			1	38	8	Established 1872; rebuilt in frame 1888 and in brick 1896 to date.
Niagara, N. Y.			8			13	5	Contract recently awarded for construction barracks and quarters for 4 additional companies infantry to be completed Sept. 19, 1908; established about 1757; vacated by British 1796; remodeled and rebuilt 1886 in frame and brick.
Oglethorpe, Ga.	12				1	45	7	Established 1903; frame.
Omaha, Nebr.				4		12	5	Reestablished, rebuilt, and reoccupied 1905; modern brick.
Ontario, N. Y.			4			13	4	Established 1727; rebuilt in wood 1839; rebuilt in stone 1863; abandoned 1900 and rebuilt and reoccupied 1901; modern brick.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.			12		1	41	7	Established 1814; rebuilt in modern brick 1888 to 1893.
Porter, N. Y.			4			15	7	Established 1843; rebuilt 1887 in brick and frame.
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	4		12		1	59	12	Established 1903; temporary frame construction.
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.			10		1	44	8	Occupied 1849; partly rebuilt in brick 1886 and 1895.
Reno, Okla.			4			20	6	Established 1875; brick, stone, and frame; very old; buildings are not suited for troops; is to be used as remount station.
Riley, Kans.	12	6			1	115	17	Includes barracks for one battery field artillery completed July 31, 1907; established 1853 and entirely rebuilt in stone 1887, and since then to date.
Robinson, Nebr.	12				1	47	8	Established 1874; frame and adobe; to be rebuilt and enlarged in brick.
Sam Houston, Tex.	12	2	12		1	46	16	Established 1865; rebuilt in brick 1886 and since then to date.
Sheridan, Ill.	4	2	12		1	62	8	Established 1887; modern brick.
Sill, Okla.	4					20	6	Established 1868; stone and frame.
Slocum, N. Y.						25	5	Recruiting depot; established 1878; partly rebuilt in brick 1884; barrack accommodations on hand for 660 men, under construction for 720 men—total, 1,380.
Snelling, Minn.	4	2	12		1	51	13	Established 1819; enlarged in frame 1879; further enlarged in brick 1892, and since then to date; is now a modern brick post.
St. Michael, Alaska.			2			6	3	Established 1897; frame.
Thomas, Ky.			8		1	31	7	Established 1887; modern brick.
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.		2	12		1	49	8	Established 1825; now being rebuilt in modern frame.
Walla Walla, Wash.	4					16	10	Established 1856; frame, partly rebuilt in brick 1905.
Washakie, Wyo.	1					9	3	Established 1869; frame and adobe, very old, to be abandoned.
Washington Barracks, D. C.				4	1	34	8	Established 1797; rebuilt in modern brick 1904.
Wayne, Mich.			8		1	25	6	Established 1842; frame and stone; rebuilt in modern brick in 1894 to date.
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.			4			11	4	Includes barracks, etc., now under construction, to be completed Apr., 1908; established 1864; frame and adobe; rebuilt in modern brick 1904.

Tabular statement showing accommodations now on hand and under construction at permanent posts for cavalry, Field Artillery, etc.—Continued.

Points.	Barracks for—						Officers' quarters.	N. C. S. O. quarters.	Remarks.
	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.	Bands.			
W. H. Seward, Alaska.....			4				15	5	Established 1903; modern frame
Wingate, N. Mex.....	4						18	5	Established 1868; frame and adobe, being rebuilt in brick.
Wood, N. Y.....					1		6	7	Established 1822; now being rebuilt in modern brick.
Wright, Wash.....			8				24	5	Established 1897; modern brick.
Yellowstone, Wyo.....	2						8	5	Established 1886; modern frame.
Total.....	155	28	290	9	8	33	2,018	506	

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 29, 1908.*

NOTES AND REMARKS IN CONNECTION WITH TABLES SHOWING NUMBER OF BARRACKS AND QUARTERS AT MILITARY POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

These tables show that there are now on hand barracks for different company organizations as follows:

Cavalry.....	155
Field Artillery.....	28
Infantry.....	290
Coast Artillery.....	136
Engineers.....	9
Signal Corps.....	8
Hospital Corps (at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.).....	1

In order to determine the number of barracks of each kind actually available there must be deducted from the numbers above given, and for reasons stated, the following, namely:

CAVALRY BARRACKS.

Apache, Ariz. (to be abandoned).....	4
Assinniboine, Mont. (to be abandoned).....	6
Clark, Tex. (to be abandoned).....	8
Duchesne, Utah (to be abandoned).....	2
Keogh, Mont. (to be abandoned).....	4
Presidio Monterey, Cal. (discontinued as a cavalry post).....	4
Sill, Okla. (discontinued as a cavalry post).....	4
Washakie, Wyo. (to be abandoned).....	1

Total cavalry barracks included in tabulated statement as not available for future use..... 33

Leaving number of barracks available..... 122

This is 10 barracks less than the total number of troops of cavalry permanently stationed in the United States, including those temporarily in Cuba.

FIELD ARTILLERY BARRACKS.

The number of field artillery barracks now on hand as given in list is 28. There are 33 batteries of field artillery permanently stationed in the United States, including those temporarily absent in Cuba, so that 5 additional barracks are required. In this connection attention is invited to the following table:

Proposed permanent distribution of Field Artillery.

ACCOMMODATIONS NEEDED.

Posts.	Number of batteries.	Field officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Noncommissioned staff officers.	Bar-racks.		Stables.		Gun sheds.
						Battery.	Band.	Battery.	Band.	
Fort Riley (regimental headquarters).....	6 H	4	11	4 22	4	6	1	6	1	6
Fort Sill (regimental headquarters).....	6 L	4	11	4 22	4	6	1	6	1	6
Fort D. A. Russell (regimental headquarters).....	6 M	4	11	4 22	4	6	1	6	1	6
Fort Sam Houston (regimental headquarters).....	3 L	1 2	2 5	1 12	4	3	1	3	1	3
Fort Leavenworth (regimental headquarters).....	3 L	1 2	1 5	1 12	4	3	1	3	1	3
Fort Myer.....	3 L	1	4	13	3	3		3		3
Vancouver Barracks (regimental headquarters).....	3 M	1 2	2 5	1 12	4	3	1	3	1	3
Foreign Service.....	3 L 3 M									
Total.....	• 36	19	6 52	15 115	24	30	6	30	6	30

ACCOMMODATIONS PROVIDED.

Posts.	Number of batteries.	Field officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Noncommissioned staff officers.	Bar-racks.		Stables.		Gun sheds.
						Battery.	Band.	Battery.	Band.	
Fort Riley (regimental headquarters).....	6 H	2	8	22	1	6		6		6
Fort Sill (regimental headquarters).....	6 L	2	4	14	4					
Fort D. A. Russell (regimental headquarters).....	6 M	4	9	12		6		6		6
Fort Sam Houston (regimental headquarters).....	3 L	1	2	4		2		2		2
Fort Leavenworth (regimental headquarters).....	3 L	1	3	6		3		3		3
Fort Myer.....	3 L	1	3	4		2		2		2
Vancouver Barracks (regimental headquarters).....	3 M	1	2	4		2		2		2
Foreign service.....	3 L 3 M									
Total.....	• 36	12	30	66	5	21		21		21

• (L) Light batteries; (H) horse batteries; (M) Mountain batteries.

Proposed permanent distribution of Field Artillery—Continued.

ACCOMMODATIONS REQUIRED.

Posts.	Number of batteries.	Field officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Noncommissioned staff officers.	Bar-racks.		Stables.		Gun sheds.
						Battery.	Band.	Battery.	Band.	
Fort Riley (regimental headquarters).....	6 H	2	3	8	3	1	1	1	1	6
Fort Sill (regimental headquarters).....	6 L	2	7	8	6	1	6	1	1	6
Fort D. A. Russell (regimental headquarters).....	6 M	2	2	10	4	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Sam Houston (regimental headquarters).....	3 L	1	3	8	4	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Leavenworth (regimental headquarters).....	3 L	1	2	6	4	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Myer.....	3 L	1	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vancouver Barracks (regimental headquarters).....	3 M	1	3	8	4	1	1	1	1	1
Foreign service.....	{ 3 L 3 M }									
Total.....	a 36	7	22	49	19	9	6	9	6	9

a (L) Light batteries; (H) horse batteries; (M) Mountain batteries.

NOTE.—The numbers shown above in bold face in the first three columns under the heading "Accommodations needed" are the numbers of officers of the several grades, which, it has been assumed, will be absent from their organizations on detached service.

The total authorized number of field artillery officers is 246; the authorized complement for the organization carried above as on foreign service is 36; the number assumed on detached service is 24, so that quarters for 186 officers are needed in the United States. 108 sets of officers' quarters are now provided at the stations above mentioned, so that 78 sets remain to be constructed.

O. C. A., January 24, 1907.

Approved.

WM. H. TAFT, *Secretary of War.*

COAST ARTILLERY BARRACKS.

The table shows that there are now on hand 136 barracks for coast artillery companies. From this number there must be deducted the following for reasons stated:

Gaines, Fla., to be discontinued as a station for Coast Artillery.....	1
Jackson Barracks, La., to be discontinued as station for Coast Artillery.....	2
Key West, Fla., to be discontinued as a station for Coast Artillery.....	3
McHenry, Md., to be wholly abandoned.....	3
Total.....	9

¶ This leaves available 127 coast artillery barracks (including the 17 under construction and to be provided for from current years appropriation) for the 166 companies to be stationed permanently in the United States, Hawaii, and Cuba, which is 39 less than the 166 companies of Coast Artillery authorized, assuming that 4 companies will be stationed in the Philippines.

INFANTRY BARRACKS.

The total number of barracks on hand as shown in table is 290. From this must be deducted, for reasons stated, the following:

Alcatraz, Cal., discontinued as infantry post.....	4
Assiniboine, Mont., post abandoned.....	4
McDowell, Cal., to be vacated as infantry post.....	4
Reno, Okla., to be abandoned.....	4
Total.....	16

This reduces the number of barracks available for infantry to 274, which is 22 more than would be required for the 21 regiments of infantry permanently stationed in the United States, including the troops temporarily absent in Cuba.

In this connection attention is invited to the following memorandum from the Chief of Staff:

• MEMORANDUM FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, February 4, 1908.

A proposition is now under consideration looking to a reduction of the number of regiments in the Philippine Islands by sending a smaller number there filled up to greater strength. Something of this kind will be essential unless the Army is increased, as there are not sufficient regiments now in the Army to keep up the service efficiently on the present plan. Even if this plan does not eventuate, at least one regiment of infantry, if not two, will be withdrawn from the Philippines now that all disturbance has ceased there.

Therefore all the infantry quarters and barracks which now exist will be needed in the near future for the infantry now in the Army. Many of the quarters now occupied in the Philippines were constructed very cheaply of nipa, with thatched roofs. Such quarters are not calculated to last more than a few years, are temporary in nature, and cost very little. It is not desirable under the circumstances to reconstruct quarters of such temporary character in the Philippines. The commanding general in the Philippines reports that some of these quarters have already become almost uninhabitable and must be reconstructed or permanent provisions made for troops elsewhere. The Secretary of War has not yet definitely decided what shall be done, but there is no question that all the quarters for infantry we now possess will be needed, and that additional quarters for cavalry and Field Artillery will be required.

J. F. BELL,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

ENGINEER BARRACKS.

The table shows 9 barracks for engineers now on hand at posts in the United States.

This is 1 less than the 10 companies of engineers stationed permanently in the United States.

SIGNAL CORPS BARRACKS.

The table shows 8 barracks on hand in the United States for signal corps companies. From this must be deducted the following, for reasons stated:

Benicia Barracks, Cal., to be turned over to the Ordnance Department..... 2

This leaves only 6 barracks available for the 9 signal corps companies permanently stationed in the United States.

RECAPITULATION.

From the foregoing it appears that for the Army at its present strength and as now organized and distributed there will be a shortage of barrack accommodations for troops permanently stationed in the United States and Hawaiian Islands, as follows:

Barracks for cavalry.....	10
Barracks for field artillery.....	5
Barracks for coast artillery.....	39
Barracks for engineers.....	1
Barracks for Signal Corps.....	3

The capacity of barracks is as follows:

For cavalry and infantry.—Barracks at old posts vary in capacity from 65 to 100 men per company. Those built within the last five or six years will accommodate readily companies of 85 men and can, without discomfort, provide for companies of 100 men each.

For Field Artillery.—Barracks erected for field artillery at Fort Riley accommodate companies of 160 men each; those at Leavenworth, Kans., 134 men each. As a rule, field artillery barracks at other posts have been built for 120 men, but on account of an increase in size of companies those now under construction are made for companies of 133 men each.

Barracks for engineer troops and Signal Corps accommodate, as a rule, companies of 104 men each.

Generally the supply of quarters, storehouses, etc., at posts is adequate for the needs of the garrison thereat. There are, however, many exceptions to this rule. This applies especially to the matter of quarters for officers, noncommissioned staff officers, and civilian employees.

In recent construction the number of officers' quarters provided had in view the fact that on an average from 20 to 25 per cent of officers belonging to a command were permanently absent from their stations on detached duties of various kinds. But this proportion does not always hold good, and it is found that at many of the larger posts there is a shortage of quarters for officers, which is being provided for as funds become available.

There is throughout the posts in the United States a very great shortage of accommodations for noncommissioned staff and other noncommissioned officers of grade entitling them to separate quarters. This applies especially to coast artillery posts, where practically nothing has yet been done to provide accommodations for the large number of noncommissioned staff officers and other enlisted men added to the service by the Coast and Field Artillery increase. This shortage is covered in great part by estimates for the Sea Coast Artillery service submitted for 1909, as explained in detail in the pamphlet compiled by the Chief of Artillery.

There is a growing demand at many posts for quarters for civilian employees connected in various capacities with the military service, such as clerks, engineers, electricians, plumbers, tinnerns, carpenters, watchmen, firemen, teamsters, etc. The nature of the work required of these men demands their presence at or near the post. Frequently posts are so situated that it is impossible for these employees to secure shelter or lodging near enough to enable them to perform the service expected and required of them satisfactorily. This applies to nearly all men of the classes above mentioned, but especially to engineers and electricians in charge of power plants, pumping stations, etc., where it is imperatively necessary that the men be at hand and available for duty at any hour of the day or night.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 29, 1908.*

MILITARY POST EXCHANGES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is military post exchange. I understand that you will put in the full details of this item. What is the object of asking for an increase in this appropriation; is it with the idea of completing the system during the fiscal year 1909?

General ALESHIRE. The analysis of the estimate will show you the uses to which we expect to put the appropriation requested.

Item 97.—Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchanges, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasiums.

Item 98.—Equipment of same.

Item 99.—Maintenance of same.

For the whole..... \$525,000

There are at this time still 24 garrisoned posts in the United States where no permanent provision has been made for post exchanges and gymnasiums. It is likely that 6 of these will be provided for from current year's appropriations.

There are, however, a number of posts where the facilities in this direction first provided are totally inadequate to the needs of the garrisons. This is due to the fact that when this work was first begun it was thought preferable to make the money go as far as possible and provide some sort of accommodation at as many posts as could be reached, having in view subsequent enlargements, extensions, and additions, as more funds became available. For example, at some posts where they had improvised temporary post exchanges we first provided gymnasiums only, leaving the post exchanges to be built afterwards, at others post exchanges only were constructed, leaving gymnasiums to be furnished later.

The estimate submitted is intended to provide:

1. For post exchanges and gymnasiums at posts not yet furnished with them.

2. To enlarge and add to those already provided, which are wholly inadequate for the needs of the present garrisons.

3. To provide for repairs to and renewals of gymnastic apparatus, bowling alleys, etc., which, with the constant use to which they are subjected, wear out very rapidly.

4. To provide for post exchanges and their equipment and repair in the Philippine Islands.

The following is a detailed statement of funds required in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, for construction, repairs, maintenance and repair of equipments of military post exchanges, and forming a basis for estimate submitted herewith under this item:

1. For post exchanges and gymnasiums at posts not yet furnished with them:

Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Post exchange and gymnasium complete.....	\$32, 500
Fremont, S. C.—Post exchange with bowling alleys.....	4, 500
Niagara, N. Y.—Post exchange, gymnasium, and bowling alleys.....	32, 500
Porter, N. Y.—Gymnasium and bowling alleys.....	17, 300
Rosecrans, Cal.—Post exchange, gymnasium, and bowling alleys.....	37, 500
Sill, Okla.—Post exchange, gymnasium, and bowling alleys...	40, 000
Wadsworth, N. Y.—Gymnasium, bowling alleys, etc.....	7, 500
Ward, Wash.—Post exchange, gymnasium, bowling alleys, etc	25, 000
Winfield Scott, Cal.—Post exchange, gymnasium, etc.....	37, 500
Wingate, N. Mex.—Post exchange, gymnasium, and bowling alleys.....	27, 500
	<hr/> \$261, 800

2. To enlarge and add to post exchanges and gymnasiums already established:	
Alcatraz Island, Cal.—Gymnasium and post exchange for prison guard.....	7, 500
Angel Island, Cal. (recruit and casual camp).—Gymnasium with bowling alleys.....	7, 500
Barrancas, Fla.—Enlarging present gymnasium by bowling alley attachment and building post exchange.....	7, 500
Caswell, N. C.—Same as for Barrancas, Fla.....	7, 500
Douglas, Utah.—Addition of bowling alleys to gymnasium...	3, 700
Greble, R. I.—Gymnasium with bowling alleys.....	25, 000
Huachuca, Ariz.—Extension of gymnasium.....	7, 500
Hunt, Va.—Post exchange with bowling alleys.....	4, 500
Key West, Fla.—Gymnasium.....	12, 500
McIntosh, Tex.—Bowling alleys.....	3, 500
McKinley, Me.—Enlarging post exchange and providing bowling alleys.....	6, 500
Meade, S. Dak.—Bowling alleys.....	4, 500
Mott, N. J.—Post exchange, gymnasium, and bowling alleys.	7, 500
Preble, Me.—Gymnasium and bowling alleys.....	6, 000
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.—Bowling alleys.....	4, 500
Robinson, Nebr.—Bowling alleys and larger exchange.....	7, 500
Rodman, Mass.—Gymnasium.....	11, 500
Stevens, Oreg.—Enlarging post exchange and gymnasium....	4, 000
Terry, N. Y.—Enlarging post exchange, bowling alleys, etc....	15, 000
Wayne, Mich.—Enlarging gymnasium, bowling alleys, etc....	12, 000
W. H. Harrison.—Enlarging gymnasium, bowling alleys, etc..	7, 500
	<hr/>
	173, 200
3. To provide for repairs to and renewals of gymnastic apparatus, bowling alleys, etc., for the United States.....	50, 000
4. To provide for post exchanges and their equipment and repair in the Philippine Islands.....	25, 000
For posts in Alaska, new construction, maintenance, and repairs.....	15, 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	525, 000

RECAPITULATION.

For new buildings, alterations, and extensions at posts.....	435, 000
For general purposes.....	90, 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	525, 000

Mr. ANTHONY. In these proposed post exchanges to be built is it intended to operate grocery stores and dry goods stores, such as is now prevalent?

General ALESHIRE. I should not think so. The Quartermaster's Department only constructs buildings for post exchanges; it has no supervision whatever over their operation or administration.

Mr. ANTHONY. The wording is "for libraries, amusement rooms, and gymnasiums." The post at Leavenworth has a lunch room, but not anything for any of these purposes. It has a grocery and dry goods store.

The CHAIRMAN. It has no reading rooms?

Mr. ANTHONY. No; it is simply for commercial purposes. It strikes me, if it is the intention of the Government to use these posts for grocery and dry goods stores, the danger is that the Government might get into competition with merchants and sell to outside parties.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a rearrangement of the language and a segregation of the matter under the head of "Transportation of the Army and its supplies."

General ALESHIRE. It is in obedience to the proviso in the army appropriation act for the current fiscal year which provides that estimates for the next fiscal year should be submitted to Congress covering transportation of the Army and its supplies in one estimate, and an additional estimate should be submitted covering other items heretofore carried in appropriation bills under this head. I have grouped together the items covered by the amount estimated for payments to common carriers, etc., for transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$3,697,561.65; those for the purchase and hire of draft and pack animals, harness, wagons, carts, and expenses incident thereto, \$2,314,613.75; and those incident to the operation of ships, boats, etc., \$5,224,437. The total of these three items is \$11,236,612.40, and while they have been grouped as appears in the draft of the bill, which follows the estimate submitted, the items of each group are all properly incident to transportation of the Army and its supplies, and I believe should be appropriated as one fund under the old designation "Transportation of the Army and its supplies." The present grouping was made because of some question in construing the proviso directing the segregation of estimates for this appropriation, as conforming to what the intent of the law might possibly be rather than what it was actually considered to be. I think the remaining two new heads "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage," \$994,378, and "Water and sewers at military posts," \$2,711,275, separated from the old form of the appropriation, gives what was intended by the proviso, leaving for transportation of the Army the total of the first three groups or subheads, \$11,236,612.40.

Mr. YOUNG. This is a decrease of something over \$3,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have water and sewers decreased.

General ALESHIRE. We have estimated separately for construction of roads, walks, wharves, and drainage, and for water and sewers at military posts which were included in the old appropriation.

Mr. CAPRON. The total is pretty nearly right.

General ALESHIRE. The total is \$442,265.40 in excess of last year. The explanation of that, in a general way, would be that we will require next year \$230,000 to pay the Southern Pacific Railroad the cost of transportation heretofore credited against their indebtedness to the Government, and increased expenses or cost under certain other items. Those railroads will be out of debt to the Government sometime during next year. We will have that additional amount to pay instead of its being credited to the road in payment of its debt. It is not, therefore, an increased expense, although it is estimated for now for the first time in this bill. That would leave \$212,265.40 due to other causes, generally increases in cost of labor and supplies. Explanation of this is given under the several items of the estimate to which the increases pertain.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be in the hearings?

General ALESHIRE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Put that in the hearings, because we can not carry all that in our minds.

Item 100.—Transportation of the Army. Of the troops when moving either by land or water.

For the United States.....	\$1, 264, 900
For the Philippine Islands.....	12, 000

Total.....	1, 276, 900
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Based on actual expenses for similar services during the past fiscal year.

This includes items 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, and part of 147. From the records as kept it is not possible to segregate these items.

In 1907, \$1,084,392 was expended for movements of troops in the United States and the Philippines. Approximately 15 per cent, or \$192,508 in round numbers, has been added to make estimate for 1909, as movements of troops were not as numerous in the former year as usual.

Items 101 to 116 inclusive are estimated for in either the preceding or following item, it not being possible to segregate the amounts required for each. A single bill for transportation often includes several of these items and might so include all of them.

Item 117.—Freights, payment of.

Transportation branch:

For the United States.....	\$1, 925, 430
For the Philippine Islands.....	137, 000

Total.....	2, 062, 430
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Includes items Nos. 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, and part of 147. Based on expenditures for similar services during the past fiscal year.

This estimate is for commercial rail and water freight, including transportation by commercial vessels to the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Alaska, etc., and hire of labor in connection therewith, costing \$114,430.

The expenditures reported in the United States for the fiscal year 1907 were as follows:

Rail transportation.....	\$735, 492. 46
Commercial vessels.....	521, 367. 99

Total.....	1, 256, 860. 45
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And for the Philippine Islands:

Rail transportation.....	27, 588. 95
Commercial vessels.....	109, 411. 05

	137, 000. 00
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Total expenditure.....	1, 393, 860. 45
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To this has been added for the United States \$230,000, estimated as the amount that will be required to pay account of the Southern Pacific Company for services between January and July, 1909. The indebtedness of the company to the United States ceases with the payment of the last of its notes in February, 1909, and it will be necessary to pay in cash instead of having the earnings of the company credited to it on the books of the Treasury Department, as is now the practice.

Approximately \$313,000 has been added for emergencies, always liable to occur. If unused, it reverts to the Treasury.

This item also includes \$11,000 for the removal of remains from abandoned post to national cemeteries.

Item 118.—Wharfage, payment of.

For the United States.....	\$60, 000
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This estimate is for the hire of wharves, and is based upon actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1907, \$49,000. The increase of \$11,000 is to provide wharfage for new mine planters and harbor boats since put in commission.

Items 119 and 120.—Tolls and ferriages.

For the United States:

Item 119.....	\$50,000
Item 120.....	75
	<hr/> \$50,075

For the Philippine Islands:

Item 119.....	65,000
Total.....	<hr/> 115,075

For tolls, ferriage, lighterage, stevedoring, street-car tickets, etc. Lighterage, stevedoring, and other miscellaneous expenses incident to transportation are included here as a matter of convenience, not being specifically provided for elsewhere. It was estimated that the cost for lighterage of heavy ordnance, stevedoring, etc., would amount to \$25,000, and as street-car tickets, tolls, ferriage, etc., costs approximately \$20,000, the \$50,000 asked for is not deemed excessive.

A decision of the Comptroller of August 17, 1897, was that the Quartermaster's Department should only transport ordnance by the ordinary means of railways, etc., to destination and the engineer appropriations bear the expense of placing it where to be used. This with reference to heavy guns for fortifications.

This is reversed by a decision of February 23, 1907, which requires the Quartermaster's Department to place heavy ordnance at the place where to be used. This is expensive work, involving building ways or tracks, and will cause considerable increase in expenditures from "Army transportation."

Item 121.—Draft animals, the purchase and hire of. Limited to such numbers as are actually required for the service.

For the United States.....	\$158,480.50
For the Philippine Islands.....	106,058.13
Total.....	<hr/> 264,538.63

UNITED STATES.

The period of usefulness of draft horses and mules in this country is fixed, from experience, at five years for horses and ten years for mules, so that one-fifth of the allowance for draft horses and one-tenth of that for draft mules must be purchased each year to keep up the allowance.

One-fifth of 856 draft horses, at \$250 each.....	\$42,800.00
One-tenth of 6,253 draft mules, at \$185 each.....	115,680.50
Total.....	<hr/> 158,480.50

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The period of usefulness fixed for the Philippines is five years for horses and eight years for mules.

One-fifth of 1,330 draft horses, at \$250 each.....	\$66,500.00
One-eighth of 1,689 draft mules, at \$185 each.....	39,058.13
Total.....	<hr/> 106,058.13

Item 122.—Pack animals.

For the United States.....	\$41, 081. 60
For the Philippine Islands.....	22, 015. 62
Total.....	63, 097. 22

UNITED STATES.

Estimate is based on the number of animals required to replace those that die, or are worn out, or disabled and condemned. The period of usefulness of the mule is fixed for this country at ten years.

One-tenth of 439 riding mules, at \$170.....	\$7, 463. 00
One-tenth of 1,332 pack mules for mountain batteries and machine guns, at \$155.50.....	20, 712. 60
One-tenth of 1,130 other pack mules, at \$112.....	12, 656. 00
Total.....	40, 831. 60

Two hundred and fifty dollars has been included in this estimate for hire of pack mules which is occasionally necessary.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Estimate based on replacements required as follows, the period of usefulness being fixed for the Philippines at eight years:

One-eighth of 105 riding mules, at \$170.....	\$2, 231. 25
One-eighth of 330 pack mules for M. B. and M. G. P., at \$155.50.....	6, 414. 37
One-eighth of 955 other pack mules, at \$112.....	13, 370. 00
Total.....	22, 015. 62

Mr. PARKER. I see you have an item in here for draft and pack animals, and that you desire that there should be a remount system introduced as to that. Have you prepared any amendment to this bill so as to enable the establishment of any such remount stations?

General ALESHIRE. I think it is in the memoranda which the chairman has.

The CHAIRMAN. It includes a reasonable provision for the replacing of unserviceable horses. Under these words, the Department holds it can buy these young animals?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The present system of supplying mules and draft horses has generally proven satisfactory, yet it is believed that a part at least of the draft and pack mules required can be more advantageously and economically supplied from remount depots in practically the same manner as outlined for the supply of remounts for the cavalry, artillery, etc.

By supplying young mules 3 to 4 years old they can be purchased in connection with the young remounts at practically no increased expense; the life or period of duration will be increased in about the same proportion as that of the remounts; the Government will have the advantage of growth and consequent increase in value, which for young mules is very considerable; they can be cared for with practically the same labor required to care for the remounts; they can be shipped with the remounts, thus saving considerable for freight and attendants, and on the whole it is submitted that the present cost of remounts and draft and pack animals for the Army during a definite period would be reduced from 30 to 40 per cent.

Item 123.—Harness, purchase and repair of. Required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for garrison purposes.

For the United States.....	\$88, 250
For the Philippine Islands.....	40, 000

Total.....	128, 250
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For harness for 7,109 authorized draft animals at \$25 per set, required to be replaced one-fourth yearly, \$44,431. Repairs on remainder of harness at \$5 per set, and \$17,159 to repair and replace aparejos, rigging, etc., \$43,819. Total for the United States, \$88,250.

PHILIPPINES.

For harness for 3,019 draft animals, \$25 per set, life of harness three years, \$25,158. Repairs on remaining two-thirds at \$5 per set, with allowance of \$4,777 for repairs to aparejos, etc., \$40,000.

Item 124.—Wagons, purchase and repair of. Required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for garrison purposes.

For the United States.....	\$125, 000
For the Philippine Islands.....	109, 575

Total.....	234, 575
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Number of wagons on hand in the United States, 3,414, costing \$489,970. Cost of replacing, repairing, and painting same, per year, approximately \$125,000, this figure being obtained from the requisitions approved during fiscal year 1907.

PHILIPPINES.

Estimate based on value of shipments during fiscal year 1907, \$109,575.

Item 125.—Carts, purchase and repair of. Required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for garrison purposes.

For the United States.....	\$15, 500
For the Philippine Islands.....	5, 000

Total.....	20, 500
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On hand in United States, 1,683, costing \$77,220. Cost of replacing, renewing, etc., approximately \$15,500.

Shipments to Philippines during fiscal year 1907 valued at \$5,000.

Item 126.—Drays, purchase and repair of, required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for garrison purposes.

For the United States.....	\$5, 000
For the Philippine Islands.....	500

Total.....	5, 500
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Number on hand in the United States 119, costing \$36,800. Cost of repairing, replacing, etc., is \$5,000 per year.

The value of shipments of dray parts to the Philippines during the fiscal year 1907 was \$500.

Item 127.—Ships. None required.

Mr. STEVENS. Have any of our large transports gone out of commission during the last year?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. The *Sheridan* was damaged and has not been in commission during this fiscal year. She will probably go

in commission in the latter part of April or the first of May. We have had to operate extra transports to replace the *Sheridan*. One transport made a trip across the Pacific Ocean carrying supplies to China. We also had to send the *Buford* to the relief of the *Sheridan* and also to the relief of the steamer *Mongolia* at Midway. Those trips have added to the expense of the transport service quite a little. The operations of the army transport service are very fully described on pages 22 to 30, inclusive, of my annual report for 1907.

Mr. STEVENS. Under the item of purchase and repair of ships you have authority to buy new vessels?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEVENS. Has that been the policy of the Department?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir. We have purchased some small vessels for use in connection with harbor work and mine planting, but none of any magnitude.

Mr. STEVENS. When did you make the last purchase of these large vessels like the *Sheridan*?

General ALESHIRE. We have not bought any recently. The *Dix* was the last purchased, and that was in December, 1900.

Item 128.—Other vessels.

For the United States:

For boats, chartered to take the place of harbor and other vessels undergoing repairs, also for artillery work during target season where no vessels have yet been assigned..... \$25, 000

Estimated for in 1908, \$30,000.

For the Philippine Islands:

For charter of harbor boats..... 100, 000

Total..... 125, 000

Item 129.—Boats.

For the United States..... \$1, 150, 220

For the Philippine Islands..... 183, 000

Total..... 1, 333, 220

United States:

(a) Purchase of 4 first-class harbor boats..... 228, 000

(b) Repairs to all harbor boats, torpedo planters, cable-repair boats, and artillery vessels..... 150, 000

(c) Supplies for operating all harbor boats, cable-repair boats, torpedo planters, artillery boats, and launches, such as fuel, paint, and other deck and engine room supplies. Does not include wages of crews. This provides for maintenance of 4 torpedo planters (150'), 1 cable steamer (121'), 1 ferryboat (102'), 6 first-class steamers (130'), 8 second-class steamers (85'), 9 tugs (85'), 5 steam lighters, and 46 launches, also for similar vessels constructed in fiscal year 1908.. 347, 000

(d) Wages of crews—68 masters, 37 mates, 105 engineers, 18 oilers, 104 firemen, 129 deck hands, 1 carpenter, and 4 watchmen..... 425, 220

Total..... 1, 150, 220

A list of the boats in service in 1907 and their stations will be found on pages 20 and 21 of my annual report for that year. A description of the different classes of boats and their uses will be found on pages 36 to 39, inclusive, of the Quartermaster-General's annual report for 1905.

Of the \$14,500,000 appropriated for 1908, \$725,000 was for the purchase of boats for the seacoast artillery. For purchase of harbor

boats there is asked under this item \$228,000, and for coast artillery boats, item 148, \$250,000.

Philippine Islands:

(a) Purchase of lorchas, barges, and barotes.....	\$10,000
(b) Repairs to harbor boats.....	65,000
(c) Operation of harbor boats (exclusive of wages).....	108,000
	<hr/>
	183,000

Wages of crews for Philippine Islands included in item 140.

Items 130 and 131.—Drayage and cartage at the several depots.

For the United States.....	\$172,144
For the Philippine Islands.....	15,000
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Total.....	187,144

Based on actual expenditures for similar services during the past fiscal year.

Expended during fiscal year 1907:

United States.....	\$162,406
Philippine Islands.....	11,887

The cost of drayage is increasing, due to higher wages and higher cost of forage and animals.

Item 132.—Teamsters, hire of.

For the United States.....	\$415,760
For the Philippine Islands.....	150,000
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Total.....	565,760

Six hundred and ninety-one teamsters for United States.

Rates of pay, \$360 to \$1,080. High rates are paid in Alaska, where it is impracticable to obtain labor for less.

Item 133.—Other employees, hire of.

For the United States.....	\$632,270
For the Philippine Islands.....	110,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	742,270

21 train masters.....	20,360
7 superintendents of transportation, etc.....	9,020
7 assistant wagon masters.....	4,200
216 laborers.....	135,270
56 clerks.....	75,440
14 transportation agents.....	18,060
3 storekeepers.....	3,800
3 quartermaster's agents.....	3,600
6 inspectors.....	9,900
19 caretakers.....	10,800
103 blacksmiths.....	83,240
40 wheelwrights.....	34,320
10 carpenters.....	10,200
1 marker.....	1,200
20 pack masters.....	22,800
209 packers.....	139,260
20 cooks.....	9,600
32 saddlers.....	25,840
2 foremen.....	2,400
20 watchmen.....	12,960
	<hr/>
Total United States.....	632,270
Similar employees, Philippines.....	110,000
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Total.....	742,270

Rates of pay from \$480 to \$1,800. The high rates of pay are for transportation agents, inspectors, and superintendents of transportation and corrals.

General ALESHIRE. I want to here call attention again to the probability of the Department being compelled to increase its force of watchmen, teamsters, firemen, stablemen, packers, etc., because of the decisions with reference to the eight-hour law referred to in the discussion concerning the appropriation "Regular supplies." While nothing for this purpose is included in the estimates as submitted, it is probable we will have to meet a considerable increase in expenditures on that account. Requests already received from posts and stations aggregate under the different appropriations as follows:

Regular supplies.....	\$3, 900
Incidental expenses.....	9, 120
Army transportation.....	61, 562
Total.....	74, 582

Item 134.—Enlisted men driving teams, extra-duty pay of.

For the United States..... \$62, 469. 90

Four hundred and ninety-five teamsters are employed. The rate of pay is \$0.35 per day.

Item 135.—Enlisted men repairing means of transportation, extra-duty pay of.

For the United States..... \$29, 640

There are 224 mechanics employed. The rate of pay is \$0.50 per day.

Item 136.—Enlisted men employed as trainmasters, extra-duty pay of.

For the United States..... \$11, 049

There are 109 trainmasters employed. The rate of pay is \$0.35 per day.

Item 137.—Enlisted men employed in opening roads.

For the United States..... \$31, 358

Extra-duty pay. Five hundred and one men employed. The rate of pay is \$0.35 per day.

As roads are completed, extra-duty pay lapses or is transferred to posts where required for road work.

As already explained rates for extra-duty pay are fixed by statute.

Item 139.—Transportation (express) of the Army.

For the United States..... \$100, 000

This estimate is based upon expenditures for the fiscal year 1907, which were \$85,090.96, so far as ascertained at the time it was made. All accounts for that year had not then been settled. Considering this and the necessary shipments of delicate instruments and parts of machinery by express, also supplies to meet emergencies, the estimate is considered a conservative one.

Item 140.—Sailing public transports. The expenses of sailing of public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans:

For the United States.....	\$2, 619, 240
For the Philippine Islands.....	812, 000

Total.....	3, 431, 240
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For wages of crews:

For the United States.....	964, 240
For the Philippine Islands.....	320, 000

Total.....	1, 284, 240
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Masters of transports receive \$250 per month. Chief engineers of transports receive \$175 per month. First officers of transports receive \$125 per month. From that, pay ranges downward until seamen and coal passers are reached. These are the lowest paid, receiving \$35 per month.

Other expenses.

	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Coal.....	\$530, 000	\$110, 000	\$640, 000
Repairs.....	500, 000	50, 000	550, 000
Quartermaster supplies.....	250, 000	35, 000	285, 000
Water.....	25, 000	5, 000	30, 000
Laundry.....	45, 000	2, 500	47, 500
Painting, etc.....	25, 000		25, 000
Pilotage.....	20, 000	4, 500	24, 500
Stevedoring.....	100, 000	10, 000	110, 000
Wharfage.....	20, 000		20, 000
Towage, removing ashes, and miscellaneous shore expenses.....	140, 000	25, 000	165, 000
Charters.....		250, 000	250, 000
Total.....	1, 655, 000	492, 000	2, 147, 000

[NOTE.—For a list of the transports and data concerning their services, see "Army Transport Service," beginning on page 22 of the Quartermaster-General's Annual Report for 1907.]

Item 141.—Procuring water. For procuring and introducing same to buildings at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance:

For the United States.....	\$449, 390
For the Philippine Islands.....	36, 250

Total.....	485, 640
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For the United States:

Fuel for 117 pumping plants.....	146, 250
Employees (110).....	100, 140
Purchase of water.....	203, 000

Total.....	449, 390
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FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. •

There are 29 plants, but details as to employees, etc., are not available.

Mr. PRINCE. State briefly, if you know, what railroads were bond-aided railroads.

General ALESHIRE. I did not have time to look that up.

Mr. PRINCE. The Union Pacific is one of them.

General ALESHIRE. The Southern Pacific.

Mr. PRINCE. I refer to the land-grant railroads, which have to transport troops.

General ALESHIRE. The Southern Pacific gets no pay at all for its bond-aided road, but I can have all of that set forth.

Mr. PRINCE. Give us those that transport troops.

General ALESHIRE. We have a circular setting that forth. I will send copies for use of the committee,

Mr. PRINCE. Do you usually send troops over those roads where you have no transportation to pay?

General ALESHIRE. Yes; we always do. We do not send troops over any other road except where they meet what we call land-grant reduction.

Mr. PRINCE. Put in the hearing when you send it to us what roads are land-grant roads and what privileges the Government has of transporting the Army; and state also whether it includes supplies or just troops.

General ALESHIRE. It includes troops and supplies.

Table of land-grant and bond-aided railroads, revised by the Commissioner of Railroads, showing names of such railroads, their termini, mileage, the compensation accruing to each for services performed in transporting United States troops and property, and such explanatory remarks as may be pertinent.

No.	Name of railroad.	Termini of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.		Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To— Miles.		
1	Alabama Great Southern—Queen and Crescent System (formerly Wils Valley and Northeastern and Southwestern, and Alabama and Chattanooga, Alabama).	Wauhatchie, Tenn.	Meridian, Miss. 289	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	
2	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe....	Atchison, Kans.	State line, Kansas and Colorado. 470 ¹ / ₂	.....do.....	
3	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe—Southern Kansas Division (formerly Southern; the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson, Kansas).	Lawrence, Kans.	South boundary of Kansas near Coffeyville. 142 ¹ / ₂	.....do.....	
4	Central of Georgia (formerly Mobile and Girard).	Girard, Ala.	Troy, Ala. 84	.....do.....	
5	Central Pacific (operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Co.).	Ogden, Utah.	Sacramento, Cal. 742 ¹ / ₂	Amounts found due to be withheld on account of bonded indebtedness to the United States. .....do.....	Bonds and lands (including 5.11 miles from Ogden west, built by the Union Pacific but used by the Central Pacific. Norre.—For roads owned by Central Pacific R. R. see footnote to table of mileage of roads as issued by Commissioner of Railroads, shown on page 24. Bonds and lands (Sacramento to Brighton, Cal., 5.64 miles leased, not subsidized). Transportation between Sacramento, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal., should be issued via Davis Short Line, instead of Niles and St. Joe. Decision of Second Comptroller of June 20, 1891, published in Circular No. 7, A. G. O., 1891. Bonds and lands.
6	Central Pacific (formerly Western Pacific), operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Co.	Brighton, Cal.	Niles, Cal. 103 ¹ / ₂	.....do.....	
7	Central Pacific (formerly Western Pacific), operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Co.	Niles, Cal.	San Jose, Cal. 17 ¹ / ₂	.....do.....	
8	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (formerly Burlington and Missouri River, Iowa).	Burlington, Iowa.	Missouri River, Iowa, at East Platte mouth, via Pacific Junction. 279 ¹ / ₂	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Norre.—Traffic to and from Council Bluffs, Iowa, via Burlington, Iowa, passes over the land-grant portion of this road between Burlington and Pacific Junction only, 276.16 miles.

Table of land-grant and bond-aided railroads, revised by the Commissioner of Railroads, showing names, etc.—Continued.

No.	Name of railroad.	Termini of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.			Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—	Miles.		
9	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (formerly Hannibal and St. Joseph).	Hannibal, Mo.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	204½	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	<p>NOTE.—Local routes and distances out of St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Between St. Paul and Minneapolis are two routes—one designated the "Short Line," which is 10.9 miles in length of which 1.81 miles only (from Short Line Junction to Minneapolis) is land grant. The other a longer route, via St. Paul Junction and Fort Snelling (14.9 miles) all of which is land grant.</p> <p>The route between St. Paul and points west of Benton Junction, on the Hastings and Dakota Division, is via Short Line Junction (9.1 miles), thence via Benton Junction (28.9 miles), thence westwardly to Ortonville and beyond. Of this route only that portion between Benton Junction and Ortonville (148.3 miles) is land grant. Between St. Paul and Fort Snelling the distance is 7.3 miles, all of which is land grant. Between Minneapolis and Fort Snelling the distance is 7.8 miles, all of which is land grant. Between St. Paul and Farmington the distance is 25.8 miles, all of which is land grant. Between Farmington and Benton Junction the distance is 36.2 miles, all of which is land grant. The rights, privileges, etc., of that portion of the lands granted to the State of Wisconsin between Madison and Portage City by act of Congress of June 3, 1856, were by act of the legislature of that State of Feb. 10, 1870, granted to the Madison and Portage R. R. Co., by whom the railroad was completed, the governor of the State having certified its completion to the General Land Office.</p>
10	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Iowa and Minnesota Division (formerly Minneapolis and Cedar Valley and Minnesota Central, Austin and State Line, Minnesota).	St. Paul via Menota or St. Paul Junction, Farmington, Furbault, and Austin, Minneapolis via same route.	Lyle, Minn.....	112	.....do.....	
11	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Iowa and Dakota Division (formerly McGregor and Sioux City and McGregor and Missouri River, Iowa).	Minneapolis via Calmar, Iowa.....	.....do.....	115	.....do.....	
		Sheldon, Iowa, Junction with Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota and Omaha St. Paul and Sioux City Division.	Portage, Wis.....	211	.....do.....	
	Madison and Portage Branch (formerly the Madison and Portage R. R.).	Madison, Wis.....	Portage, Wis.....	39	.....do.....	

12	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul— Hastings and Dakota Division (formerly Hastings and Dakota, Minnesota). Tête des Morts Branch—Dubuque Division (formerly the Dubuque, Bellevue and Mississippi R. R.).	Hastings, Minn. Dubuque—south. Mississippi River (La. Crescent, opposite La Crosse, Wis.). Houston, Minn.	Ortonville, at western bound- ary of the State. Tête des Morts Creek, on west bank Mississip- pi River, Houston, Minn.	202 ¹⁸ ₁₀₀	No payments can be made.	See Illinois Central R. R. (Dubuque to Sioux City, Iowa) for conditions of grant No. 33.
13	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul— Southern Minnesota Division (formerly Minnesota Southern R. R., and Southern Minnesota R. R.).	Dubuque—south. Mississippi River (La. Crescent, opposite La Crosse, Wis.). Houston, Minn.	Tête des Morts Creek, on west bank Mississip- pi River, Houston, Minn.	10 ¹⁸ ₁₀₀	50 per cent of tariff rates under restric- tions imposed by law.	
14	Chicago and Northwestern—Iowa Division (formerly Cedar Rapids and Missouri River, Iowa).	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Arlie, on western boundary of State of Minne- sota.	18	Do.	
15	Chicago and Northwestern—Wi- sconsin and St. Peter and Dakota Central Divisions (formerly Wi- sconsin and St. Peter, Minnesota).	Branch, Lyons, Ia. Winona, Minn.	Transfer grounds Union Pacific Rwy., Clinton, Iowa. A point on the Big Sioux River six-tenths of a mile west of Watertown Station.	271 ¹⁸ ₁₀₀	50 per cent of tariff rates under restric- tions imposed by law.	
16	Chicago and Northwestern—Mil- waukee, Green Bay and Mar- quette Line (formerly Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, of Wis- consin, and Bay de Noquet and Marquette, of Michigan).	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Station.	241 ¹⁸ ₁₀₀	Do.	
17	Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific (formerly Mississippi and Mis- souri, Iowa).	Davenport, Iowa.	Junction with Duluth, South Shore and At- lantic R. R. 12.1 miles west of Marquette.	317 ¹⁸ ₁₀₀	Do.	A choice of routes may be exercised in issuing transporta- tion between Chicago and either St. Paul, Council Bluffs, or Kansas City, as all roads have adopted a military rate therefor, not to exceed cost by route having the longest land-grant proportions. The United States is not barred from the use of any lower rate which these roads may from time to time offer the general public, upon which also the proper land-grant deductions will apply.
18	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (formerly Chocoma and Memphis and Little Rock, Memphis and Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, St. Eastern Division (for- merly the West Wisconsin and the Tomah and Lake Superior R. R., Wisconsin; the St. Paul, Still- water and Taylors Falls, the St. Paul and Pacific and Minnesota Pacific R. R., Minnesota).	Mississippi River, opposite Mem- phis, Tenn. 123 miles south of Warrens, Wis. Branch, Stillwa- ter Junction, Minn.	Argenta, opposite Little Rock, Ark. St. Paul, Minn. Stillwater, Minn.	131 172 ¹⁸ ₁₀₀ 3 ¹⁸ ₁₀₀	No payments can be made. 50 per cent of tariff rates under restric- tions imposed by law.	Note.—Distance from 12.3 miles south of Warrens to Hudson, Wis. 156.9 miles; from Stillwater Junction to St. Paul, Minn., 15.7 miles.

Table of land-grant and bond-aided railroads, revised by the Commissioner of Railroads, showing names of, etc.—Continued.

No.	Name of railroad	Terminals of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.		Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—		
			Miles.		
20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha—Western Division (formerly the St. Paul and Sioux City and St. Paul and Minnesota Valley Rwy., Minnesota).	St. Paul, Minn., via Le Mars.	Sioux City, Iowa.	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	This railroad company uses the track of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central R. R., land grant, between Le Mars and Sioux City, 26.38 miles.
21	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly North Wisconsin and St. Croix and Lake Superior Rwy., Wisconsin).	Hudson, Wis. Branch, Superior Junction, Wis. Marquette, Mich.	Superior, Wis. Bayfield, Wis. L'Anse, Mich.	149½ 94½ 63	NOTE.—Constructed from Marquette to L'Anse, 68 miles; not land grant from L'Anse to Hancock, Mich.
22	Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic (formerly Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon, Michigan).	Indiana-Michigan State line.	Petoskey, on Traverse Bay, Mich.	do.	NOTE.—Branch roads not land grant.
23	Grand Rapids and Indiana—Michigan.	St. Paul, Minn.	Breckenridge, Minn.	do.	
24	Great Northern Railway Line (formerly St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba)—Breckenridge Division (formerly St. Paul and Pacific, Minnesota).	St. Paul, Minn.	278	do.	
25	Great Northern Railway Line (formerly St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba)—St. Vincent Division (formerly St. Paul and Pacific, Minnesota).	St. Paul via St. Cloud and Barnesville, Minn.	216½	do.	
26	Branch Line. Illinois Central—Chicago Division, Illinois.	St. Paul via St. Cloud and Barnesville, Minn.	390½	do.	
27	Illinois Central—Northern Division, Illinois.	East St. Cloud, Minn.	2½	do.	
28	Illinois Central—Northern Division, Illinois.	Sank Rapids, Minn.	365	do.	
29	Illinois Central—Northern Division, Illinois.	Centralia, Ill.	342½	do.	NOTE.—Land grant also between Centralia and Cairo, Chicago Division.
30	Illinois Central—Northern Division, Illinois.	Dubuque, Iowa.	326½	do.	
31	Illinois Central—Northern Division, Illinois.	Jonesville, Mich.	60	No payments can be made.	See Michigan Central, No. 33.

30	Louisville and Nashville—Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans Line (formerly the Tennessee and Alabama Central; South and North Alabama; Alabama and Florida; and Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama).	Decatur, Ala., Via Montgomery, Ala.	Flomaton, Ala., junction with Pensacola Division.	302	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.
31	Louisville and Nashville—Pensacola Division (formerly the Pensacola, the Alabama and Florida, and Pensacola and Louisville, Florida).	Flomaton, Ala., junction with Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans Line.	Pensacola, Fla....	44	do.....do.....
32	Louisville and Nashville—Pensacola and Atlantic Division.	Pensacola, Fla....	River Junction, west bank Apalachicola River.	161	do.....do.....
33	Michigan Central—Saginaw and Mackinaw Divisions (formerly the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay; and Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw R. R., Michigan).	Lansing, Mich....	Mackinaw City, Mich.	259	No payments can be made.
34	Missouri Pacific—Main Line (formerly the Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad of Missouri, Missouri).	St. Louis, Mo.....	Pacific, Mo.....	37	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.
35	Missouri, Kansas and Texas—Neosho section (formerly the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Union Pacific, Southern Branch, Kansas).	Junction City, Kans.	Point near Humboldt.	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	No payments can be made.
36	Missouri Pacific—Central Branch Division (formerly Central Branch, Union Pacific, and Atchison and Pikea Peak).	Atchison, Kans. .	Waterville, Kans.	100	Amount found due to be withheld on account of bonded indebtedness to the United States.
37	Missouri Pacific—St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Division (formerly St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and Cairo and Fulton, Missouri and Arkansas).	Birds Point, on the Mississippi River, opposite Cairo, Ill., via Poplar Bluff, Mo., and Little Rock, Ark.	Texarkana, Ark..	394 $\frac{1}{2}$	No payments can be made.
38	Missouri Pacific—St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Division (formerly Little Rock and Fort Smith).	Argenta, on left bank of Arkansas River opposite Little Rock, Ark.	Garrison avenue, Fort Smith, Ark.	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....do.....

The right, title, and interest of that portion of the lands granted to the State of Florida by act of Congress approved May 17, 1856, were by act of the legislature of that State approved May 4, 1881, transferred to the Pensacola and Atlantic R. Co., the completion of which by said railroad company was certified to the land office by the governor of the State July 19, 1883.

See Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, No. 29. The original grant in this case was from Amboy, Mich., via Hillsdale and Lansing, to Straits of Mackinaw. Between Amboy and Jonesville no road has been constructed. Between Jonesville and Lansing a road has been constructed and is operated by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. Co.

NOTE.—Bonds and lands.

Table of land-grant and bond-aided railroads, revised by the Commissioner of Railroads, showing names, etc.—Continued.

No.	Name of railroad.	Termini of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.			Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—	Miles.		
39	Mobile and Ohio—Alabama and Mississippi.	Mobile, Ala.....	State line, Mississippi and Tennessee.	333 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	
40	Northern Pacific—main line—Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington.	Ashland, Wis.....	Portland, Oreg., via Tacoma, Wash.	2,125 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	
41	Northern Pacific, operating under lease the Western Railroad of Minnesota, now known as the St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R., and Duluth, Lake Superior and Mississippi, St. Paul and Stillwater, St. Paul and Pacific, and Minnesota Pacific.	Wadena, Minn.....	Pasco Junction, Minn.	16	do.....	
42	Northern Pacific (formerly St. Paul and Duluth, Lake Superior and Mississippi, St. Paul and Stillwater, St. Paul and Pacific, and Minnesota Pacific).	St. Paul, Minn.....	Duluth, Minn.....	154 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	
43	Pere Marquette (formerly Flint and Santa Fe Pacific (formerly Atlantic and Pacific).	Branch from White Bear Lake, Minn.	Stillwater, Minn.	12	do.....	
44		Flint, Mich.....	Ludington, Mich.	170 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	
		Springfield, Mo., via Canadian River, Albuquerque, the Aqua Fria and Colorado rivers.	Pacific Ocean.....		Between Springfield and Seneca, Mo., which, by decision of Second Comptroller of the Treasury, will be paid for at 50 per cent of tariff rates, under restrictions imposed by law.	NOTE.—The railroad here described has been constructed from Springfield to Seneca, Mo., 89 miles (now owned and operated by the St. Louis and San Francisco Rwy. Co.), and from Isleta Junction, N. Mex., to a point near the Needles, Cal., 559.06 miles (operated by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Lines).
45	Seaboard Air Line (formerly Florida Central and Pensular, Florida Rwy. and Navigation Co.)—Central and Southern divisions (formerly the Florida Transit and Pensular, the Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit, and the Florida R. R., Florida).	Fernandina, Fla..	Tampa Bay, Fla., with a branch to Cedar Keys, Fla., via Waldo.	241	Between Isleta Junction, N. Mex., and Mojave, Cal., 50 per cent of tariff rates.	The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Lines also operate the railroad between Albuquerque and Isleta Junction (now known as Atlantic and Pacific Junction), about 12.33 miles, which was constructed by the New Mexico and Southern Pacific R. R. Co. in 1881 without the aid of a land grant. The road extending from a point near the Needles to Mojave, Cal., a distance of 242.50 miles, was constructed by the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, under the eighteenth section of the act of July 27, 1896, and is a land-grant road under the provisions of said act. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Lines is now operating said road.

46	Seaboard Air Line (formerly Florida Central and Peninsular, Florida Rwy. Division (formerly Western Division (formerly the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile; the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central, and the Florida and Georgia). Southern Pacific of California, Northern Division—operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Co.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Chattahoochee, on the Apalachicola River, Fla.	209	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	The road from Tres Pinos to Huron has not been constructed; the road from Alcalde via Huron, Goshen, Tulare, Mojave, and Los Angeles to the Colorado River is operated by the Southern Pacific Co.; and the road from Mojave to the Needles is operated by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Lines R. R. Co.
47		San Jose, Cal....	Tres Pinos, Cal....	50 ³ / ₁₀₀ c	Payments may be made.	
48	Southern Pacific of California—Tulare, Los Angeles and Yuma divisions—operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Co.	Alcalde, via Huron, Goshen, Tulare, Mojave, and Los Angeles.	Colorado River, opposite Yuma, Ariz.	551.349	Accounts to be forwarded for settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury.	
49	Southern Pacific Co.—San Francisco and Portland Line (formerly California and Oregon and Oregon and California R. R.).	Roseville Junction, Cal.	Portland, Ore....	664	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	
50	Southern Rwy. (formerly East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Selma, Rome and Dalton, and the Alabama and Tennessee).	Selma, Ala.....	Jacksonville, Ala.	145	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	
51	St. Louis and San Francisco (formerly the Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad of Missouri and the Atlantic and Pacific R. R., Missouri).	Pacific, Mo.....	Seneca, Mo.....	291.3	do.....	
52	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific—Queen and Crescent System (formerly Southern Mississippi).	Jackson, Miss....	Meridian, Miss....	96	do.....	Lands only.
53	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific—Queen and Crescent System (formerly Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas).	Delta, La., opposite Vicksburg, Miss.	Texas State line, near Waskom, Tex.	191	do.....	
54	Wisconsin Central (formerly Portage, Winnebago and Lake Superior, Wisconsin).	Portage City, Wis., via Stevens Point.	Ashland, Wis.....	256	do.....	

The uncompleted portion of the railroad between Springfield, Mo., and the Pacific Ocean, which the act of July 27, 1896, authorized the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co. to construct, is located as follows: Between Seneca, Mo., and Albuquerque (see Southern Pacific R. R. Co., and St. Louis and San Francisco Rwy.).

The road from Tres Pinos to Huron has not been constructed; the road from Alcalde via Huron, Goshen, Tulare, Mojave, and Los Angeles to the Colorado River is operated by the Southern Pacific Co.; and the road from Mojave to the Needles is operated by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Lines R. R. Co.

Lands only.

RECAPITULATION.

Alphabetical list of land-grant and bond-aided railroads of the United States.

Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Remarks.
Alabama Great Southern.....	Wauhatchie, Tenn.	Meridian, Miss.	288.00	50 per cent land grant.
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe.....	Atchison, Kans.	State line, Kansas and Colorado.	470.58	Do.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe—Southern Kansas Division.	Lawrence, Kans.	South boundary of Kansas, near Coffeyville.	142.80	Do.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Line.	Isleta, N. Mex.	Mojave, Cal.	805.80	Do.
Central of Georgia.....	Girard, Ala.	Troy, Ala.	84.00	Do.
Central Pacific.....	Ogden, Utah.	Sacramento, Cal.	742.61	Bonded.
Do.....	Brighton, Cal.	Niles, Cal.	103.83	Do.
Do.....	Niles, Cal.	San Jose, Cal.	17.84	Do.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	Burlington, Iowa.	Missouri River, via Pacific Junction, to East Platte—mouth, Iowa.	279.98	50 per cent land grant.
Do.....	Hannibal, Mo.	St. Joseph, Mo.	206.40	Do.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	St. Paul, via Mendota or St. Paul Junction, Milwaukee, and Austin.	Lye, Minn.	112.00	Do.
Do.....	Minneapolis, Minn., via same route.	do.	115.00	Do.
Do.....	Calmar, Iowa.	Sheldon, Iowa, junction with Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha—St. Paul and Sioux City Division.	211.00	Do.
Do.....	Madison, Wis.	Portage, Wis.	39.00	Do.
Do.....	Hastings, Minn.	Ortonville, west boundary of State.	202.10	Free land grant.
Do.....	Dubuque, south.	Tête des Mortis Creek, on west bank Mississippi River.	10.78	50 per cent land grant.
Do.....	Mississippi River, La. Crescent, opposite La Crosse, Wis.	Houston, Minn.	18.00	Do.
Do.....	Houston, Minn.	Airlie, on western boundary of State of Minnesota	279.37	Free land grant.
Chicago and Northwestern.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Transfer grounds, or Council Bluffs, Iowa.	271.60	50 per cent land grant.
Do.....	Branch-Lyons, Iowa.	Clinton, Iowa.	2.60	Do.
Do.....	Winona, Minn.	Six-tenths of a mile west of Watertown station.	323.22	Do.
Do.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Junction with Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic—12½ miles west of Marquette.	241.20	Do.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	Davenport, Iowa.	Transfer grounds, or Council Bluffs, Iowa.	317.75	Do.
Do.....	Mississippi River, opposite Memphis, Tenn.	Argenta, opposite Little Rock, Ark.	131.00	Free land grant.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.	12½ miles south of Warrens, Wis.	St. Paul, Minn.	172.60	50 per cent land grant.
Do.....	Stillwater Junction.	Stillwater, Minn.	3.50	Do.
Do.....	St. Paul, via Le Mars, Iowa.	Sioux City, Iowa.	269.60	Do.
Do.....	Hudson, Wis.	Superior, Wis.	149.50	Do.
Do.....	Superior Junction, Wis.	Bayfield, Wis.	94.40	Do.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic.....	Marquette, Mich.	L'Anse, Mich.	63.00	Do.
Grand Rapids and Indiana.....	Indiana-Michigan State line.	Potoskey, on Traverse Bay, Mich.	278.00	Do.
Great Northern Rwy. Line.....	St. Paul, Minn.	Breckenridge, Minn.	216.84	Do.
Do.....	St. Paul, Minn., via St. Cloud and Barnesville, Minn.	St. Vincent, Minn.	380.25	Do.
Do.....	East St. Cloud, Minn.	Sank Rapids.	2.19	Do.

Illinois Central.....	Chicago, Ill.....	365.00	Do.
Do.....	East Dubuque, Ill.....	342.73	Do.
Do.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	326.58	Do.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	Lansing, Mich.....	60.00	Free land grant.
Louisville and Nashville.....	Flomaton, Ala.....	302.00	50 per cent land grant.
Do.....	Pensacola, Fla.....	44.00	Do.
Do.....	Flomaton, Ala.....	161.00	Do.
Michigan Central.....	River Junction, west bank Apalachicola River.....	259.00	Free land grant.
Missouri Pacific.....	Pacific, Mo.....	37.00	50 per cent land grant.
Missouri Pacific—Central Branch.....	Mackinaw City, Mich.....	100.00	Bonded.
Missouri Pacific—St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	Waterville, Kans.....	394.50	Free land grant.
Do.....	Texarkana, Ark.....	165.16	Do.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....	125.77	Do.
Mobile and Ohio.....	Humboldt, Kans.....	333.28	50 per cent land grant.
Do.....	State line, Mississippi and Tennessee.....	1,980.00	Do.
Do.....	Portland, Oreg.....	16.00	Do.
Do.....	Pasco Junction, Wash.....	54.84	Do.
Do.....	Brainerd, Minn.....	164.42	Do.
Do.....	Duluth, Minn.....	12.00	Do.
Do.....	Stillwater, Minn.....	170.66	Do.
Pere Marquette.....	Ludington, Mich.....	241.00	Do.
Seaboard Air Line.....	Tampa, Fla.....	71.00	Do.
Do.....	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	209.00	Do.
Do.....	Chattahoochee, Fla.....	551.349	Do.
Southern Pacific.....	Colorado River, opposite Yuma, Ariz.....	664.00	Free land grant.
Southern Pacific—San Francisco and Portland Line.....	Portland, Oreg.....	50.26	50 per cent land grant.
Southern Pacific.....	Tres Pinos, Cal.....	145.00	Do.
Southern Ry.....	Jacksonville, Ala.....	201.30	Do.
St. Louis and San Francisco.....	Seneca, Mo.....	66.00	Do.
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.....	Meridian, Miss.....	191.00	Do.
Do.....	Waskom, Tex.....	256.00	Do.
Wisconsin Central.....	Ashland, Wis.....		Do.

With reference to the payment under existing laws to land-grant lines (with certain exceptions) of 50 per cent of the tariff rates charged the general public, for the transportation of troops of the United States and public property, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in an appeal of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company against the United States from a judgment of the Court of Claims, that the grant of lands in question to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe secures to the Government only a free use of the railroads concerned, and that it does not entitle the Government to have troops or property transported by the companies over their respective roads free of charge for transporting same. (See vol. 93, p. 442, Supreme Court Decisions.)

In accordance with this decision, Congress, in the army appropriation bill approved February 24, 1891, inserted a clause under appropriation "Transportation of the Army and its supplies" that aided railroads having claims against the United States for transportation of troops and supplies shall only be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the foregoing provisions (that is, the amount appropriated for transportation) on the basis of such rate for the transportation of such troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable, such rate not to exceed 60 per cent of the compensation for such Government transportation as shall at the time be charged to and paid by private parties. This governs the payments during the fiscal year 1892, and the army appropriation bill approved July 16, 1892, covering the expenses on account of the Army during the fiscal year 1893, under the heading "Appropriation Army transportation," Congress inserted a provision that aided railroads having claims for transportation of troops and supplies shall be paid for such transportation services on such basis as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable, such rate not to exceed 50 per cent of the compensation for such Government transportation as shall at the time be charged to and paid by private parties to any such company for like and similar transportation services.

The clause limiting the payments to certain land-grant lines to 50 per cent of the tariff rates has been made a part of every appropriation act since that time, and all payments to land-grant lines are made on this basis, with the following exceptions: The Southern Pacific Company, between Roseville Junction, Cal., and Portland, Oreg.; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, between Cairo, Ill., and Texarkana, Tex.; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, between Little Rock, Ark., and Fort Smith, Ark.; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, between Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark.; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, between Houston, Minn., and Airlie, Minn.; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, between Hastings, Minn., and Ortonville, Minn.; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Michigan Central, between Jonesville, Mich., and Cheboygan, Mich.

The original acts granting the lands to the above-mentioned lines are entirely different from those granting the lands to the so-called 50 per cent lines. As an instance, the language used in the grant to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern road, between Cairo, Ill., and Texarkana, Tex., is as follows (act of July 28, 1866): "That all property and troops of the United States shall at all times be

transported over said railroad and branches at the cost, charge, and expense of the company or corporation owning or operating such road and branches respectively when so required by the Government of the United States."

The language, it will be noted, is entirely different from the grants to the 50 per cent land-grant lines, which reads as follows:

"And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

It has been decided in the case of the latter language by the Supreme Court decision referred to above that certain compensation is due the railroads for the use of the cars, engines, bridges, and stations, and terminals in connection with the transportation of the Government property, and Congress has fixed, since 1893, 50 per cent of the tariff rates charged the general public as a just and reasonable compensation for such service.

Mr. PRINCE. Is there a time coming when the Government will have to pay these roads for the transportation of troops and supplies?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; the Southern Pacific. While I am not certain, it is my understanding that the right of the Government to reductions over land-grant roads is perpetual.

Mr. PRINCE. And this is one of the reasons why you now ask for this \$230,000, because the time is about to expire when the Government can transport troops and supplies over those roads without payment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time does not expire. They simply pay their debt.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. As I understand it, the Southern Pacific Company has a settlement with the Treasury on February 1 and August 1 of each year on account of its promissory notes held by the United States. One of these notes, in the sum of \$2,940,000 and interest, falls due every six months. Against these are credited the earnings of the company for carrying troops and supplies over the bond-aided portion of the Central Pacific Railroad between Ogden, Utah, and Sacramento, Cal., and between Lathrop, Cal., and Niles, Cal., and some other short pieces of road. The last of these notes falls due February 1, 1909, and if paid, as is probable, the company must thereafter be paid in cash from the appropriation "Transportation of the Army," instead of having its earnings credited on its debt.

Mr. PRINCE. Has it been the uniform practice of the Department to avail itself of these cheaper transportation facilities?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. Nearly all roads have made rates to the Government to meet those of the land-grant roads with which they compete.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the item of "Transportation of the Army and its supplies" I suggest that you make an analysis of that, as has been done in the other cases.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; I have done so.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think it will be necessary to have it repeated here. Give us a full analysis of the subject of supplies, because it would be desirable to have it in the hearing. The same thing should be done with respect to the ships.

Table of land-grant and bond-aided railroads, revised by the Commissioner of Railroads, showing names, etc.—Continued.

No.	Name of railroad.	Termini of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.			Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—	Miles.		
9	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (formerly Hannibal and St. Joseph).	Hannibal, Mo.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	206½	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	NOTE.—Local routes and distances out of St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Between St. Paul and Minneapolis are two routes—one designated the "Short Line," which is 10.9 miles in length, of which 1.81 miles only (from Short Line Junction to Minneapolis) is land grant. The other a longer route, via St. Paul Junction and Fort Snelling (14.9 miles), all of which is land grant. The route between St. Paul and points west of Benton Junction, on the Hastings and Dakota Division, is via Short Line Junction (9.1 miles), thence via Benton Junction (28.9 miles), thence westwardly to Ortonville and beyond. Of this route only that portion between Benton Junction and Ortonville (148.3 miles) is land grant. Between St. Paul and Fort Snelling the distance is 7.3 miles, all of which is land grant. Between Minneapolis and Fort Snelling the distance is 7.6 miles, all of which is land grant. Between St. Paul and Farmington the distance is 25.8 miles, all of which is land grant. Between Farmington and Benton Junction the distance is 36.2 miles, all of which is land grant. The rights, privileges, etc., of that portion of the lands granted to the State of Wisconsin between Madison and Portage City by act of Congress of June 3, 1856, were by act of the legislature of that State of Feb. 10, 1870, granted to the Madison and Portage R. R. Co., by whom the railroad was completed, the governor of the State having certified its completion to the General Land Office.
10	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Iowa and Minnesota Division (formerly Minneapolis and Cedar Valley and Minnesota Central, Austin and State Line, Minnesota).	(St. Paul via Menomota to St. Paul Junction, Farmington, and Austin, thence via Minneapolis same route, Calmar, Iowa.....	Lyle, Minn.....	112	do.....	
11	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Iowa and Dakota Division (formerly McGregor and Sioux City and McGregor and Missouri River, Iowa).	do.....	do.....	115	do.....	
		Sheldon, Iowa, Junction with Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota and Omaha St. Paul and Sioux City Division.		211	do.....	
	Madison and Portage Branch (formerly the Madison and Portage R. R.).	Madison, Wis.....	Portage, Wis.....	39	.....

12	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Hastings and Dakota Division (formerly Hastings and Dakota, Minnesota).	Hastings, Minn..	Ortonville, at western boundary of the State.	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	No payments can be made.	See Illinois Central R. R. (Dubuque to Sioux City, Iowa) for conditions of grant No. 33.
	Tête des Morts Branch—Dubuque Division (formerly the Dubuque, Bellevue and Mississippi R. R.).	Dubuque—south..	Tête des Morts Creek, on west bank Mississippi River, Houston, Minn....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	
13	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Southern Minnesota Division (formerly Minnesota Southern R. R., and Southern Minnesota R. R.).	Mississippi River (La Crosse, opposite La Crosse, Wis.)—Houston, Minn....	Airle, on western boundary of State of Minnesota.	18	Do.....	
	Chicago and Northwestern—Iowa Division (formerly Cedar Rapids and Missouri River, Iowa).	Cedar Rapids, Ia..	Transfer grounds Union Pacific Rwy., Clinton, Iowa....	279 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	No payments can be made.	
14	Chicago and Northwestern—Winona and St. Peter and Dakota Central Divisions (formerly Winona and St. Peter, Minnesota).	Branch, Lyons, Ia. Winona, Minn....	Transfer grounds Union Pacific Rwy., Clinton, Iowa.... A point on the Big Sioux River six-tenths of a mile west of Watertown Station.	271 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 323 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law. Do.....	
15	Chicago and Northwestern—Milwaukee, Green Bay and Marquette Line (formerly Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, of Wisconsin, and Bay de Noquet and Marquette, of Michigan).	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Station with Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. R. 12.1 miles west of Marquette.	241 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Do.....	A choice of routes may be exercised in issuing transportation between Chicago and either St. Paul, Council Bluffs, or Kansas City, as all roads have adopted a military rate therefor, not to exceed cost by route having the longest land-grant proportions. The United States is not barred from the use of any lower rate which these roads may from time to time offer the general public, upon which also the proper land-grant deductions will apply.
16	Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific (formerly Mississippi and Missouri, Iowa).	Davenport, Iowa.	Transfer grounds Union Pacific Rwy.	317 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Do.....	
17	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (formerly Choctaw and Memphis and Little Rock and Memphis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha—Eastern Division (formerly the West Wisconsin (formerly the Omaha and Lake Superior R. R., Wisconsin, the St. Paul, Stillwater and Paytors Falls, the St. Paul and Pacific and Minnesota Pacific R. R., Minnesota).	Mississippi River, opposite Memphis, Tenn. 12.3 miles south of Warrens, Wis.	Argenta, opposite Little Rock, Ark. St. Paul, Minn....	131 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	No payments can be made.	
18	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (formerly Choctaw and Memphis and Little Rock and Memphis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha—Eastern Division (formerly the West Wisconsin (formerly the Omaha and Lake Superior R. R., Wisconsin, the St. Paul, Stillwater and Paytors Falls, the St. Paul and Pacific and Minnesota Pacific R. R., Minnesota).	Branch, Stillwater Junction, Minn.	Stillwater, Minn..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	
19	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (formerly Choctaw and Memphis and Little Rock and Memphis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha—Eastern Division (formerly the West Wisconsin (formerly the Omaha and Lake Superior R. R., Wisconsin, the St. Paul, Stillwater and Paytors Falls, the St. Paul and Pacific and Minnesota Pacific R. R., Minnesota).	Branch, Stillwater Junction, Minn.	Stillwater, Minn..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	50 per cent of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	

Note.—Distance from 12.3 miles south of Warrens to Hudson, Wis., 19.9 miles; from Stillwater Junction to St. Paul, Minn., 13.7 miles.

For the construction of three artillery tugs, for towing targets and other artillery work; four district artillery commander's boats (60-foot launches); four 30-foot launches.

The need for more boats for the coast artillery service is briefly stated on page 20 of my annual report for 1907, and more at length on pages 17 and 18 of the annual report of the Chief of Artillery for 1907.

Maneuvers:

Appropriation army transportation..... \$493, 156. 65

This is in accordance with authority of the Secretary of War dated July 15, 1907, copy herewith.

General ALESHIRE. In subdividing what is now the appropriation "Transportation of the Army and its supplies" there has been included under the heading "Water and sewers at military posts" \$733,975 for the introducing water to buildings, plumbing fixtures, etc., in connection with the building project. I think these objects should be included in the appropriation from which the building is constructed, but as the various appropriation acts read it is not practicable to do so at this time. I mention this matter for the same reason that I called attention to the estimate for heating apparatus and lighting fixtures while we were considering the estimates for the appropriation "Regular supplies." That amount (\$733,975) of this estimate is required to complete the estimate for construction of buildings under "Barracks and quarters" in this bill, and the appropriations "Military posts" and "Barracks and quarters" in connection with seacoast defenses in the sundry civil bill. It is hard to understand why a number of objects have been appropriated for under "Transportation of the Army and its supplies," and if water, sewers, etc., are to be appropriated for under a separate head it will probably be an improvement over the way it is done now.

Mr. PRINCE. Where are these buildings located?

General ALESHIRE. This item I speak of is the one that is required to enable us to carry out the project of construction in 1909.

Mr. PRINCE. Are they in the United States proper or in our outlying possessions?

General ALESHIRE. They are in the United States. I can tell you the subheads. They are for buildings at interior posts, \$308,715; and for buildings at seacoast posts, \$425,260. That makes up the total. As I said when speaking of a similar matter under "Regular supplies," there are several such points in this connection upon which improvement could be made. I had hoped to be able to submit for consideration of the committee a draft which would embody the changes toward consistency and clearness which I had in mind, giving a full explanation thereof and reasons therefor. I have not been able to do this because of the pressure of other work deemed of more immediate importance.

Mr. YOUNG. I see under those items in reference to roads, wharves, and drainage, and also with reference to water and sewers, you have the word "submitted." Is there anything new in those items that were not formerly in the item of transportation?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. Is it to simplify the language?

General ALESHIRE. I do not know who put in that word "submitted."

Mr. YOUNG. It contained absolutely nothing new. It was all done under transportation in former bills.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. As you know, any change in the terms of an appropriation act involves more or less discussion and construction of its meaning by the disbursing officers concerned the Auditor passing upon accounts, (with us the Auditor for the War Department) and the Comptroller of the Treasury. In view of this and my purpose at the next session of Congress to present for your consideration several changes affecting this and other divisions of the appropriation for support of the Army, it might be well to consolidate these submitted subdivisions of the appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies under the old language and make it as heretofore. The committee has the estimate, in the form directed in the act making appropriations for support of the Army for the current fiscal year, with full information as to the purposes for which funds are estimated and whatever plan they adopt will be agreeable to the Department.

Mr. HAY. Ought not those two items for purchase and repair of ships in Alaska come under another item than making trails in Alaska?

General ALESHIRE. As to that construction in Alaska, I do not know why it is inserted here. This is not one of the estimates submitted by the Quartermaster's Department, nor are the funds expended by it.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an increase in the item of barracks and quarters for the Philippine Islands.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. This estimate is based on an estimate prepared by the chief quartermaster of the Philippines Division and approved by the division commander.

Item 149.—Continuing the work of providing for the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands.

Item 150.—Acquisition of title to building sites when necessary.

Item 151.—Shelter for the animals and supplies.

Item 152.—All other buildings necessary for post administration purposes.

Consolidated estimate, approved by the commanding general Philippines

Division	\$731, 022
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This estimate covers the needs of the Army for the fiscal year 1909 for new construction, repairs, alterations, rentals, and purchase of land for building sites, so far as concerns post and department administration.

The CHAIRMAN. If the business is continued in the Philippine Islands about like it is in this country, I would like to have it noted as to the apparent necessity of really doubling that appropriation.

General ALESHIRE. I have the estimate as it was submitted from the headquarters of the Philippine division.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest that you put that in.

General ALESHIRE. It is rather general. So much of it is given as for new construction and so much for repairs, the amount of each

being specified for the several departments in the Philippines Division. I will submit it as received by the Department:

Estimate of funds required for the service of the Quartermaster's Department at headquarters, Philippines Division, by Chief Quartermaster, in the fiscal year 1909.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

New construction:

Department of Luzon.....	\$135,450
Department of Mindanao.....	80,900
Department of Visayas.....	50,000
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	266,350
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Repairs:

Department of Luzon.....	47,663
Department of Mindanao.....	24,874
Department of Visayas.....	45,000
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	117,537
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Rentals:

Department of Luzon.....	34,328
Department of Mindanao.....	6,000
Department of Visayas.....	35,000
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	75,328
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Purchase of land:

Department of Luzon.....	211,807
Department of Mindanao.....	40,000
Department of Visayas.....	20,000
	<hr/>
	271,807
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Total.....	731,022
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D. E. MCCARTHY,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army,
Acting Chief Quartermaster.

Station, Manila, P. I.
Date, June 12, 1907.
Approved:

LEONARD WOOD,
Major-General, Commanding.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no information now as to our capacity in the Philippine Islands for the care of troops.

General ALESHIRE. I have not, but I can give the number of buildings occupied in June of last year when the estimate was made. I find that 1,197 buildings of all kinds, including barracks and quarters, storehouses, stables, etc., used by the troops in the Philippines, are owned by the United States and that 243 such buildings are rented.

In order to make funds of this appropriation available to pay rentals, a change in the wording of the bill is necessary because of a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, copy of which and of a communication from the Auditor for the War Department is submitted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, February 14, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th instant requesting my decision as to the questions presented therein as follows:

* * * * *

Your submission presents two concrete questions as to the use of the appropriations therein set out, namely, the general appropriation for "Barracks and quarters" for the Army, and the special appropriation "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands." Out of which of these appropriations should the cost of the construction of the temporary buildings and stables and the repairs of public buildings already erected at army posts in the Philippine Islands be paid?

The first-named appropriation would undoubtedly be available to pay each of said charges, in the absence of the appropriation under the heading "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands." The one is general legislation applicable to all barracks and quarters wherever situated at established army posts. The second is specific legislation applicable alone to the Philippine Islands, and therefore exclusively for objects fairly embraced within its language.

These two appropriation acts are phrased in general language, and, to some extent at least, cover the same subject-matter, and, like all similar acts, present difficulties when it devolves upon one to determine their respective uses. From your history of the origin of the special act set out relating to barracks and quarters in the Philippine Islands, it would appear that it was the original intent of Congress to provide shelter and protection for the Army of the United States, including its animals and supplies, in those islands, by the erection of quarters and shelter therefor, and by subsequent legislation this intent has been continued according to the necessities of the Army as Congress saw them. It would therefore seem that Congress did not intend to make any distinction as to permanent or temporary quarters or shelter. Hence I conclude that the appropriation "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands" should be exclusively used in the erection of temporary buildings and stables for the shelter of troops, animals, and supplies in the Philippine Islands.

But as I now view the proposition, the appropriation "Barracks and quarters Philippine Islands" is not broad enough in its language to include the repairs of barracks and quarters already in existence at established military posts, when it is considered that in the general appropriation for barracks and quarters specific provision is therein made for such repairs. If Congress had so intended, it is but fair to assume that it would have so stated, remembering, as it must, that provision had already been made for this class of expenditures, general in its nature, and not confined as to territorial limits.

I am therefore of opinion that you are authorized to use the general appropriation for "Barracks and quarters" in the repairs to existing barracks and quarters at military posts in the Philippine Islands.

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, February 28, 1906.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 27th instant in which you submit the question whether the appropriation "Barracks and quarters, 1906," set out in your letter may be used to pay for rented buildings, stables, storehouses, etc., at military posts which have been established in the Philippine Islands for the accommodation of the officers and enlisted men composing the garrisons and for the protection of the public property and stores which are deposited there with a view to their subsequent issue for the military service.

You state that prior to the act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 516), making provision for barracks and quarters for the Philippine Islands, which provision has been contained in subsequent acts of appropriation, that the general appropriation for barracks and quarters set out in your letter has always been used for the hire of barracks and quarters where necessary at military posts both at home and abroad.

The general appropriation for barracks and quarters for the present fiscal year reads: "*Barracks and quarters, 1906.*"—For barracks and quarters for troops, storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, for officers, recruiting stations, and for the hire of buildings and grounds for summer cantonments, and for temporary buildings at frontier

stations, for the construction of temporary buildings and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same. * * *

The appropriation for barracks and quarters Philippine Islands reads:

"Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands.—Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands: Continuing the work of providing for the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, including the acquisition of title to building sites when necessary, and including also shelter for the animals and supplies, and all other buildings necessary for post administration purposes, two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.—Army act, March 2, 1905. * * *

The construction put upon the language of the general appropriation for barracks and quarters seems to be a reasonable one. The language is "For barracks and quarters for troops, storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores," etc. There is nothing in this language to indicate that Congress in its use intended to limit it to pay for the erection of new barracks and quarters, but that it was intended to be used if the necessity arose to pay for the use of barracks and quarters where needed and where the Government did not own barracks.

But in the appropriation for barracks and quarters for the current fiscal year for the Philippine Islands different language is used, which appears to limit the use of the money therein appropriated.

Its use is limited to continuing the work for the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands.

It would be illogical to say that renting a building or buildings in the Philippine Islands for barrack purposes would be a continuation of the work of providing shelter and protection for the officers and men.

Neither is it a reasonable presumption that Congress intended that both appropriations should be used to pay for the rental of buildings used for barrack purposes in the Philippine Islands.

In my judgment the general appropriation makes a more specific provision for the pay for rental of buildings used for barracks than does that for the Philippine Islands. If this be correct, then the general appropriation for barracks and quarters is exclusively available to pay for the rental of the buildings, stables, storehouses, etc., mentioned in your letter.

I have arrived at the conclusions herein above set out not without some doubt and considerable hesitation. A most plausible argument could be made showing that it was the intent of Congress to segregate all the expenses of barracks and quarters in the Philippine Islands and that this was accomplished by the language of the special appropriation. If such were the intent of Congress it was unfortunate in the use of its language to accomplish the purpose sought. To give the language used this construction would, in my judgment, do violence to all reasonable rules of construction. Hence I am of the opinion above expressed.

Respectfully,

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE AUDITOR FOR WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 14, 1907.

SIR: Your attention is called to the fact that quartermasters in the Philippine Islands are paying for rent out of the appropriation "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands," contrary to the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated February 14, 1906.

If you will cause an order to be issued to all officers in the Philippine Islands to apply the correct appropriation, it will facilitate the auditing of their accounts and relieve this office of a great deal of unnecessary work.

Respectfully,

E. P. SEEDS,
Acting Auditor.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

The Quartermaster's Department understands and holds it to be the intent of Congress that this appropriation should provide all shelter for troops in the Philippine Islands, including such as it may be necessary to rent.

In order that this may be clear, it is requested that the words "payment of rents" be inserted after the word "including," on page 47 of the bill. Provision is made for rents in the Philippines in the estimate for the appropriation for "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands," but no provision is made for payment of rents in the Philippines in the estimate for the appropriation "Barracks and quarters for the United States."

Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage.

Estimate for 1909..... \$5, 835, 126. 14

Estimate is based on the strength of the Army as 74,000 and the Philippine Scouts as 5,000.

The value of the clothing issued is determined by taking the quantity of the articles allowed and multiplying by the cost of materials and making.

The allowance of clothing for three years' enlistment in the Army, as fixed by General Orders 140, War Department, June, 1907, is \$169.29 per man, one-third of which, or \$56.43, is the average yearly allowance. The allowance for the Philippine Scouts is \$111.60 per man, one-third of which, or \$37.20, is the average yearly allowance.

Items 153 and 154.—Item 153, cloth; item 154, woollens, for the Army, for issue and sale at cost price, according to Army Regulations.

For the United States..... \$1, 469, 181. 85

Khaki.....	290, 629. 20
Kersey, olive drab, 22 ounce.....	92, 153. 06
Kersey, olive drab, 16 ounce.....	223, 257. 73
Cloth, dark blue, 17 ounce.....	38, 787. 40
Serge, olive drab, caps and service coats.....	244, 511. 18
Lasting, olive drab.....	134, 210. 68
Flannel, olive drab.....	208, 515. 15
Flannel, dark blue, blouse.....	30, 690. 66
Flannel, dark blue, shirting.....	49, 239. 96
Cloth, dark blue, cap bands, dress coats and chevrons.....	66, 736. 83
Cloth, facing.....	17, 500. 00
Serge, olive drab, chevrons.....	9, 150. 00
Kersey, dark blue.....	63, 798. 00

Of the above items, the following pertain to the blue uniform of the Army:

	Estimated number on hand at end of fis- cal year 1908.	Number yards re- quired for next fiscal year.	Cost.
Blouses.....	19, 272	31, 317	\$30, 690. 66
Shirts, dark blue.....	38, 644	67, 452	49, 239. 96
Coats, dress.....	15, 287	24, 224	47, 236. 83
Cap bands and chevrons.....		10, 000	19, 500. 00
Caps, dress.....	119, 352	19, 892	38, 789. 40
Trousers, dress.....	30, 380	37, 975	63, 798. 00

Dress trousers are worn on dress occasions by all the Army and militia. Two pairs per man for three years is the allowance for the Army. The militia is supplied as requisitioned for.

Dress coats are worn by all the Army except Coast Artillery, and by the militia if requisitioned for.

Blouses are issued to recruits, to the Coast Artillery, and to the militia if requisitioned for.

Shirts, dark blue, are issued to Army and militia, when requisitioned for, and are necessary for maneuver purposes.

Cap bands and chevrons are issued to the Army and the militia when requisitioned for.

Caps, dress, are issued to the Army and the militia when requisitioned for.

Item 155.—Materials for the Army, for issue and sale at cost price, according to Army Regulations.

For the United States.....	\$475, 842. 49
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Duck, trimmings, etc.:

Duck, brown, for barrack bags.....	361. 61
Duck, brown, for canvas fatigue cloth.....	116, 571. 43
Duck, khaki, 12-ounce.....	160, 645. 35
Duck, khaki, 10-ounce.....	45, 378. 18
Duck, khaki, 8-ounce.....	12, 211. 35
Duck, khaki, 33-inch.....	25, 600. 78
Trimmings for equipage.....	33, 678. 94
Trimmings for clothing made by Quartermaster's Department.....	81, 394. 85

Items 156 and 156½.—156. Clothing, the manufacture of. 156½. Clothing, the purchase of.

For the United States.....	\$3, 014, 434. 14
For the Philippine Islands.....	110, 086. 00

Total.....	3, 124, 520. 14
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For the United States:

Purchase of clothing by Department.....	1, 972, 673. 17
Manufacture of clothing by contractors and Department.....	869, 230. 97

For the Philippine Islands:

Manufacture of clothing.....	104, 086. 00
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Employees:

For the United States—

70 inspectors, 21 cutters, 2 tailors, 5 trimmers, 18 examiners, 6 operators, 32 operators.....	172, 530. 00
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For the Philippine Islands.....	6, 000. 00
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Item 157.—Altering, clothing, when necessary.

For the United States.....	25, 725. 00
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At Philadelphia, 14,000 dress coats, old style, into artillery, including change in facings.....	19, 725. 00
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Dyeing clothing for prisoners.....	4, 000. 00
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At San Francisco, altering dress coats (estimated).....	2, 000. 00
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Item 158.—Fitting clothing, when necessary.

For the United States.....	\$6, 017. 50
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At Philadelphia, manufacturing clothing of special sizes, as per special measurements.....	800. 00
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At New York, manufacturing clothing of special sizes, as per special measurements.....	4, 717. 50
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At San Francisco, manufacturing clothing of special sizes, as per special measurements.....	500. 00
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Item 159.—Washing clothing, when necessary.

For the United States:

Estimated amount required for washing bedsacks, etc., when required.	500. 00
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Item 160.—Cleansing clothing when necessary.

For the United States:

Estimated amount required for cleaning equipage used by prisoners in confinement at posts.....	\$500.00
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Items 161 and 161½.—Equipage—

161. For purchase of.....	\$347,397.04
161½. For manufacture of (labor).....	53,949.27
	401,346.31

For the United States, based upon average annual issues to the Army during the last three fiscal years, less estimated quantities on hand, June 30, 1908:

Equipage.....	\$322,897.04
Colors, guidons, etc.....	7,250.00
Company marking and dating stamps.....	250.00
Repairing fur and canvas overcoats.....	2,000.00
Band instruments and parts.....	15,000.00

347,397.04

The labor estimated for is for the manufacture of tents and barrack bags at the Philadelphia depot.

From this appropriation are purchased in addition to articles, properly clothing, articles of camp and garrison equipage, as follows: Axes, ax helvcs, and ax slings; barrack bags; bed sacks and bed sheets; bedsteads; brooms, corn; brushes, scrubbing; bunks, bunk bottoms, and card holders for bunks; chairs, barrack; colors, color belts, color staffs, flags, and halliards; company marking stamps; cots and cot covers; guidons and guidon staffs; hammocks; hand litters; hatchets, hatchet helvcs, and hatchet slings; mattresses and mattress covers; mosquito bars and mosquito headnets; musical instruments and music pouches; pennants; pickaxes and pickax helvcs; pillows, pillowcases, and pillow sacks; shovels and spades; standards and standard staffs; stencil plates; telescope cases; tents of all kinds; tent pins, poles, chains, tripods, etc.

Item 162.—Packing, expenses of.

For the United States.....	\$229,700.75
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Purchase of packing boxes, crates, burlaps, excelsior, packing, paper, and other supplies entering into packing clothing and equipage supplies for shipments.....	127,480.75
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Employees:

For the United States—

3 warehousemen, 1 foreman packer, 80 packers, 43 laborers....	102,220.00
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Item 163.—Handling, expenses of.

Employees:

For the United States—

21 clerks, 2 clothiers, 1 storekeeper, 85 laborers.....	83,050.25
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Item 164.—Similar necessities, including machinery, etc.

For the United States.....	3,045.00
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Purchase and repair of machinery at depots, sewing machines and parts thereof, and similar necessities connected with the manufacture of clothing:

Philadelphia depot.....	3,000.00
San Francisco depot.....	45.00

Item 165.—Citizen's outer clothing. To cost not exceeding \$10, to be issued upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge.

For the United States..... \$15,070.00

This estimate is based on the number of prisoners discharged in the fiscal year 1906-7, viz, 1,507, to each of whom was issued a suit of citizen's outer clothing costing \$10.

Prisoners discharged in the Philippines receive their suits of clothing on arrival in the United States.

Maneuvers:

Appropriation, clothing and equipage..... \$626.85

This is in accordance with authority of the Secretary of War dated July 15, 1907.

In connection with this estimate, I desire to respectfully invite the attention of the committee to the remarks concerning the needs for a larger appropriation for clothing and equipage in my annual report for 1907.

NEED FOR LARGER APPROPRIATION.

In his annual report for the fiscal year 1906, when the Department had for clothing and equipage an appropriation of \$4,000,000, the need of a larger sum was urged by the Quartermaster-General in the following language:

While a deficiency in this appropriation has been avoided, it has only been through curtailing much needed purchases and carrying a stock totally inadequate to meet emergencies. To meet the needs of the Army and give a safe working stock this appropriation should be \$5,000,000.

This was a conservative estimate. Based upon the established allowances of clothing and equipage for the maximum strength of the Army, careful computation shows the cost of articles to be supplied from this appropriation to be, at prevailing prices, \$5,833,699.29, for one year. It is therefore apparent that the \$3,000,000 available during the fiscal year 1907 is inadequate to meet the wants of the Army and enable supply to the militia, much less leave any margin at all for a working stock or preparation for an emergency.

As a consequence of the decreased appropriations and the constantly increasing cost of materials, the very limited working stock at one time accumulated has become so reduced that practically no dependence can be placed upon it. One of the lessons of the Spanish war, that such a stock should be provided, has been rendered valueless through lack of funds. To use a homely phrase, the Department has been and is now compelled to pursue a "from hand-to-mouth" policy altogether disadvantageous, uneconomical, and, to an extent, unsafe. In many instances the Army has been compelled to wait until the supplies could be manufactured by contractors, for the reason that purchases could be made only in small quantities, from time to time, as absolutely needed, on account of lack of funds. This involves increased cost for advertising, as well as in cost of the articles themselves, which are always higher when purchased in small quantities. The Department is continually compelled to feel its way as to what should and should not be procured.

The CHAIRMAN. The item of clothing and camp and garrison equipage is increased. Is that increase made with the idea of creating a reserve supply of clothing?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir. The estimate as submitted is based on the strength of the Army and the value of the clothing issued, and it is developed by taking the quantity of articles allowed and multiplying by the cost of the material, etc., which makes the allowance of clothing for three years, as fixed by General Orders, No. 140, of the War Department, amounting to \$169.29 per man. One-third of that, or \$56.43, is the average for the year. The average for the Philippine Scouts is \$111.60 per year, one-third of which is \$37.20. That is the average yearly allowance, on which is based the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Then in the item of over \$5,000,000 is not included part of the amount asked for in Document 484, of which \$2,500,000 is for camp and garrison equipage?

General ALESHIRE. That, I understand, is for the accumulation of stock and has no connection with this estimate, which is for the current needs of the service. The \$2,500,000 asked for is for the purpose of providing a reserve uniform for 250,000 men, to consist only of the absolutely essential articles necessary to put soldiers into the field. It is entirely over and above the needs of the Army to be met by the regular appropriation for the fiscal year 1909, and is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that in case of war it would be absolutely impossible to go into the open market and buy the necessary articles of the invisible uniform. It requires from nine months to a year to have these special articles made for us.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Stock of clothing is exhausted?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. The stock of clothing is so depleted in certain sizes of articles that it is now impossible to completely fill any ordinary requisition. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1909 will just meet the needs of the Army if it should be recruited to its authorized strength. Of course, as long as it remains below its authorized strength that estimate would allow a corresponding increase in stock.

Mr. HAY. Was there any deficiency last year?

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. We were compelled to ask for an urgent deficiency to meet the needs of the Department to the end of the present fiscal year.

Mr. HAY. How much?

General ALESHIRE. We submitted a deficiency estimate of \$716,-163.21, of which \$146,163.21 was on account of Cuba and \$377,572.61 for articles required by the Army before June 30 next, the stock of which was or soon would be entirely exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee on Militia is considering a bill requiring the Government to furnish a full equipment for the National Guard. Would this \$2,500,000 be enough, if that law should pass, or have you any information as to the amount that would be required for that for clothing for all of the National Guard at the expense of the General Government?

General ALESHIRE. How many men?

The CHAIRMAN. About 125,000 men in round numbers in the National Guard.

General ALESHIRE. It would cost pretty nearly the full allowance that we now give to every man equipped for the Regular Army if the National Guard is going to take everything that we now use.

Mr. HAY. How much?

General ALESHIRE. The clothing allowance now is \$169.29 per man. This does not include articles of equipage.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the clothing allowance for a soldier for three years. This amount for the National Guard would be, say, one-third of that. The chances are the National Guard would not wear out his clothing as fast the regular. They have only about three weeks in camp in a year.

General ALESHIRE. It is proposed to put in a stock for this reserve which is enumerated here.

The CHAIRMAN. That would cost, say, one-third of the amount for the militia for that first equipment.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Construction and repair of hospitals."

For the United States.....	\$495, 366
For the Philippine Islands.....	50, 000
Total.....	<u>545, 366</u>
<i>Item 167.</i> —Construction of hospitals at military posts, already established and occupied.....	35, 000
<i>Item 168.</i> —Repair of same.....	150, 000
<i>Item 169.</i> —Extra duty pay of enlisted men employed on same.....	366
<i>Item 170.</i> —Expenditures for construction required at Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, and for.....	120, 000
<i>Item 171.</i> —Repairs for same.....	
<i>Item 172.</i> —Construction of general hospitals.....	
<i>Item 173.</i> —And repair of same, and.....	
<i>Item 174.</i> —Expenses incident thereto.....	190, 000
<i>Item 175.</i> —Additions to hospitals to meet the requirements of increased garrisons.....	
<i>Item 176.</i> —Special (for 1908) (specifies certain posts).....	
<i>Item 177.</i> —Special (for 1908, power house, Presidio of San Francisco, General Hospital).....	
For construction and repair in the Philippine Islands.....	50, 000
Total.....	<u>545, 366</u>

These figures are furnished by the Surgeon-General of the Army, under whose supervision estimates are made and plans and specifications prepared, the duties of the Quartermaster's Department being confined in this respect to the erection of the buildings.

Paragraph 1492, Army Regulations, which governs in the matter, is as follows: "Hospitals will be erected * * * in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the Surgeon-General."

The CHAIRMAN. You have another estimate under document 436, for Fort Bayard. This supplemental estimate under document 445 is \$214,000 more for Fort Bayard.

General ALESHIRE. The Surgeon-General has to do with that.

The CHAIRMAN. The hospital stewards' quarters is set out into an estimate fully, I think.

General ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

QUARTERS FOR HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

- Item 178.*—Construction of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied..... \$75,000
Item 179.—Extra duty pay of enlisted men employed on same.
 No extra duty men employed for this work.

This estimate is furnished by the Surgeon-General of the Army, under whose supervision estimates are made and plans and specifications prepared, the duties of the Quartermaster's Department being confined, in this respect, to the erection of the buildings.

SHOOTING GALLERIES AND RANGES.

ITEMS 180, 181, 182, 183, 184.

For the United States.....	\$92,011
For the Philippine Islands.....	48,000
Total.....	140,011

Item 180.—For shelter for small arms target practice.

Item 181.—For shooting galleries.

Item 182.—For ranges for small arms.

Item 183.—Repairs.

Item 184.—Expenses incident to the above.

The estimates for this appropriation are prepared by the Adjutant-General of the Army, and are submitted as prepared by his office.

MAINTENANCE OF THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

Item 185.—Fuel.

For heating the Army War College building at Washington Barracks.....	\$3,000
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Item 186.—Lights.

For lighting the building (Army War College) and grounds.....	\$2,500
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Item 187.—Chief Engineer.

For pay of (for Army War College).....	\$1,200
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Item 188.—Assistant engineer.

For pay of (for Army War College).....	\$900
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Item 189.—Firemen.

For pay of (for Army War College).....	\$2,880
Four at \$60 per month each.	

Item 190.—Elevator conductor.

For pay of (for Army War College).....	\$720
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Item 190½.—

Repairs to mechanical plant and building and for miscellaneous articles.....	\$1,500
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Mr. PRINCE. If you have anything special that you want to say, you can bring it out now.

General ALESHIRE. I would like to ask the committee to consider the duties and needs of the Quartermaster's Department as ex-

plained in my annual report for 1907, especially the following with reference to appropriations:

In his annual reports for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906 the Quartermaster-General discussed the needs of this Department for increased appropriations, and as the arguments then submitted still hold good it is thought best to reproduce in part the language then used.

Speaking of the appropriations "Transportation of the Army" and "Regular supplies" he said, referring to reductions from the amounts appropriated during and immediately following the Spanish war and Philippines insurrection, that they were then (fiscal year 1906) "inadequate to meet the actual wants of the Army in bettering the service," and—

"It appears that as appropriations under these two heads have decreased the actual and proper wants of the Army thereunder have increased. It will thus be seen that from the establishment of the Army at its present approximate strength there has been a marked reduction in appropriations for the purposes of this Department.

"As the strength of the Army during this time has not varied appreciably, it can readily be understood that aside from the appropriations for construction of barracks and quarters there would be under ordinary conditions little variation in the cost of furnishing it with supplies, etc., as devolves upon this Department."

Speaking more particularly of the appropriation "Transportation of the Army," he stated (Quartermaster-General's Annual Report, 1906, p. 4) that while expenses had been in some respects reduced, on the other hand—

"* * * in connection with construction of all kinds, repairs, and maintenance large amounts are drawn from the appropriation 'Transportation of the Army' for plumbing, water, and sewer systems, grading, roads, walks, wharves, dredging, the construction of sea walls, or riprap work, etc.

* * * * *
 "Increased cost of plumbing fixtures, the expenses incident to maneuvers, practice marches, coast-artillery operations, etc., have increased or created new demands. * * * There are also heavy drafts upon this appropriation through authorities reposed in other bureau chiefs and department commanders over which the Quartermaster-General has no control. This appropriation must pay for the transportation of the entire Army, its supplies, employees, animals, etc., and numerous expenses arising out of such transportation, the purchase of draft and pack animals, purchase and repair of vehicles, pay of teamsters, etc., besides the construction work noted."

There has been an increase of demands upon this appropriation for construction and operation of boats for artillery purposes and hire of steamers to take the place of artillery and harbor vessels when the same are being repaired. This work is important and ought not to be hampered for lack of funds.

As to the appropriation "Regular supplies," the following language was used:
 "* * * So far as that portion of it drawn for use in construction is concerned, the same remarks apply as to transportation of the Army. Moreover, the demands upon this appropriation have been increasing and will likely continue to increase. Installation of electric lighting and of modern heating systems at posts, the cost of their operation and maintenance, fuel and engine supplies for electric lights and power at sea coast artillery posts, forage required by the addition of machine-gun platoons to each cavalry and infantry regiment, authorized increased number of animals for mounts for field service, etc., and other expenses incident thereto combine to draw upon this appropriation until a deficiency is absolutely unavoidable. Moreover, reserve stocks of staple supplies purchasable from this appropriation, which were accumulated during the Spanish-American war, since drawn upon until now practically exhausted, with the losses sustained in the San Francisco disaster, for which no reimbursement was authorized by Congress, have, taken all together, made conditions more difficult.

"From the appropriation 'Regular supplies' large amounts are drawn for the construction of lighting and heating systems in new buildings, and installation, repair, or betterment of the same in buildings already erected."

The anticipation that the demands upon this appropriation would increase has proved well founded. The cost of heat and light, which Congress by the act of March 2, 1907, authorized to be furnished officers for their authorized allowance of quarters at the expense of the United States, has been added; the strength of the artillery arm of the service was increased materially, and the establishment and operation of laundries was authorized. The demands referred to in the above quotation have continued and to an extent increased and expanded, while miscellaneous new necessities and wants have developed.

Moreover, there needs to be considered increasing cost of labor and supplies affecting not only the two appropriations above referred to, but, all appropriations. This

increase of cost in almost all directions is of such general knowledge it is not believed necessary to here cite any specific cases. The Department encounters it at almost every turn in its calculations. It is expected, in submitting estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, to furnish in some detail data showing the needs of the Department and the reasons therefor. Every competent administrative officer will naturally work and plan toward operating his department with the highest possible efficiency and least practicable outlay. It is, however, well known that a policy which looks only to the immediate saving of money may in the end prove most uneconomical. There is no desire on the part of this Department to be lavish, but it is desired to avoid being cramped for money for actual needs and to produce results as well as be in a reasonable state of preparedness for emergencies. This is believed to be the real economical position, even though the cash outlay may be slightly in excess of the minimum cost of the absolute necessities.

It has been necessary to submit deficiency estimates, sometimes for large sums, more frequently than the Department desired. Some of these arose through causes no human foresight could anticipate and others may be expected in the future, although from what causes or through what complications can not now be foreseen. On the other hand, it is the policy to submit estimates for only such sums as are required for the needs of the Army and reasonable working margins, and it is requested that they be considered from that standpoint.

Q. M. Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, after an experience of forty years in the administration of the Department, said:

"It is bad economy to cut down estimates. If the appropriations be more than required for the service, the portions not wanted will remain in the Treasury; but if they be less, and supplies be necessarily purchased on credit, higher prices will always be charged in proportion to the uncertainty of the time of payment. I am sure that if we had had the money for the Utah service on the 1st of January, which we did not receive until May, from \$200,000 to \$300,000, perhaps more, would have been saved in the three items of horses, mules, and grain."

Additional experiences of nearly fifty years and several lessons many times more costly than the one cited by General Jesup show the wisdom of his remarks and prove his reasoning sound.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else under your Department in this bill?

General ALESHIRE. I believe not.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe the Department is figuring now as to what it will cost to equip the National Guard. That matter has not yet been submitted to you?

General ALESHIRE. No, sir.

Mr. HAY. It will be about \$20,000,000.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It will be more than that for a three-years' supply.

General ALESHIRE. The principal supplies to be furnished will probably be designated.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill provides for a full equipment. The bill is to give them arms and a full equipment besides.

(At this point the committee adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 28, 1908, at 10.30 a. m.)

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., Friday, January 31, 1908.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Present: Representative Hull (chairman), Parker, Capron, Holiday, Young, Kahn, Bradley, Stevens, Anthony, Slayden, Sherwood, and Gordon.

Present, also, Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; and Hon. Tulio Larrinaga, Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico.

[The committee thereupon resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.]

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, we have before us the bill making appropriations for the Army. I do not know of any special line of questions that are desired to be asked on the bill. There are a good many documents that have been sent up here.

Secretary TAFT. I would like to state generally about the estimates, Mr. Chairman, that some three years ago the President issued very stringent orders that we should cut down every estimate, on the theory that we should only ask for what we could get along with. We proceeded on that basis; but we did not find that Congress credited us with any such purpose, and as a consequence we were a bit short in some of the appropriations. Therefore I have since pursued the policy of believing the chiefs of bureaus as to the amounts that they would need, and in the estimates this year I have done very little cutting. I have assumed that they knew what the result would be. I only say this for the benefit of the committee, so that they may understand the somewhat different attitude that I occupy to these estimates from that that I occupied to the first estimate I put in.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Are we to infer, Mr. Secretary, that you have returned to the old policy of asking more than you expect?

Secretary TAFT. No; I am asking what the bureau chiefs assure me they need; that is all.

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The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, we have before us the bill making appropriations for the Army. I do not know of any special line of questions that are desired to be asked on the bill. There are a good many documents that have been sent up here.

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Mr. SLAYDEN. Why would it not be better, Mr. Secretary, if these men are entitled to recognition and to commissions and to the privileges of promotion, to frankly increase the size of the Regular Army by that much, and merge them in the general body, assigning them their relative and proper rank?

Secretary TAFT. It would be very difficult to find their relative rank, and you would encounter a good deal of just criticism from the officers who have prepared themselves for West Point education, and so on. I am rather pleading for the condition as it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Just to continue it without any change?

Secretary TAFT. For another four years, just the same way.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will have four years more of this trouble of which I spoke. Some very influential members of the House have friends in that regiment.

Secretary TAFT. I had an influential Senator come down to see me once about a matter of this sort. He looked back through the recommendations of the Secretary of War for three or four years, and found a recommendation that the lieutenants in the Scouts be promoted to captaincies, and that the captaincies be not confined to officers of the line. I said: "Yes; I am delighted to have you take that interest, Senator; and I will send up an extra letter, if you say so, and get the President to put in another message." He said: "All right;" that he had long thought that that was a great injustice. So I sent up a bill to him to introduce, and the bill provided that the second lieutenants should be promoted to first lieutenants, and then the first lieutenants to the captaincies. I got a telephone message from him after he got the bill, and he said: "This won't do at all." Said I: "Why not?" "Why," he said, "I think it is a gross injustice to make a second lieutenant become a first lieutenant before he becomes a captain." He said: "My man is a second lieutenant." [Laughter.] And he dropped all advocacy of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Another point in regard to that Porto Rican regiment: Four years ago, when we had this matter up, the Department itself insisted that it wanted short terms of enlistment for them. They were then enlisted for three years; and they wanted short terms, so as to not allow them to reenlist.

Secretary TAFT. That was for the purpose of educating more of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that was for the purpose of educating more of them. But now I have a document, sent up here by the Assistant Secretary of War (who was then Acting Secretary), insisting on longer terms of enlistment, so that they will become more efficient.

Secretary TAFT. I would not disturb the present condition.

The CHAIRMAN. You would just let it alone?

Secretary TAFT. I am content with it, yes, sir, so far as I am concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. We provided here that citizens of Porto Rico could be appointed to the second lieutenantcies. They want that changed so as to let the citizens of the United States be appointed, for the reason that the Porto Ricans can not pass the examinations.

Secretary TAFT. I suppose that is a difficulty; but that will practically mean that the Porto Ricans will be excluded.

The CHAIRMAN. Absolutely, I think.

Secretary TAFT. And I do not approve of that. I think they ought to be allowed to come in.

Mr. CAPRON. I would rather waive the examination.

The CHAIRMAN. I would.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you seen these documents?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir; I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. This one says:

I have the honor to recommend that an effort be made during the coming session of Congress to have the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, which requires that all applicants shall be citizens of Porto Rico, modified so as to permit of the appointment of American citizens. It is believed that such a modification of the law would result advantageously to the regiment, as well as to the interests of the Government.

Secretary TAFT. Well, it would, if that were all you wanted.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

The mental examinations are not severe, not as hard as those for entrance to the service academies, and should be passed by anyone having completed a course in a public high school.

Then he goes on to state that they failed.

Secretary TAFT. If all you wanted were a regiment for the use of the United States, that would be all right; but that is not your purpose, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. Not at all.

Secretary TAFT. That is not your purpose in the maintenance of such a regiment.

The CHAIRMAN. Not at all.

Secretary TAFT. And I think that it is a very good thing to have the Porto Ricans understand that they have a chance to become officers, and go up to the captaincies.

Mr. CAPRON. That is half what the regiment is for.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all it is for.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; it is.

Mr. SLAYDEN. When do they reach the limit of possible promotion?

Secretary TAFT. When they reach the captaincies.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Are there any Porto Rican captains in the regiment?

Secretary TAFT. I do not think there are, now; but there is nothing to exclude them from the captaincies.

The CHAIRMAN. As vacancies occur; but you see, Mr. Slayden, that vacancies occur very rarely in that regiment, because the promotions stop at the rank of captain.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; and they do not die, and they do not resign.

The CHAIRMAN. No; neither one.

Mr. SLAYDEN. And they persistently knock at the door of Congress.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; but then, I suppose that is part of the life of a Congressman, at any rate, to have knocking.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this question, Mr. Secretary: Continuing it as it is, would there be any objection to allowing the full promotions in that regiment, simply confining it to that regiment alone, up to the grade of colonel, and stopping there, so that they would have a colonel, lieutenant-colonels, and majors?

Secretary TAFT. I would not object to going up to majors; but I should think the commanding officer and the lieutenant-colonels ought to be Americans. I mean, they ought to be from the line of the Army, in order to produce uniformity in drill and in esprit, and all that sort of thing. I should think it very doubtful policy.

Mr. CAPRON. The other plan might do later on?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; but I do not think the time has come for that.

Mr. SLAYDEN. We have three officers there now, have we not?

The CHAIRMAN. We have four, I think.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Three, according to the report of the Secretary of War, which I assume to be infallible.

Secretary TAFT. I will not admit that, Mr. Slayden.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no lieutenant-colonel there; you have two majors and a colonel.

Secretary TAFT. They have two majors and a colonel.

The CHAIRMAN. Each one of the majors has two battalions, and they have no lieutenant-colonel because it is not a full regiment.

Mr. SLAYDEN. And the captains are Americans, appointed from civil life?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. And they are the gentry who are persistently——

The CHAIRMAN. They are the gentlemen who are coming to Congress and insisting on the right of promotion.

Secretary TAFT. I do not think they ought to have it. They understand when they go in there that it is just like becoming a captain of police. They can not go beyond that, and I do not think they have any equity at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think they have, theoretically; but they do have an immense desire.

Secretary TAFT. That is not always in proportion to equity.

Mr. CAPRON. I expect that the long continuance in the service down there makes them feel a little of that sort of blood running in their veins. Do you not think so?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; I think so.

Mr. CAPRON. And that is the reason it ended as we thought it might end when the plan was first consummated. As they are going on now, they feel that they have really become a part of the United States Army.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAPRON. And following along the line of reasoning which has placed so many men from civil life in our Regular Army, they feel as though they should be relegated outside of that class of men who have come into the Regular Army from civil life.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir. I should think that if you go along for another four years and then make this a permanent force under the same conditions, you might make a retiring provision for them. It would not add greatly to the expense.

The CHAIRMAN. No; I think they should retire if they stay long enough.

Mr. CAPRON. That seems fair, too.

Secretary TAFT. But let them regard the captaincy as a career, as the end.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Why not dissociate it from the Army in name, so that it would be a force somewhat analagous to the mounted constabulary of Canada; and then have lodged in the minds of these gentlemen who take commissions in that body a knowledge of the fact that there are well-defined limitations to service there, and to the advantages of the service?

Secretary TAFT. They have a constabulary there now, Mr. Slayden.

Mr. CAPRON. That takes away from the esprit de corps.

Secretary TAFT. That is a police force. This is the regular military establishment; and I believe it is wise to have it there, to keep the martial spirit in the people, and have them appreciate that they are really part of the Government, and that this is something that is paid for by the United States, and in a sense is part of its Army.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It is an anomalous regular part, to use your words.

Secretary TAFT. It is; but that furnishes, to me, no reason. I think government is made up of anomalies.

Mr. YOUNG. Especially so in Porto Rico; is it not?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Secretary, we have three officers of our regular military establishment occupying the highest commissioned places in that regiment?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. These captaincies are filled by Americans? (I use the word in our home sense.)

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The captaincies are filled by Americans from civil life?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That practically limits the opportunity of the Porto Ricans, then, to the privileges of enlisted men?

Secretary TAFT. Well, no; they may be lieutenants.

Mr. KAHN. But up to the present time, Mr. Secretary, I understand you to say that none of them have been able to pass the examinations?

Secretary TAFT. I think there are some Porto Rican lieutenants; are there not?

Mr. LARRINAGA. No, sir; they have passed the examinations, but new ones are coming this year. May I say something, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary TAFT. Certainly.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Secretary, is the Porto Rican regiment necessary for defense in any way? In other words, is not the chief advantage of it the fact that it persuades the Porto Ricans to regard more tolerantly the "consular bondage," so to speak?

Secretary TAFT. Possibly the fact (if I may put it in a little different way) that it gives them a closer association is the chief motive.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It means the same thing.

Secretary TAFT. Well, I object to the term "bondage." But the Porto Rican regiment is well-drilled, and could be made most useful in case of an emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. Especially over at the Isthmus.

Secretary TAFT. Especially right in that island; yes, sir.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. I would like to ask the Secretary whether these troops are available to be taken to other countries? Could they be taken to Cuba, for instance, or to the Isthmus, under existing law?

Secretary TAFT. That depends upon the language of the law. My impression is that they could be.

Mr. CAPRON. I do not think that there is any doubt about it.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. We ought to amend the law if there is any doubt about it.

Secretary TAFT. They would like it. What I mean is that they would like to be put on the basis of men who could be called. I am sure of that; because I know the Filipino regiments are anxious, every time there is trouble in China, to be taken to China. They like nothing better than to appear as troops of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions on the Porto Rican regiment, gentlemen? If not, we have here a communication recommending the purchase of land for a target range and other military uses near the city of Washington. It is a very full one, and makes a very strong argument.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; I am strongly in favor of that. I think we ought to have it. That is a matter that General Bell sent a committee to examine, and they unanimously reported in favor of it; and I sincerely hope the committee will give it to us.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Have they an opportunity to buy some land reasonably, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary TAFT. I think so, from what they reported. Can you refresh my memory as to that?

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate is Document No. 469.

Secretary TAFT. I have not examined these estimates since last summer; and my memory—

The CHAIRMAN. The offer is of substantially 6,000 acres for \$250,000. I should say it was a very low rate.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAPRON. That would seem to be a good investment.

Mr. SHERWOOD. What is it to which you refer?

Secretary TAFT. A target range for field artillery and small arms.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Near Washington.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Secretary, is it proposed to abandon our rifle range at Port Clinton, Ohio? I represent that district; that is the reason I ask.

Secretary TAFT. No; that is far enough away not to involve an abandonment.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for the Department of the East.

Secretary TAFT. This is for the Atlantic coast. It is down the river here somewhere.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How far is it from Washington?

The CHAIRMAN. About 24 miles; but they also have a place up here in Maryland that they are looking into.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Near Harper's Ferry?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. They do not know where they will buy. They have looked at the old Camp Alger site; but they have only got a small tract there, and they want \$150 an acre for it.

Mr. SHERWOOD. You have visited out Port Clinton range, have you not?

Secretary TAFT. No; I have not, I am sorry to say.

The CHAIRMAN. My understanding is, Mr. Secretary, that there was a board that surveyed a great many places around Washington.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And now there is a board of general officers appointed, consisting of General Duvall, General Wotherspoon, and General Edgerly.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are now going over all these places to see what is the best place to purchase?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So there is no settlement as to any place yet—properly so, too, I think.

Secretary TAFT. It is a matter that General Bell has impressed on me a great deal. He has it very much at heart; and he appointed a very competent board. General Duvall, of course, knows the requirements from the standpoint of an artillery man, and Generals Edgerly and Wotherspoon from the standpoint of the line.

Mr. YOUNG. Is the land in question fitted for an artillery range also?

Secretary TAFT. I asked General Bell about that; and my impression is that 6,000 acres does not make, I think, a very long range for artillery.

Mr. SHERWOOD. It would depend a good deal upon the shape of the land.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; it would.

The CHAIRMAN. My understanding is that they get a range down the river of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Secretary TAFT. Oh, yes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is as far as we want to kill anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. But how much they get at Harpers Ferry I do not know. The land out here at Camp Alger, I think, would be impossible for a rifle range, from what I have learned from the report. But there is a possibility of getting a rifle range above here. I am familiar with one tract, and I will say to the committee very frankly that I own an interest in a tract out here that is for sale, and it embarrasses me somewhat in presenting the matter.

Secretary TAFT. Well, I am not embarrassed about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Though I have no assurance whatever that they will take it.

Secretary TAFT. I am not embarrassed by that at all. My impression is, from the report to me, that the one down the river is far and away the best one that they could take.

The CHAIRMAN. That is my impression.

Secretary TAFT. That is, down the Potomac.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a long, narrow neck of land. As far as I am concerned, with my interest, I do not want to sell; but the other people that own it do.

Secretary TAFT. What I should prefer, of course, from the standpoint of the Department, is that we be given an option to go where we can in the neighborhood, so that nobody shall feel that we are compelled to take any particular tract.

The CHAIRMAN. That was my idea exactly. I would not favor a proposition that would deprive the Department of the fullest discretion in selecting what is best for the Government. As to the artillery range, I do not know. At West Point they shoot about 3 miles. That is not as long as they would like to have it, but they do get good practice there. My understanding is that in the Department of the East

you have absolutely no place where you can practice with artillery at all.

Secretary TAFT. None. We have an artillery force over here at Fort Myer; and that site would be exceedingly convenient for the artillery there. There are a good many places where we have artillery and do not have an artillery range, and it seems a pity that we should not have an opportunity to practice without waiting for summer time to come and then having to go a good many miles to secure such a range.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Secretary, the thought just occurred to me, and I would like information on the point—

Secretary TAFT. We have an artillery range down at San Antonio.

Mr. SLAYDEN. A good one, too—how about the artillery stationed near the coast? Can they practice as the Coast Artillery does, at targets out on the water, do you know?

Secretary TAFT. I do not think they have ever done so.

The CHAIRMAN. I should imagine that would not be a very good thing. They are shooting on the land.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I have no view about it at all. I was simply asking for information.

Mr. KAHN. What was your question, Mr. Slayden?

Mr. SLAYDEN. We were speaking about the deficiency in opportunity for the Field Artillery to practice, and I asked if such artillery as was stationed near the coast could avail itself of the same opportunities that Coast Artillery has, and shoot at targets anchored out in the water.

Secretary TAFT. I think the shooting by the Coast Artillery is attended by a good deal of risk. I have witnessed some of the shooting at Sandy Hook, and it always seemed to me that there was danger of hitting some of the steamers in the offing.

Mr. KAHN. I witnessed the practice at Fort Riley several years ago, and they had a small tug with a big red flag flying, warning off vessels, when they shot there.

Secretary TAFT. I am quite sure that the Field Artillery has no such knowledge of the times when steamers will come in, or the avenues of steamers, as would make it safe for it to practice in that way.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I was not advancing that as an argument, but simply asking for information.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Slayden, I think I can answer your question. A field battery can shoot at a target on water and get a test of its accuracy, but not of the explosive force of the projectile. They have to have land fortifications to shoot against for that purpose. I saw the practice at Fort Riley last summer, and I know that is necessary.

Mr. SLAYDEN. But are not those things all tested at the proving ground?

Mr. GORDON. No; they can not get the range.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything more on the subject of the target range?

Mr. SLAYDEN. I have nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you desire to say anything more about it?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I have seen a letter here, which I think I got yesterday, asking for the admission of 5 cadets—

Secretary TAFT. Before you get to that matter, Mr. Chairman, there are two or three other appropriations of this sort that I would like to urge upon the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Secretary TAFT. There is one for the enlargement of Fort William McKinley, near Manila. We have an option to buy the land desired, 6,000 acres, at a very low price, and I would like to close it, if possible, this year. It will make Fort William McKinley one of the best posts that we have in the Army. It is within 6 miles of Manila, and connected with it by an electric railway and by river. The original purchase was not large enough. The original purchase is now filled with the post buildings, and this 6,000 acres next to it has been leased, with a privilege of purchase, which privilege, if I recollect correctly, expires some time in June. I think the cost is \$185,000.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You would want to have that immediately available, then?

Secretary TAFT. I would like to have that immediately available.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Six thousand acres more?

Secretary TAFT. I think it is 6,000 acres. Have you the communication on the subject, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN (to the Clerk). Have we that here?

The CLERK. No.

The CHAIRMAN. It may have been referred to the other committee; I do not know.

Secretary TAFT. Would that naturally go to the other committee?

The CHAIRMAN. I think not naturally; but the jurisdiction is close in many of those things, and while they have referred everything in the way of purchase of new land in this country to us—

Mr. YOUNG. That is not really a coast defense fort, is it?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, no; that is an interior post.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That would be under the head of "barracks and quarters;" would it not?

The CHAIRMAN. You have that in the Book of Estimates, have you not?

Secretary TAFT. I am quite sure that it went in.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is in the Book of Estimates.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Here it is "Fort William McKinley," page 343, "additional land."

The CLERK. That goes to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Not necessarily. The book does not take it there. Still, it is necessary, and if they put it in, I will not raise any question about it..

Secretary TAFT. No, sir; we have not as much as 6,000 acres, I think we have about 2,500 acres. This is 2,574 hectares. A hectare is 2½ acres, so that it is a little more than 6,000 acres, about 7,500 acres.

Mr. YOUNG. And the price is what?

Secretary TAFT. The price is \$265,000. I said \$185,000, but it is \$265,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The young man that represents you in the Army talked to me about it when he was over here, and thought it was a good bargain.

Secretary TAFT. It is \$70 gold per hectare (that is 2½ acres). It is within 6 miles of Manila. How much would that be?

Mr. YOUNG. About \$28 an acre.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Over \$30.

Mr. YOUNG. No; about \$28.

Secretary TAFT. The present reservation contains but 1,800 acres. It was a great mistake that the reservation was not made larger originally. When General Chaffee made it, Congress was in a generous condition of mind, and would have given us as large a tract as we needed; but he did not count on the extent of it. It is a brigade post, a fine post. There is none better in the Army, and if we can have the 6,000 acres that adjoin the post we will have a maneuver ground that at present we have to lease, at any rate. The truth is that the troops at Fort McKinley are in just about as good health as the troops anywhere. They come away from there better than when they go there, when they come from the United States.

Mr. SLAYDEN (after making computation). It is over \$35 an acre.

Secretary TAFT. Oh, that can not be.

The CHAIRMAN. It can not be.

Secretary TAFT. It is \$70 gold a hectare. If there were only 2 acres in a hectare, it would be \$35.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The amount is \$265,000, and there are 7,535 acres. Divide 7,535 into that, and it makes a little over \$35.

Secretary Taft. The price of \$70 gold per hectare is much lower than the Government can obtain the land for again, and is very much lower than the adjoining land is now held at. Some of it is held as high as \$400 and \$500 per hectare.

Mr. SLAYDEN. See if that calculation is not right.

Mr. ANTHONY. There is \$180,000 submitted, and an estimate of \$265,000. Why that difference?

Mr. SLAYDEN. I just took it from the note, an estimate of \$265,000 for the purchase of 7,535 acres.

Mr. KAHN. The amount submitted is \$180,204.50.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Read the note.

Mr. KAHN. I have read the note.

Secretary TAFT. Oh, this is \$180,000. That is the right one. I said that; did I not?

Mr. KAHN. Yes; you said originally \$180,000.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; that is right. This refers to a previous estimate.

Mr. ANTHONY. The Department can probably buy cheaper than their first estimate.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; I think that is the reason.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You might get them down a little more, then.

Secretary TAFT. It is possible, though I think that is the lowest it can be obtained for. You see, General Wood says: "The price is \$70 gold per hectare."

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. He says that price is much lower than the Government can obtain again.

Secretary TAFT. Yes. That is \$28 an acre.

Mr. KAHN. Some of the land, he says, is selling for \$400 and \$500 a hectare.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is in town lots, I suppose?

Mr. KAHN. No; I think that is acreage. In what direction from Manila, Mr. Secretary, is Fort McKinley—up the Pasig?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; it is a little ambiguous to say "up the Pasig," because the Pasig is such a winding stream; but I think it is almost due east from Manila—between Manila and Laguna de Bay.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Just outside the city limits?

Secretary TAFT. I think it is between 5 and 6 miles. It stands high, so that the clubhouse looks over Laguna de Bay a distance of some 3 or 4 miles, and you have the whole sweep of the lake; indeed, you can see the sea from the other side. There are artesian wells there, and everything that goes to make up a good post.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The water is good water, is it?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; excellent water. They drink it without boiling or filtering.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to the Cadets, Mr. Secretary: Your communication of January 28 submitted a joint resolution which I thought I introduced yesterday, but the clerk informs me he does not see it in the Record, so I will have to hunt it up. But here is your communication, which I kept over, recommending strongly that that action be taken. I think the joint resolution provided for 5 cadets from the Philippine Islands, to be nominated by the Commissioners.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; I think you might put in the words "by competitive examination," if you will. They are used to that, and they get the best men in that way. They would doubtless put that in at any rate, whether you put it in or not.

The CHAIRMAN. You say also in the communication: "The present method of securing commissioned officers for the Philippine Scouts, as prescribed by section 36 of the act approved February 2, 1901, is not wholly satisfactory."

Secretary TAFT. No, sir; it is not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that in regard to fixing the pay, or how?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir; it is because the law, as I recollect it, requires that they should be selected from the noncommissioned officers of the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Section 36, which you refer to, says:

When, in the opinion of the President, natives of the Philippine Islands shall, by their service and character, show fitness for command, the President is authorized to make provisional appointments to the grades of second and first lieutenants from such natives.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. In what, the Army?

The CHAIRMAN. In the Scouts (reading):

And when so appointed they shall have the pay and allowances to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not exceeding those of the corresponding grades of the Regular Army.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; but is there not a provision there that only noncommisisoned officers shall be appointed when Americans are selected?

The CHAIRMAN. That is not in section 36.

Secretary TAFT. Is not that your recollection?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that is in the same section, I think, too.

Secretary TAFT. I suppose that is what that refers to.

The CHAIRMAN. That you shall appoint from the noncommissioned officers, and have power to appoint—

Secretary TAFT. We have not any Filipinos that are fitted to be made officers, and we would like to have them fitted for that purpose. On the other hand, the system of selecting noncommissioned officers and limiting the selection to them is not altogether a satisfactory one. A man may be an excellent noncommissioned officer and not make a good commissioned officer.

The CHAIRMAN. You also recommend, in that communication, that section 1321 should be changed so as to require them to serve eight years after graduation, in place of five.

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sorry that I have mislaid that resolution. I thought I introduced it yesterday.

Secretary TAFT. You have been rather generous in allowing natives of South America and other countries to enjoy the benefits of education at West Point. Of course they have paid their expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. This is without expense?

Secretary TAFT. But that is a privilege, even then. I am inclined to think that if you would allow us to send 5 men to West Point, the Commission would be willing to pay their expenses. We pay expenses quite equal to that in the case of the 100 students that we bring over here; but I suppose if you want to do a generous thing, you want to do it generously, and therefore we did not suggest that provision.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think we ought to do that. In the case of the South American Republics, it's simply a courtesy extended to the nation.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In this case it is educating people that we are responsible for.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAPRON. I should be sorry to put them on a par with the South American Republics.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; we do not require our Cadets from any of our Territories to pay the expense of their education at West Point. I want to get to recognizing the Philippine Islands as part of this country. I do not want to view them as a foreign country.

Secretary TAFT. If you educate them you will find that they will be loyal to the colors, and have a high esprit.

Mr. KAHN. It would give a great deal of satisfaction over there if such a resolution should be passed by Congress?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, it would; it would.

The CHAIRMAN. If I do not find that resolution I will notify you to send another one, and we can take it up then.

Mr. SHERWOOD. I understand you to say that the Filipino is at present unfit to be a commissioned officer. Is that on account of lack of intellectual strength, or lack of intellectual development?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, no; it is on account of lack of military education. He has not any opportunity to prepare himself.

Mr. SHERWOOD. It is not on account of lack of intellectuality?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, no; I did not mean to be understood in that way at all.

Mr. SHERWOOD. That is what I wanted to understand.

Secretary TAFT. Oh, no.

Mr. SLAYDEN. They have simply been denied the privileges of military training?

Secretary TAFT. That is it.

Mr. SLAYDEN. They have had training in a legal and a theological way, I presume?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, yes. The other would be the last thing I would want to say with respect to the Filipinos.

Mr. SHERWOOD. That is what I wanted to get at.

Secretary TAFT. Oh, no; ch, no.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, I find I did not introduce that resolution; I left it on the table. Here is your resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit not exceeding seven Filipinos, to be designated by the Philippine Commission, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point: Provided, That the Filipino cadets herein authorized shall receive the same pay, allowances and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriation: And provided further, That the provisions of section 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be modified in the case of the Filipino cadets so as to require them to engage to serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged, in the Filipino Scouts.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir. Of course it is none of my business, except as being interested in the Filipinos; but it would be very agreeable to us if a similar provision could be made with respect to the Naval Academy. The Filipinos are naturally sailors, and would make very good cadets, I am sure, in the Naval Academy. We have so much coast line out there that we could give away part of it without being embarrassed.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course this could not go on either appropriation bill without unanimous consent.

Secretary TAFT. We have more coast line there than we have in the United States.

Mr. SHERWOOD. It will not be necessary to fortify all of that, will it?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, I do not know that I have any other specific thing to ask you about; but I would be glad if you would give the committee the benefit of any views you have on the whole matter.

Secretary TAFT. Well, gentlemen, we need more troops. General Bell is now engaged on a bill which he hopes to present for the purpose of elaborating the views of the Department as to how the Army ought to be changed. We need more infantrymen. We have had an increase in artillerymen. We need a reorganization of the cavalrymen, probably, on a little different basis, but not an increase of the force. We ought to have an increase in the Signal Corps. The signal corps of a modern army, as developed by the experiments at Fort Leavenworth, can be made much more efficient than we can now make it with the force we have. Of course there you get into the policy of increasing the Army, and how large an army we really need. Naturally the man who is at the head of the Army, even though he be a civilian, is in favor of making it as efficient an instrument as possible. The 5,000 troops that we have sent to Cuba,

together with the lack of recruitment, has denuded our army in this country. I am hopeful that if the present depression does no other good (as it can hardly do), it will at least give us some good men for the Army. I understand that recruiting is very much better now than it was last summer.

Mr. YOUNG. Right there, Mr. Secretary, would that fact change your views at all as to the desirability of increasing the pay of enlisted men and officers?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir; I think we ought to increase the pay at any rate. I think we ought to increase it in the same way in which they have increased the naval pay, not to the same extent, but that we ought to give the President the opportunity to regulate the pay in such a way as to pay better for continued service, and to pay higher prices for the noncommissioned officers. The noncommissioned officers are the backbone of the Army everybody knows; and the permanence of their stay in the Army ought to be secured as against every other consideration.

Mr. YOUNG. I have an impression, Mr. Secretary, that that measure would be much more probable to pass the House if we ourselves fixed the pay. Is there any serious objection to that, to fixing the pay of the enlisted men and noncommissioned officers?

Secretary TAFT. I think it would be better to leave it in a condition where experiment may be made. If you fix it, an experiment can not be made. But the President has discretion to change the rate of pay (and that is what he has done) in the Navy. I really can not see, as a matter of principle, why he should not have the same right in the Army that he does in the Navy.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Mr. Secretary, permit me: Would not the same reasons for giving the President discretion to fix the pay of the men apply with equal force to his right to fix the pay of officers?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Why should there be a distinction?

Secretary TAFT. Because there is no difficulty about getting officers. We can get all the officers we need.

Mr. YOUNG. The claim has been made that we are short of officers, and can not get them.

Secretary TAFT. Oh, we are short of them; but we can get the officers if you will give us the places.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If we will make the vacancy, you will fill it?

Secretary TAFT. Yes; there is no trouble about doing that.

Mr. YOUNG. Is it not a fact that you are now short something like 200 second lieutenants of those allowed by law?

Secretary TAFT. Yes; but we can get them. I will guarantee to fill them.

The CHAIRMAN. We are only short 98 now.

Secretary TAFT. All we would have to do would be to notify the world that we needed the officers, and that we would take them in upon the passage of an examination, and offer a competitive examination; and we could get more than we needed. It is because it is thought that it requires some degree of favor from the authorities that we do not get more applications. If we advertised for them, there would not be the slightest difficulty in getting as many as we needed.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Speaking of the President having the privilege, within certain clearly defined and statutory limitations, of fixing the pay of enlisted men (which I understand you to say you think he should have) in the Army, as he has had, I believe, since the year 1814 in the Navy—

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN (continuing). Is there any instance in history where any President has ever fixed the pay on a downward scale?

Secretary TAFT. I do not think so; I do not know that he has.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I have never heard of one.

Secretary TAFT. No; but I do not think that Congress has done so, either.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Then, practically, it is a privilege of advancing it?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; but Congress has not reduced it, either, has it?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Oh, I do not know; I have not looked it up.

Mr. KAHN. Oh, yes; it has.

Mr. BRADLEY. In 1870 we reduced the pay of enlisted men from \$17 to \$13.

Secretary TAFT. Did you?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, I think you put in a bill extending the provisions of that section to the Army. I believe that if the House had a "whack" at it, it would repeal it for the Navy. That is my guess at it, just from the discussion I have heard of it.

Mr. SHERWOOD. What is the strength of our army in the Philippines at present?

Secretary TAFT. Twelve thousand men—12,000 Americans, and about 4,000 Filipinos in the Scouts.

Mr. SHERWOOD. About 16,000 altogether?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. You will find that the House would regard favorably a measure to increase the pay of the enlisted men to the amounts fixed in the act.

Secretary TAFT. I would not object to that at all; I simply wanted to give the President some option in the fixing of the pay of noncommissioned officers.

The CHAIRMAN. If you fix it on a large enough scale to insure their retention in the Army, I do not think there will be any trouble about it.

Secretary TAFT. So far as the pay of the enlisted men is concerned, a small increase will accomplish, I think, much of what we wish, because it would be advertised as an increase, and an increase of \$1 or \$2 a month or \$3 a month will spread through the country, so as to give the impression that a much better allowance has been made. But it is the noncommissioned officer whose stay in the Army is so important.

The CHAIRMAN. Their pay will have to be increased if we are to get them to stay. As it is now, I am informed that some of the best men will not accept the noncommissioned appointments, for the reason that their pay as privates is away beyond what they would get as

commissioned officers. They get practically nothing additional for the responsibility.

Secretary TAFT. But look at the warrant officers in the Navy, and those men that are to be compared with noncommissioned officers in the Army, and see what they get.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Why should we not have warrant officers in the Army?

Secretary TAFT. I think we ought to have. I do not see that there is any reason why we should not have them.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I am a partisan of the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. You have figured out roughly, Mr. Secretary, what it would require for the Army to put them on a substantial equality with the Navy; have you not?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What objection would there be to our putting some provision substantially of that character right in this army bill? Then it will go.

Secretary TAFT. Do you think it would go?

The CHAIRMAN. It can not help but go if we get it in here.

Secretary TAFT. I would like that very much. There was a very careful report prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I have that.

Secretary TAFT. I submitted it with my report.

The CHAIRMAN. It goes on through the different grades, and comprises what I think is a very important thing for making the men stay—increases for reenlistments.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you mean Captain Heygood's report?

The CHAIRMAN. No; it is in the report of the Secretary of War.

Secretary TAFT. It is Captain Wright's report, I think. It was made by a branch of the General Staff.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but that feature of it commends itself to me particularly, because you have not so much trouble in ordinary times in getting troops; but your Army is kept up to its best efficiency by the reenlistments.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And by making each reenlistment result in an advance of pay, you would hold out an inducement to a man to make it a profession?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; now, I am bound to say that there are some men who have a great deal of ability who do not favor reenlistments. General Wood, for instance, thinks it is well for us to extend the education that the Army gives. With an army like ours, I confess that I do not agree with that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing at all in that, to my mind. There is where we got into trouble by reducing the enlistments from five years to three. It costs the Government an immense amount of money.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; I should much prefer to have it stand at five.

The CHAIRMAN. If they had left it at five, it would have been better; for when a man has the fever to enlist, he will enlist for five years just as quickly as he will for three years.

Secretary TAFT. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. We had an era of seeking to extend the education of the people through the Army, and it has not worked well.

Secretary TAFT. No; well, 100,000 do not educate 80,000,000 very well.

The CHAIRMAN. Coming back to the increase of infantry, I think it is conceded by every man that has given any thought to the matter that the infantry is the backbone of the Army, after all, and always must be.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we have 30 regiments of infantry?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With the reduced number of men, with the large countries we have to operate in with our Army—the Philippines, Cuba, Hawaii, and Alaska, as well as the United States—is it not imperative, if these infantrymen are treated decently, to increase the number of organizations?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; I feel that strongly; but I approach the subject with a good deal of hesitation, because it means the increase of the Army.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you mean to increase the number of regiments?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; I think so. I do not know that we can do it at all. Take, for instance, the infantry to-day; they can not stay in the United States half the time.

Secretary TAFT. Of course there is this to be said, Mr. Chairman. I presume the plan upon which the present Army was formed looked at the situation in this wise: That we should make much nearer a normal number for war those branches of the Army which it takes a longer time to prepare, like the coast artillery, the field artillery, and the cavalry.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true.

Secretary TAFT. And therefore we have the 15 regiments of cavalry as compared with the 30 regiments of infantry, which is a much larger proportion of cavalry than we would need in an army of which the normal amount of infantry was 30 regiments. But it was because we could get infantry much more rapidly than we could cavalry, and because the militia, upon whom we could call for certain emergencies, would be largely composed of infantry, at any rate. Nevertheless, even from that standpoint, I think we ought to have an increase in the infantry for actual use.

The CHAIRMAN. You are exactly right in the analysis you make of it. When we had the reorganization bill up, we never would have given 15 regiments of cavalry if it had not been for just the argument you mention—that in time of war you can not get your cavalry if you have not had them trained in time of peace.

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the National Guards have but few cavalrymen. The same is largely true as to the light artillery. But we are confronted with the position now that with the few regiments of infantry we have we are obliged to cover this great area of territory.

Secretary TAFT. We have only 9,000 in the United States to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. The result is that you are always moving them; they are constantly on the go, all the time?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is impossible for them to remain in this country as long as they should, in order to thoroughly recuperate, unless you increase the organization?

Secretary TAFT. That is true. I would like very much to increase the stay in the Philippine Islands. I would like to increase it to either three or four years; and if Congress would help us to create a brigade post up in the mountains, we could do it without the slightest injury to the health of the troops. The truth is that the enlisted men do not object to the service in the Philippines. It is the army officers that object; and it is natural that they should, because it increases their expenses of living.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes.

Secretary TAFT. But in England the stay in the tropics is about twelve years, so an officer told me that I met at Hongkong. And really, there is no reason why it should not be four years in the Philippines. If it were, we could reduce the expense of transportation just one-half.

The CHAIRMAN. With our present facilities there, if you kept them there four or five years you might as well kill them, might you not?

Secretary TAFT. With our present—

The CHAIRMAN. With the present arrangement for them there?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, no, no, no; it is very comfortable there, gentlemen. I wish the committee could go out and stay there for two years.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Excuse me.

The CHAIRMAN. I would resign from Congress rather than do that.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Secretary, in connection with the proposed increase of the infantry arm, that would cause a rapid flow of promotion to infantry officers?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Have you ever considered whether it would be possible to equalize that with the cavalry officer? Otherwise he would suffer.

Secretary TAFT. The cavalry officer has suffered very much already.

Mr. ANTHONY. By the increase of the artillery?

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. The artillery officers have had the benefit of that promotion?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, they have; and I do not think it would be fair to increase the infantry without giving the cavalry officers the same benefit.

Mr. ANTHONY. I wondered if any plan had been drawn up to equalize that.

Secretary TAFT. It could be done without any difficulty. Of course that would leave them often in the position of stepping out of what they regard the corps d'elite into the infantry, which they regard as anything but that.

Mr. ANTHONY. I know there is some feeling among the cavalry officers that a proposed increase of the infantry might be to their detriment.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; and I do not think it would be fair to increase the infantry without giving the cavalry an opportunity for promotion.

Mr. YOUNG. Would it be anything relatively to their injury? It would not stop the flow of promotion in the cavalry at all?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, no.

Mr. YOUNG. It would only make it relatively greater in the infantry.

Secretary TAFT. But there is this situation: You will find cavalrymen now who are captains, and infantrymen who graduated below them at West Point who are majors—indeed, almost lieutenant-colonels. That is not quite fair, even if they do receive mounted pay.

The CHAIRMAN. On that question of mounted pay, I want to ask a question, Mr. Secretary: Would it not be fair and just to all the arms of the service to abolish mounted pay, and have the Government furnish all mounts?

Secretary TAFT. They do now, practically.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why should we give mounted pay, if we furnish the mounts?

Secretary TAFT. I do not object at all to that change, if you will give them all mounted pay.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no objection to that. It is an absolute discrimination against the infantryman that the captain of infantry is paid \$200 a year less than the captain of cavalry or the captain of light artillery; and any proposed increase in their pay on the basis of percentages will simply accentuate that injustice to the infantryman.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To-day the infantry is unpopular, largely from the fact that it is paid less than any other arm of the service.

Secretary TAFT. That is true. Now, take the question of mounted pay: When you send a cavalryman to the Philippines, he can not afford to take a horse over, because if he gets it over he can not get it back.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true.

Secretary TAFT. It can not come into the country except under such provisions as to make it prohibitive.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; so you furnish the cavalry in the Philippine Islands their mounts?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You furnish the light artillery officers their mounts?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; substantially all of them. I do not mean to say that there are not officers who own their horses, because there are; but it is not at all the case, as it used to be, that all the officers own their horses. I remember hearing a distinguished general in the Philippines denouncing the demoralization in the Army growing out of the fact that in old days every officer felt a pride in owning his own horse, and disdained to use a Government horse, and he thought it indicated that the esprit of the Army was being lowered, and that there was not the same high standard of honor, and so on. I looked into the question, and I found that he used 10 horses for his service from the Government force, and it was entirely right that he should; but when it came to applying the matter practically, he found it was just as impossible for him to get along without Government horses as it was for the men who were sent there in lower rank.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Secretary, speaking of an increase in the infantry and a possible increase in the cavalry, is it not inevitable, and

will it not be necessary, to further increase the Coast Artillery if we are to take care of the coast defenses after the scheme has been completed?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; the Coast Artillery—well, you know that when you passed the coast artillery bill you were advised that it did not make one shift for all the guns you have now.

Mr. SLAYDEN. My recollection is that we were told that ultimately, in order to properly care for all of the coast defenses which are contemplated, and which will undoubtedly be erected, it will require an artillery force of approximately 42,000 men.

Mr. YOUNG. Forty-seven thousand.

Mr. CAPRON. Forty-six thousand.

Mr. YOUNG. Forty-seven thousand.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is a little higher than either one of you state. I think it is 48,000. At all events, it is a large increase.

Mr. SLAYDEN. My recollection is that it was stated to be 42.

Mr. CAPRON. There is one point, Mr. Secretary, that I hope you will not forget to touch upon before you go; and that is the matter of providing some way to have less men of the line absent from their commands on detail.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAPRON. It seems to be the consensus of opinion everywhere that that is doing very great harm.

Secretary TAFT. It is. It is doing very great harm in a good many different ways. To begin with, there is a feeling in the Army that those details are made through favor, and that the men who are detailed are there because they have a "pull" at the Department. The details are regarded as of more value than the service in the line; that is, the men are more comfortable. That injures the discipline and esprit in the Army. Then it affects the enlisted men. I think that when you take a captain away from a company it injures the company. The captain is the real father of the company—not the first lieutenant or the second lieutenant; and his natural pride in his company will develop it and make it efficient; whereas the first lieutenant or the second lieutenant, simply because he does not have the rank, will not be considered by the men as of nearly as much importance as the captain.

Then, frequently, you take away all but one officer, and he can not attend to the duties; and it throws the duties on the sergeants and other men in the company, and really affects the discipline.

On the other hand, we need the officers. The pressure on us for officers for military schools I think every member of this committee, and certainly many Members of Congress, can testify to. We have not enough officers for that. We would be glad to bring the militia of every State into sympathetic relations with the Army, because the militia, after all, is what we depend upon, ultimately; and we ought to have officers enough so that we could assign an officer to each State to look after the militia of that State, and make that militia as nearly like the line in discipline and tactics as possible. But we have not enough for that. You do require that we shall assign officers for colleges, and that is good; but it takes a great many, and it increases the number of details. Then we have a General Staff, which I think is perhaps the most important step that

we have ever taken in the Army; because now we have men at the War Department who are working out theories and practical campaigns with reference to actual war. We never had any time to do that heretofore. The heads of the various bureaus had no opportunity; The Adjutant-General was never a man who was charged with that sort of thing; and the consequence was that when a war came on we had to have a makeshift. Now, we have a body of men who can do that; but when we assign them to the General Staff we take them away from their regiments and their companies. We do it because we need them in the General Staff; but it denudes the companies, too. We are not permitted to fill those vacancies as we ought to be, it seems to me.

So, too, in the case of the Philippine Scouts: Now we have to assign men from the line to the Scouts for the purpose of filling the captaincies. We would be glad if you would let us fill the captaincies with the lieutenants of the Scouts, and relieve us from the necessity of detailing members of the line to those positions.

So I could go on with the various details of the system of detailing—that while it has its advantages, it also has a number of disadvantages when we do not have officers assigned to take the place of the detailed officers.

Mr. CAPRON. There is only one question further: From your knowledge of foreign armies, is this system of details to fill staff positions as general there as it is with us?

Secretary TAFT. I think it is probably greater in actual practice; but they have so many more officers than we have that they are able to stand it. We have not nearly so many officers for each unit as they have. That is my understanding of the practice of foreign governments.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Secretary, I would like to ask you a question: I recognize the force of what you say about trained artillerymen; but you know that all wars are fought by the infantry.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHERWOOD. In case of a war—an emergency—would you not say that we would get a higher class of soldiers from the National Guards than from the Regular Army?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, I do not think so, sir.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Do you not think they represent a higher class of young men?

Secretary TAFT. That depends upon what you mean. If you mean the militiaman who has been trained for a year in the Army, I will say yes.

Mr. SHERWOOD. They are now being trained all over the country.

Secretary TAFT. Ah; but they are not trained in any sense like a regular soldier. If you take a body of militiamen, doubtless their standard of intelligence is very much higher than that of the regular army soldier.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Is not that one of the requirements of a good soldier?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; it is; but you can take a very intelligent man and put him out to camp, and he will not know what to do with himself when he gets into camp unless he has had the training of an

active campaign for a year. The thing of all others that an officer is needed for in a company is to take care of his men.

Mr. SHERWOOD. I recognize that.

Secretary TAFT. And unless he has had experience in that line that is of real, practical value, he will fall short. The reason we have typhoid fever, and the reason we have all sorts of diseases, is because the men do not know how to take care of themselves for the first time.

Mr. SHERWOOD. The officers do not understand camp sanitation. But at the battle of Jonesboro—I have been in a good many battles—where a charge was made by the Regulars, and they lay down in front of the works, and I have seen a regiment of volunteers charge over their bodies and take the works.

Secretary TAFT. In what year was the battle of Jonesboro?

Mr. SHERWOOD. That was in the campaign of 1864, at Lovejoy Station.

Secretary TAFT. In 1864 there were not any militiamen in the sense in which we usually speak. They were all Regulars. They were regulars of the highest type, because they had had a training that was most valuable and thorough.

Mr. SHERWOOD. I know; and it is that spirit of pride, that spirit of courage, that inspires; it is that spirit that makes the soldier.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; but they would not have been worth a cent if they had gone in the day after their enlistment.

Mr. SHERWOOD. I am comparing them with Regulars now.

Secretary TAFT. When you take men in 1864 and introduce a comparison between Regulars and militia (that is, volunteers), it does not present at all the same difference of condition that is now presented by the Regulars of the Regular Army and a company of the Ohio State Militia or the New York State Militia.

Mr. GORDON. Because they were all Regulars at that date?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHERWOOD: You do not get a high class of men in the Regular Army; nothing to compare, in my judgment, with those in the National Guard.

Secretary TAFT: Not if the men in the National Guard had the same training.

Mr. SHERWOOD: I have a bill in Congress now about that matter.

The CHAIRMAN: But that is not before us.

Secretary TAFT: General Oliver wishes me to speak of a request for an increase in the ration from 20 cents to 22 cents. General Oliver has given a great deal of attention to the matter. He thinks that the ration has had something to do with the feeling of dissatisfaction by the enlisted men; and I would be glad if the committee would give him an opportunity to explain that matter to them.

Mr. YOUNG: Is this to improve the quality of the ration, or is it brought about by an increase in price?

The CHAIRMAN: They are figuring the ration now at 22½ cents, as I understand it.

Secretary TAFT: Is that true, General? Are they figuring the ration now at 22½ cents?

General OLIVER: The figures are about to be submitted for the additional 2½ cents on the ration.

The CHAIRMAN: That is, you want 25 cents?

General OLIVER: Yes; it brings it up a little higher.

The CHAIRMAN: We figure on 22½ cents now.

General OLIVER: We ask for about \$400,000 to enable us to do that.

The CHAIRMAN: General, on that proposition, they have been figuring the rations here at 22½ cents, and they figure them for every man that is authorized in the Army, as I understand it. We are about 20,000 or more short to-day. Of course that shortage may be made up.

General OLIVER: But we are filling up the Army all the time, Mr. Chairman; and we must allow for the authorized strength. Otherwise we would be all off, anyway; and this garrison ration is merely to make an increase of the palatable articles that the men are used to having in the same walks of civil life. It is only for the garrison rations that we are asking for a very slight increase; but it improves the ration very greatly.

Mr. KAHN. These palatable articles that you speak of, General, used to be supplied from the profits of the canteen, did they not?

General OLIVER. They are now. I will give you a good example. Over here in Fort Myer, for instance, there is one troop of cavalry that has a most excellent table. They have a very clever captain, who knows how to make savings and supplement the rations with the various things that are needed. We have another company that they call the "Orphan" company, because it is one of those companies that never has a captain with it, its officers are continually changing and being detailed, and that company tries to live on the plain ration, and it has miserable food. What we want to do is to have the Government itself supply that intelligence for the "orphan" company that the other company has, and give them appetizing and decent rations, so that they will not be dependent on the cleverness of their captain in feeding them properly. That is all we ask.

Mr. KAHN. Do you think the restoration of the canteen would help it along?

General OLIVER. Very much indeed. I think it is one of the cardinal things. But we do not ask for that here. We merely ask you to improve the ration, and make it so that the companies shall not be dependent on the clever management of their captains, so that they can all have decent food and reasonable food.

Mr. YOUNG. Would it not be a good idea to train these junior officers and lieutenants, and so on, so that they will know how to cook and bake?

General OLIVER. We have a school of that kind now.

Mr. YOUNG. That is for the cooks; but if these company officers knew something about it, would they not be able to improve to a great extent the food that the men have, with their present rations? I noticed what you said in regard to a company which had no captain—that they did not get the rations that they did where they had a captain who had given this matter considerable attention. Is not that fault largely with those company officers?

General OLIVER. That is largely so.

Mr. YOUNG. They do not have the requisite knowledge and information?

General OLIVER. That is true to a certain extent. But men will differ in ability; and certain men have a great faculty for making savings and managing their companies. There is a company of black troops that is renowned for having the best table there is in the Army, because they have a captain who is a crank on the subject. But I think that ought to be taken away from the domain simply of the ability of an officer; and I think that we ourselves, as a Government, ought to say at least: "We will give any company as good food, as palatable and reasonable food, as those men get under the management of a clever officer." And that is all that this item asks for.

Mr. YOUNG. If it is not properly cooked, you will not get good food anyway.

General OLIVER. We want to pay more to the cooks, too. We only pay \$5 to cooks, and they ought to have \$10.

Mr. GORDON. One question right there, on the matter of the canteen: Do we understand by that the establishment of a sutler within the boundaries of the post and under military authority, where the soldiers buy refreshments and liquors?

General OLIVER. It is just like a club; it is like any men would have anywhere. Two or three men get together and have a club. In the canteen, under certain regulations made by the Secretary, certain things may be sold, and any profits that are made out of the sale of articles there go to the company fund and go to the enlisted men.

(After an informal discussion:)

Mr. KAHN. At present, General, when men become intoxicated, as I understand it, and overstay their time, they do not come back at all. They become deserters?

General OLIVER. A great many men desert who fear to come back. In the posts, when they had the canteens, the men were never allowed to drink enough to become intoxicated? It is a temperance movement; that is what it is. It is temperance, but not prohibition. What we want is temperance—that is all; and we can not get it under the present conditions.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You prefer to substitute wine for "coca cola," do you?

General OLIVER. Well, I have had to take a back seat on "coca cola."

The CHAIRMAN. General, the discussion of the canteen is a purely academic one, because there is not much chance of our taking it up this year. But as to the ration matter, my understanding is that the Secretary of War and the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, have full jurisdiction over the ration except as to its cost. In other words, they prescribe the ration. The limitation of the ration is 25 cents at present; is it not? I am asking for information now, because I do not know. If they figure it on the basis of 22½ cents, could not the War Department extend it to 25 cents without any law?

General OLIVER. They have not money enough, and will not have money enough, to carry out this ration with the appropriation we have. That is the great trouble. I do not know whether the estimate I have prepared on that subject has reached you yet or not.

The CHAIRMAN. No, it has not.

General OLIVER. I sent it to the Treasury day before yesterday, and I was hoping it would reach this Committee in time to be put into this bill. It merely tells what increase we ask.

The CHAIRMAN. It will reach us before we get through with the bill. What I want to get at is the price of the ration. It seems to me, from what you say, that there is no use of additional legislation increasing the price of it.

General OLIVER. We do not need any additional legislation at all, excepting for you to increase the appropriation for general subsistence.

The CHAIRMAN. You can increase it under the law as it stands now.

General OLIVER. That is all we need. We merely want you to increase that appropriation by some \$300,000 or \$400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I have noticed in some of the papers a criticism of Congress for not giving enough money to feed the soldiers.

General OLIVER. It is not Congress's fault. Congress has always supplied what the President has designated.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wanted to get in the hearings, so that it might go out, is the fact that the ration is not in the discretion of Congress, except as to the amount we appropriate.

General OLIVER. That is entirely true.

The CHAIRMAN. You can change it and regulate it and fix it?

General OLIVER. Entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. And all we have to do is to give you money to purchase it?

General OLIVER. Yes; and the ration we are asking will only cost us about 25 cents, even figured at the present high price. The navy ration costs 30 cents to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. Our ration for the men of the Army, under the estimate of the Commissary-General, I think, as provided for here, is 22½ cents; and our ration for a horse, under the estimate of the Quartermaster-General, is 33 cents.

General OLIVER. Well, I suppose a horse—but this is only to cover the garrison ration.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand. We will get that estimate before we take the matter up. There are several matters here, General, that have come in since you were before us, that we may call on you to come up about when we consider the bill.

General OLIVER. Very well.

Secretary TAFT. Mr. Chairman, before the hearing closes I would like to say a word about the estimate for the construction of a new post at Bengat. It is conditioned on the construction of a railway up there, so that the \$500,000 asked for (I think that is the amount) will be expended economically. They have already done a great deal of work up there. I do not know how they have done it; but they have done it most economically. The whole reservation is laid out. The post is about 5,500 feet above the sea. It has a climate like the Adirondacks. Indeed, it never gets as hot as it does in the Adirondacks.

The CHAIRMAN. It never gets as cold, either?

Secretary TAFT. And never gets so cold. The temperature goes down to 40° and up to 80°, but it does not exceed those limits. It is

a place where we could recuperate a regiment easily and send it back into service; and if you could appropriate \$500,000 to enable us to build that post (no part of it to be available until the railroad is built), it would aid us greatly in securing somebody to build the railroad. The lots are now being sold off for schools, for churches, for private houses, to all sorts of persons in the Philippines that need that kind of recuperation. It has become very popular there. We built a road called the Bengat road that cost us, before we got through, \$2,000,000. Now the Commission has advertised the concession to construct either a steam or an electric road over the bed of that road, in order to bring about railway communication between Manila and the mountains. By rail it is 120 miles to Dagupan from Manila. There is a railway there. Then there is a railway constructed about 40 miles farther, and there needs to be constructed now only a railway 22 miles long right up the gorge. If we could have the promise in Congressional legislation of the construction of a military post there, we could get somebody to take the concession and build the road; because the business to be done by reason of the continuance there of a regiment would be sufficient to pay the operating expenses of the road.

The CHAIRMAN. My understanding now, Mr. Secretary, is that the Government already owns the land there?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no expense for land at all?

Secretary TAFT. None at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Simply the erection of barracks and quarters?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; that is all. There is now a hospital there, a stable, and some officers' quarters. There is the most beautiful site in the world there, and the ground all about is so unoccupied that it would make a very fine ground for maneuvers. It is all Government land, and it would be just the thing for artillery practice and all that sort of thing. But of course what we want first is the railway, and if you will give us this aid in furnishing bait to persons to construct a railway up there; when that is done we will have a place to which we can send our troops. We might very well lengthen, then, the time of their stay in the islands.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the establishment of a large post there would permit us to recuperate our troops without sending them back to the United States?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; and not only that, but as it is only about 150 miles from Manila and right in the center of Luzon, it is near enough to Manila so that it is a good point, strategically, to have troops. I myself went up there, the last time I was there, by the use of an automobile on the Bengat road. We left Manila at 12 o'clock, and got to Mr. Forbes' house in Bengat at 12 o'clock the next day; so it is only a twelve hours' trip.

Mr. PARKER. Would not the railroad spoil the road if it were laid on the same bed?

Secretary TAFT. It would probably interfere somewhat with the road; but the advantage of having the railway there is such that the Commission is quite willing to donate that privilege to the concession for the purpose of introducing railway transportation.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Has that \$2,000,000 highway been of very much economical importance and convenience to the people?

Secretary TAFT. It is used so much now that it costs a good deal to keep it in repair. It is one of the best roads in the world—one of the finest.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It is well constructed?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not very difficult to keep it in repair, on account of your torrential rains, during the rainy season?

Secretary TAFT. It is getting less and less expensive on that account. The reason why it costs us so much is because the heights above the road were not steady material; they were not granite. If they had been granite it would have cost less to cut the road through than it did. As it was, in order to get the proper slope we had to go clear to the top of the gorge. Now, each year, the part that is loose slips down, and the slope is adjusting itself to the natural requirements, so that each year the number of slides has become less, and, practically, now the repairs are only the repairs due to the crown of the road.

Mr. KAHN. I understood you to say that if this is allowed you can increase the term of service in the Philippine Islands?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Then in a short while, probably, that would pay for itself, because there would be less expense in shipping the soldiers home?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, yes; it would. We could then easily add another year to the term of service there.

Mr. KAHN. So that it would be an economical proposition?

Secretary TAFT. I think in the end it would turn out to be so.

(The Committee thereupon adjourned.)

STATEMENT OF HON. TULIO LARRINAGA, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PORTO RICO.

Mr. LARRINAGA. Mr. Chairman, what is the particular subject on which the committee would like to hear from me?

The CHAIRMAN. Congress has been asked for a continuation of the appropriation which would virtually continue the Porto Rican regiment in existence. Under the provision made in the appropriation bill in conference with the Senate, instead of making it permanent, Congress made it continuous until the close of the fiscal year 1908, as I remember now, so that of course if we simply appropriated for it it would probably continue it.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Would it continue it without a specific authorization?

The CHAIRMAN. I think it would. I think if we simply appropriated for it it would continue it, but we will be met with the question when we get on the floor of the House whether it ought to be done or not.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes; I am sure of that.

The CHAIRMAN. You are familiar with all the circumstances and conditions of Porto Rico?

Mr. LARRINAGA. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee would be glad to have you make as full a statement as you desire as to the benefit of the regiment to the island and to the people of the island.

Mr. LARRINAGA. Mr. Chairman, I am rather conversant with all matters relating to that regiment.

In the first place the regiment was organized, as the committee knows, by the Americans in 1902, I believe. We Porto Ricans hold that the Porto Rican regiment is about the only token of confidence and good will that the United States have given to the people of Porto Rico. It is a school of patriotism and an object lesson to the people. We have been given an organic act against which we are protesting every day. Economically we have been treated in a manner that we believe was not fair. But the creation of the Porto Rican regiment, Mr. Chairman, is something for which the people of Porto Rico have always felt grateful. If the Americanization of Porto Rico is to be rapidly accomplished such institutions as the Porto Rican regiment should be kept and encouraged.

Some time in the sixties, when the political parties were organized in Porto Rico, and politics rose to a very high pitch, the natives asking for political rights from the Spanish government, Spain became rather suspicious of the Porto Rico militia. There were 7 militia regiments in the island. They were practically the soldiers on which Spain had counted for the defense of the country in past times. In the eighteenth century it was the Porto Rican militia that defended the country against the English, the French, the Dutch, and against the buccaneers. They had a splendid record as military men. But as I said before, Spain, seeing that the political sentiment in the island was rising every day, mustered out or disbanded those regiments. The people of Porto Rico resented very much that measure.

Mr. LARRINAGA. It is this: That refers to those who applied this year. Up to the present they have passed the examination all right. There are men in those lieutenancies who have passed five years in the best military academies of Spain, and are military engineers. The programme of their academy is stronger than that of West Point has been up to a very few years back. They become captains when they come out of the academy, and some of them are men who have filled civil positions as division engineers. There are some very able men in that body. It seems strange that this year no one has been admitted, or, rather has failed to successfully pass an examination. There are differences of opinion about this result, but the fact of the matter is that I find one very powerful reason for that result, and it is this: Porto Rico has improved a great deal, and the opportunities in civil life are very many to-day—a great many more than they were two years ago.

Mr. YOUNG. I am glad to hear you say so.

Mr. LARRINAGA. Thank you. And the precarious condition of the regiment, added to the better inducements in civil life, may have resulted in sending a different personnel for examination. But the difficulty of getting persons to fill those positions, as I said, of second and first lieutenant is very great. They come from very good people, and as I told you a while ago some of them are really technical men.

Secretary TAFT. I do not see any objection at all, Mr. Chairman, to giving them the opportunity to go to the captaincies. I do not see why they should not.

Mr. KAHN. I think it would be rather a good thing to have them go to that rank, and I agree with the Secretary absolutely that they ought to know right at the start that that is the limit, and then they

can not come to this committee with requests to be given a higher rank.

The CHAIRMAN. But they know now that the law fixes that limit. That does not make any difference.

Mr. LARRINAGA. Mr. Chairman, may I say something to the gentleman? That is so as to the Porto Ricans. The difficulty, I believe, is with the American officers, coming from civil life, who hold the captaincies. The Porto Rican officers are satisfied, as far as I know.

Mr. KAHN. Oh, they are the fellows, are they?

Mr. Chairman, in connection with the efficiency of the regiment I should like to say something else.

The Porto Rican as a soldier has a good record. It was mainly the native militia that defended the country from foreign aggression in past times.

In 1625 the native militia cooperated with the regular troops in repelling the landing from 24 Dutch vessels under the command of Admiral Boudom Henry. In 1635 they took part in the expedition to the island of San Martin, West Indies.

In 1637 they routed the French who had troops in Santa Cruz, West Indies. In 1647 they took an important part in repelling the attacks of the Dutch and French who were established in the small islands. This action caused the Spanish Government to admit the Porto Rican militia to the military service.

In 1664 the Porto Ricans outside of the city of San Juan organized themselves together for the defense of the country.

In 1681 all of the Porto Rican militia were called to arms to repel an attack by Admiral D'Entree. In 1690 the citizens had again to organize in a military way to defend the country.

In 1702 Captain Correa, with only 13 cavalymen, repelled an attack of the Englishmen from two of their ships at Arecibo, swimming their horses out into the sea and lancing the enemy in their own boats. In the same year 50 militiamen repelled an attack of men landing from two ships from St. Thomas, at the town of Loiza.

In 1703 20 militiamen defeated 50 Dutch in Guadiamilla, and Governor Rivas wrote to the King of Spain as follows:

These Porto Ricans are not very numerous, but they are of such good quality and push that with them we fear no trouble.

Philip V granted military honors to the officers and men who participated in some of the engagements above mentioned.

In 1765 Governor O'Really organized 19 companies of infantry from native Porto Ricans. In 1797 the Porto Rican militia repelled the attack of Admiral Abercromby, who with 60 ships and 6,000 men landed outside of San Juan and invested the city. After two weeks' hard fighting the Englishmen took to their ships, leaving behind them a great number of cannon, many of which were in the fort of San Juan until very recently.

In 1809 Lieutenant Power with a body of Porto Ricans went to the island of San Domingo to help the people of that country against the French after the battle of Palo Hincalo. During the nineteenth century the Porto Ricans fought in San Domingo, the Philippine Islands, and Africa.

In addition to authentic accounts of these facts which are to be found in the Spanish and Porto Rican archives, two living historians

vouch for the truth of the facts, Mr. Salvador Brau and R. A. Van Middeldick, in their respective histories of Porto Rico.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that these facts will for the present, and until further opportunity is afforded the Porto Ricans to fight for the Stars and Stripes, prove that the assertion that the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry does not answer for any offensive or defensive purposes, is a most unwarranted one.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether or not the Committee expects me to go fully into the matter of the bills proposed to Congress relative to the Porto Rican Regiment, but I feel it my duty to state at this time that the bill introduced in the Senate is in no way well calculated to accomplish the views of the Government in creating the Porto Rican Regiment. Several of the sections of the Senate bill are, in my opinion, objectionable.

By section 1 of the bill the President is authorized to recruit a third battalion elsewhere. This may lead to the regiment eventually being formed of Filipinos, Hawaiians, or of other peoples of different countries where the regiment may be sent for service, to the exclusion of Porto Ricans, and yet the regiment would be called the Porto Rican Regiment.

Second: The clause of section 2, which reads, "and promotions amongst them shall be according to seniority within the regiment," is not, I believe, very consistent with the present law.

Third. The third to fifth sections of the bill discriminate between the American and the native officers of the regiment, and also seem to ignore the service of the enlisted men. This, Mr. Chairman, is apt to create hard feeling among those two elements, which might prove detrimental to the esprit de corps.

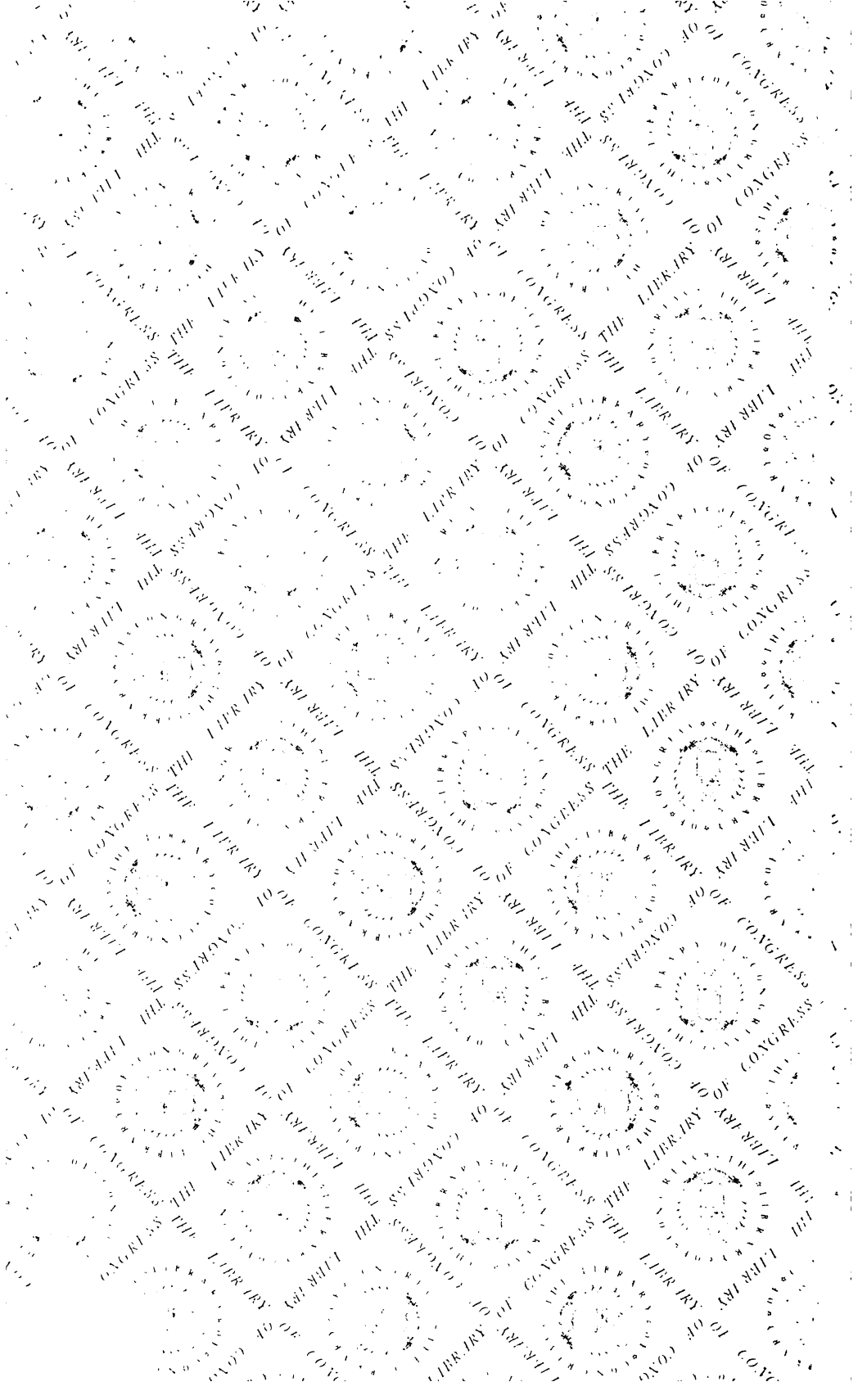
I must declare, Mr. Chairman, that I am in sympathy with the laudable aspirations of the American officers in the Porto Rican Regiment. They are natural and praiseworthy, and I would do anything in my power to help such natural ambitions. But, in the way section 3 is drawn I must say, with due respect to the author of the bill, that it would tend, if enacted into law, to mass the American officers as a class against the native officers.

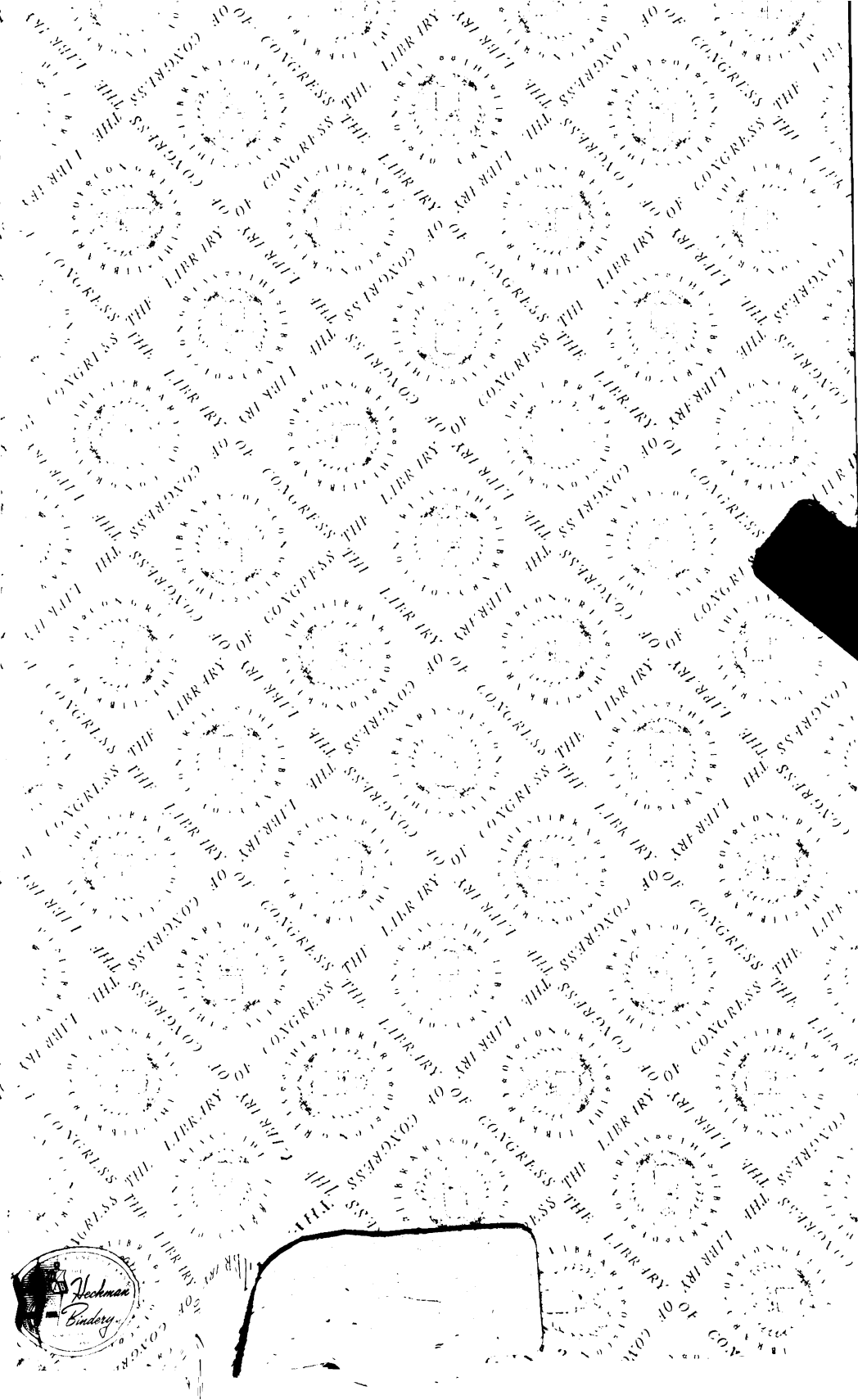
As regards section 4, I may state that the native officers of the regiment had to pass an admission examination, both moral and mental, in addition to a physical examination, and a majority of them have also completed three courses at the garrison school for officers; and four of them have been promoted after renewed moral, mental, and physical examination, while section 3 exempts the American officers from such tests. Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, it does not seem to me that it would be fair to provide for retirement in case of disability, of some of the officers, and not all of them, together with the enlisted men who have become incapacitated in the service.

The bill does not seem to make any provision for the filling of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant. As a rule, the American officers were appointed—except in two cases—and have been promoted without an examination.

It may be proper for me to add, Mr. Chairman, that the reports of all of the inspectors-general praise the Porto Rican Regiment. I also understand that no regiment in the United States Army has a larger percentage of marksmen than has the Porto Rican Regiment.

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